"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are light rain or snow, southwesterly winds.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull and irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.00⅝; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 34⅜c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN.—Baron Banffy, the Hungarian Premier, declared in the Parliament that he could not accept the provision of Francis Kossuth, demanding the establishment of an independent Hungarian customs régime by Jan. 1, 1898. He said the Government would act vigorously against attempts similar to those of the Reichsrath to defeat the bill for a prolongation of the Ausgleich. Some persons have been killed and injured by earthquake shocks near Smyrna. Eight corpses have been taken out of a Prussian mine and five persons are missing. The accident was due to a fire-damp explosion. The steamer Croma, from New York, is fast on the rocks near Leith. The Egyptian troops have arrived at Kassala. The Italians will leave on Christmas Day.—Page 9.

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Barrios had Capt. Ruiz, Col. Zellaya and several other rebels shot in Guatemala.

Mrs. Thomas O. Bullock was arraigned in court in Dover, N. J., in her night dress on a charge of assault and battery.

Edward Pettinger, once a lawyer in this city, and said to have been worth $250,000, was admitted to the Westchester Poorhouse.

Congressman Belford has been appointed by the Surrogate of Suffolk County to examine the accounts of the executors of Austin Corbin's will.

Three attachments, aggregating $120,000, were filed in Boston yesterday in an action against Mrs. Julia B. French for damages for false arrest.

Four Chicago men were frozen to death while on a hunting trail in Arkansas, and other similar fatalities are thought to have taken place.

Martin Rood, a watchman in a store at Canaan, Conn., attacked six burglars early yesterday morning, and captured four, two of whom he had shot down.

Commander Shaw, State Grand Army of the Republic Department, in a general order issued at Albany yesterday, announced that a bill is being prepared to provide facilities for patriotic exercises in schools.

It was reported in Washington yesterday that Senator Wolcott and other silver Senators had determined to leave the Republican Party, and that the schism would take place when Mr. Wolcott made his speech on bimetallism early in January.

A stage containing thirty-five persons was struck by a train at the Delawanna crossing of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad last evening. The occupants of the stage were hurled into the air, and many sustained injuries, those to two being serious.

The Chinese Government is taking the advice of Russia, which is to negotiate a loan, furnish rifles and engineers for railroads, as well as officers to drill the army. The British newspapers urge concerted action with Japan to save their interests in the East, while such a step is apprehended by the other powers.

Page 2.

Mayor-elect Van Wyck came to town from Lakewood yesterday. Richard Croker will come home to-day to spend Christmas.

George W. Smalley said yesterday that he had nothing to explain in regard to his speech at the New England dinner in Brooklyn, in which he sounded a warning note as to the slighting of England's friendship, and as to European antagonism to America.

Page 3.

Slight declines were recorded in the Chicago wheat market, owing to the dullness of the holiday season.

The reciprocity negotiations with Germany and France are at a standstill, owing to the conflict of interests.

David S. R. Lambert of Wilton, Conn., who was shot by burglars whom he surprised in his house last Friday, died yesterday.

Commissioner Evans of the Pension Bureau is a strong advocate of publishing the entire list of persons who draw pensions.

A man and a boy in a rowboat were run into by a tug in the harbor, and the boat overturned. The man was drowned.

The invasion of West Virginia by Ohio miners, to stop the non-union men at work for the Consumers' Coal Mining Company, was a failure.

Several women were made ill in a laundry on West Thirtieth Street yesterday by eating cheese bought in a delicatessen store.

Laborers were stopped while laying tracks at College Point and Whitestone, L. I. The authorities believe they have frustrated a street railroad grab.

The poor box which was in the church at Delftshaven, Holland, when the pilgrims worshipped there, was presented to the New England Society of Philadelphia.

The annexation of Hawaii was debated before the Boot and Shoe Club of Boston. George S. Boutwell opposed and Rear Admiral Belknap favored the proposition.

Dr. Noah Fields Drake, a graduate of Stanford University, has been appointed Professor of Mining Engineering and Geology at Tien-Tsin University, China.

The loss of cattle in the western and northwestern portions of the State of Texas, in consequence of the snowstorm there, will be unprecedented, it is said.

William Sauer, who claims to be a son of a Detroit publisher, was arrested in Kansas City, Mo., on Tuesday night, charged with complicity in a bank robbery at Vermillion, Kan.

The celebration of the inauguration of the greater city is to be, to some extent, an imitation of a Roman carnival. Carter Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, may attend it.

The Bering Sea arbitrators yesterday awarded to Canada the amount (plus interest) agreed to by the United States Government in 1894, but rejected by Congress, the total being $464,000.

The State Department has learned that the two man-of-war's men murdered in Japan were killed by boatmen. The mater cannot assume an international aspect, it is said.

There is a favorable outlook for the passage of the Bankruptcy bill by Congress. The Democrats of the House will put themselves on record against it.

New York fur dealers conferred with the President and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Howell in regard to the provisions of the bill passed by Congress to prohibit the importation of pelagic sealskins.

Secretary Gage yesterday sent a letter to Mr. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, in which he responds to the criticism of the Gage bill made in a resolution adopted in the recent convention at Nashville.

The contest for the Bailey Medal by naval apprentices which has been in abeyance for several years, has been revived by Secretary Long, and will take place at Newport, R. I., on Dec. 31. One candidate from each of the United States training ships Alliance and Essex will compete.

Page 4.

Workmen, while excavating on the site of the new reservoir near Fishkill, yesterday dug up notes and coins said to amount to a considerable sum.

It was announced that the Milk Trust will begin business with the new year. Some obstacles to the success of the enterprise were advanced. Many large wholesale dealers, it is declared, have refused to sell out to the combination.

A dog belonging to Mrs. Knox, a deaf-mute, of Brooklyn, who was suing her father, created a commotion in the court room by barking. The court attendants were in a stew, but he was calmed by his mistress, who made signs to him.

Chicago Board of Trade brokers are beginning to speculate on how the Leiter clique is going to get rid of its enormous holdings of wheat. Some railroads have refused the terms offered, while others it is said will take it to the seaboard for 6¼ cents a bushel.

Page 5.

The United States training ship Alliance arrived here yesterday after a cruise of six months.

The little son of Arthur Westfall of Brooklyn was stolen by his divorced wife, now living in Boston, and who after her divorce married a London musician, who caused the separation.

A party from Los Angeles leave to-day for a new gold field said by Dawson of Dawson City fame to be far richer than the Klondike. It is situated along a tributary of the Stikeen, in the Northwest Territory.

Gov. Black, accompanied by the State Commissioners in Lunacy and by the local Board of Managers, inspected the Manhattan State Hospital on Hart's Island yesterday. He pronounced the buildings mere sheds, and declared that the inmates needed wholesome air, as the wards were poorly ventilated. The roofs were also found to be leaky in places. The Governor will send a special message on the subject to the Legislature.

Page 6.

Edward J. Epstein, a well-educated and once prosperous man, committed suicide in Mills House, No. 1. He left a letter to the public giving an account of his misfortunes, but they seem to have been due to his bad habits.

There has been little business during the month in the Building Department, and few plans filed. It is said that architects are holding back until the new charter provisions go into effect. The Architectural League will present a scheme for the revision and codification of the new building laws.

Page 7.

The Hebrew Free School Association Directors held their annual meeting and reelected the old officials.

A Brooklyn mother, whose child had been badly scalded, took it away from the hospital despite warnings from a physician that the consequences might be fatal.

At a meeting of the Monument Commission it was decided to erect the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument on Riverside Drive near Grant's Tomb, provided this selection is approved by J. Q. A. Ward, President of the National Sculpture Society, who is now out of the city.

Page 9.

The university musical clubs left Princeton for their annual Christmas tour.

Officers and seamen from the American bark Marion S. Harris, wrecked near Cape St. Rocque, arrived here yesterday.

Capt. Buck of the steamer Saratoga, on her arrival here yesterday, was removed to Swinburne Island. He is supposed to have yellow fever.

Officers and employes of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will give to its President, Samuel Sloan, on Christmas Day, his eightieth birthday, a gold tea service, valued at $100,000, as a mark of their esteem.

Funeral services over the body of Miss Leila Herbert, daughter of the ex-Secretary of the Navy, were held at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Washington, yesterday. The burial will take place to-morrow at Montgomery, Ala.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Kelly Cheyne, Canon of Rochester, England, and Oriel Professor at Oxford University, was the guest of honor at a dinner given on Tuesday night by the Judaeans, at the Tuxedo. A glowing tribute was paid to his erudition and his services in behalf of critical Bible study. The speakers were Prof. R. J. H. Gottheil, Dr. C. C. Hall, Dr. Charles A. Briggs, Prof. Francis Brown, and Prof. Charles P. Fagnani.

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Harry G. Norton, Claflin, Thayer & Co.'s defaulting bookkeeper, pleaded guilty and was sent to the penitentiary for two years.

William H. Kent, a lawyer and a member of Plymouth Church was arrested, charged by a woman client with misappropriating funds.

Page 14.

The taking of testimony in the Johnson will case was continued yesterday, and papers in another suit to upset the will were filed.

At the Police Board meeting yesterday it was decided not to abolish the night stick, but hereafter policemen will wear them in their belts.

The police yesterday arrested two men named Powers and Mills, who confessed that they robbed the drug store at Pike and Madison Streets on Sunday night.

The leading biscuit manufacturers have announced a simultaneous advance in prices, indicating that the proposed $55,000,000 combination among them is practically accomplished.

Judge Hudspeth will consider applications for the appointment of Gen. J. Watts Kearny as guardian of his son, now in jail on the charge of being a habitual drunkard, or of the son's choice, his aunt, the Marquise de Kernel.

A jury in Brooklyn rendered a verdict of $1,000 for the plaintiff in the Merrick Road disaster, and counsel for the Long Island road will move to have it set aside on the ground that two jurors were guilty of contempt in looking over the ground themselves.

Several stained glass windows in Grace Chantry were broken yesterday morning by the exploding of a flash-light mixture used by a photographer, who had been engaged to take a picture of the place. One of the ingredients had been put in by mistake.

Arthur Maurice, a wealthy retired broker, died from heart disease at the Hotel Winthrop, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, early yesterday morning. Suspicions of murder were at first aroused, but were dispelled by the Coroner.

Mrs. Freda Schlintz was killed by smoke at a fire in the flat house at 235 East Ninety-fifth Street. Her daughters, deserted by the men of the house, tried in vain to save her. Several tenants had narrow escapes and were saved through the efforts of firemen. The property loss was about $1,500.

The statements of Wall Street men, and of others in position to know, indicate that the bulk of the fortune of the late Joseph Richardson, builder of the famous "spite house," was lost in speculations in Wall Street, and that all that is left of it is included in the transfers made to the son and daughter and the $750,000 in securities which have been found.

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HUNTERS PERISH IN ARKANSAS.

Four Men from Chicago Freeze to Death—Other Fatalities Said To Have Taken Place.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 22.—A party of hunters, consisting of A. H. Dolphin, Sam H. Sevier, John W. Bright, and W. H. Hughes, and claiming Chicago as their home, fitted out here for a big hunt up in the Northwestern portion of this State a couple of weeks ago. They said they were going after big game, turkey, deer, and bear, and passed through Marshall, Learcy County, early last week bound for the Boston Mountains.

Word got here to-day that a party of four men, with full hunting equipage, were found frozen to death by the roadside in Dawes Creek bottom, Newton County, early Monday morning, and, from descriptions given, it is the Chicago party which met death while on the trail.

It is believed they endeavored to reach the settlements on this side of Dawes Creek during the blinding ice storm which prevailed throughout this section last Saturday, Sunday, and Sunday night, and lost their way when within almost calling distance of a farmhouse. They were driving a covered wagon, and the mules were also frozen almost lifeless when found. Many hunters are now in the section where these men were found, and other fatalities are known to have occurred. The loss to property, cattle, and horses is unprecedented in this State, as the ice storm surpassed anything ever known in the South before.

Ballantine's Brown Stout will make a Christmas dinner complete. Order from Park & Tilford, Robert Gray, 428 9th Av.; Acker, Merrall & Condit, or G. Faccini, 710 7th Av.—Adv.

TRAIN CRASHES INTO STAGE

Thirty-five Men and Women Hurled into the Air at Delawanna Crossing, N. J.

MANY HURT, TWO SERIOUSLY

The Party Were Returning from Work to Their Homes in Passaic and Were Singing When the Accident Occurred.

PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 22.—A freight train crashed into a big stage loaded with women and men at the Delawanna crossing of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at 7 o'clock this evening. Thirty-five persons were on the stage. They had no warning of their danger, the curtains being drawn on account of the stormy weather, and were singing gayly when the catastrophe occurred. Two were seriously hurt, but the others miraculously escaped with more or less severe contusions.

The party was composed of men and girls employed in Worthen and Aldrich's mills at Delawanna. Most of the employes there reside in this city, and the stage, which belonged to a man named Keogh, was used to take them to and from work. William Crane was the driver.

The stage left the mills a little later than usual this evening. The men and girls were in good humor and were singing and laughing. The driver went upon the tracks at a slow pace, the gates being up. It is asserted that when the horses were fairly upon the tracks the gates began to drop, and that the driver, in an effort to get across, was in the act of whipping up the team when the gate in front of them dropped into position and caused the horses to stop. It is also asserted that the train did not whistle as it approached the crossing, and that the bell was not ringing.

The engine struck the stage, apparently directly between the front and rear wheels and must have thrown it into the air and pushed it aside. Those inside were hurled out and fell in all directions. Charles Swankie, one of the mill hands, dropped on to the cowcatcher of the locomotive and hung there until the train was brought to a standstill.

Those who, attracted by the shouts and screams, reached the scene first thought the accident was much worse than it was, for most of the girls had fainted and several men lay unconscious. A call was sent to this city for ambulances and doctors. The slightly injured were attended to and sent home; those whose injuries appeared to be serious were conveyed in the ambulances to the hospitals. The driver, Crane, and Swankie were detained, their condition being regarded as somewhat serious, but the others, after resting in the cots for some time, were permitted to go to their homes.

Crane to-night was able to give his version of the accident. He says he knew the train was due, but thought he could get across ahead of it, and would have done so had not his horses balked. When he was squarely upon the track the horses saw the gate descending in front of them, and, becoming frightened, almost stopped. Before he could urge them on the gate came down; then the train hit the stage.

The horses, it appears, escaped without injury and made their way to this city.

Big crowds from Passaic have visited the scene. There is a steep grade and a sharp turn at the crossing, and wonder is expressed that anyone escaped alive.

PATRIOTISM IN SCHOOLS.

Bill Providing Facilities for Exercises to be Introduced at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Commander Shaw, State Grand Army of the Republic Department, in a general order issued today, says:

"The draft of a bill is in course of preparation intended to provide some needed facilities in connection with patriotic exercises in the schools, which a leading Senator of our State will introduce in the Senate in the coming session; and it is confidently expected that its provisions will be so drawn as to merit the united support of all legislators.

"What is desired, in the closing years of our lives as veterans, is that the children may be taught the elements of history and patriotism from first entering our schools, so that right ideas of peace and good citizenship may become a controlling passion in all their young hearts."

GUATEMALAN REBELS EXECUTED

Barrios Has Capt. Ruiz, Col. Zellaya, and Three Others Shot.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—News has reached this city of the shooting in Guatemala of a number of political prisoners, including two men who are known all over the Central American Republic. The execution occurred last month at Huehuetenango. The principal victim was Capt. Herculano Ruiz, brother-in-law of Gen. Daniel Fuentes, now in this city.

Another victim was the Honduran Colonel, Francisco Zellaya. He was accused of aiding the revolution party, and was executed by order of Barrios, the command being carried out by Gen. Luis Molina. Three other prominent Guatemalans suffered death in the same manner, including Licenciado Marcello de Leon, a lawyer, and Elia Zandobal. It is estimated that there are now in Guatemalan prisons no less than 228 prisoners of the late revolution.

TO COURT IN HER NIGHT ROBE.

Mrs. Thomas O. Bullock of New Jersey Refused to Put on Her Clothes.

DOVER, N. J., Dec. 22.—Mrs. Thomas O. Bullock, whose husband obtained considerable notoriety a short time ago because of his fight with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad over what he claimed was his right to carry packages on the trains of the company, was arraigned before Justice C. B. Gage here today charged with assault and battery. She was arrested in bed, and was brought here from her residence, four miles away, attired only in her night dress and without shoes. She was thus arraigned in court.

The charge was made by Dr. Craft C. Carroll of Philadelphia. The Bullocks live at Succasunna. They have a handsome place known as Arbor Vitae Lodge. Some time ago, according to the statement of the case in court, Mr. Bullock sold the place to Dr. Carroll. The price was to be, it is said, $25,000. Dr. Carroll paid $500 to bind the bargain, and was to pay the remainder in stated amounts at certain times. After the agreement had been made the Bullocks appear to have repented of their act, and when Dr. Carroll went to take possession there was a quarrel, and the doctor claims he was assaulted by Mr. and Mrs. Bullock, who still retain possession of the place.

Dr. Carroll swore out warrants for the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. Bullock. Mr. Bullock submitted, and gave bonds to appear if indicted by the Grand Jury. The constable did not bring in Mrs. Bullock, because, according to the constable, when she saw him coming, she undressed and got into bed and refused to rise and dress herself. The constable said he would take her, only he had her husband to take, and did not want both at once if the woman was inclined to resist.

To-day the constable went for Mrs. Bullock. He claims that when she saw him coming she ran to her room and locked herself in, and when he finally forced an entrance into the room she had undressed and lain down in bed. After considerable argument, in which the constable says he offered to withdraw and give the woman time to dress, and she refused, she was placed under arrest, and brought here as she was. Mrs. Bullock was held for the Grand Jury.

Dominion Parliament to Meet.

OTTAWA, Dec. 22.—The Dominion Parliament has been called to meet for the dispatch of business on Thursday, Feb. 3.

A REPUBLICAN DIVISION

Report that Senator Wolcott and Other Senators Will Desert Their Party.

ALL OF THEM SILVER MEN

Information that the Schism Will Come When Mr. Wolcott Makes His Speech on Bimetallism Early Next Month.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—The Chronicle's Washington correspondent sends the following:

"Shortly before Congress adjourned for the holidays Senator Wolcott gave notice that he would take occasion early in January to make a speech on the subject of international bimetallism, and on the money question in general, in which he would take occasion to refer to the work of the Bimetallic Commission, of which he is Chairman.

"I have reliable information to the effect that this promised speech of the Colorado Senator, when delivered, will be of the most sensational character.

"Mr. Wolcott will improve the opportunity, then presented to formally sever his relations with the Republican Party and to announce his purpose hereafter to act with some party which favors the free coinage of silver by independent action on the part of this Government.

"He will say what is now generally known to be true, that there is no longer the slightest prospect of restoring silver by international agreement.

"Mr. Wolcott, instead of condemning, will praise the President for the sincere efforts which Mr. McKinley has made since his inauguration in behalf of international bimetallism. The Colorado Senator will deny that he has any quarrel with the President or with the Administration. He will simply say that, with the disappearance of the hope of bimetallism, the financial contest henceforth in this country will be a battle between the standards, and that he prefers silver rather than gold as the measure of values in the United States.

"President McKinley is fully advised as to Mr. Wolcott's purpose, and is sorry that the Administration will shortly lose the support of so able a man.

"Undoubtedly the speech will be a sensation, and to add to the sensational features of the occasion it is expected that a number of Republican Senators who have heretofore supported the Administration will promptly follow Mr. Wolcott in giving notice that they can no longer act with the Republican Party.

"Among the Senators who will probably join with Mr. Wolcott in abandoning the Administration are Mr. Carter of Montana, Mr. Shoup of Idaho, Mr. Clark of Wyoming, Mr. Warren of Wyoming, and Mr. Wilson of Washington.

"The desertion of these Senators will reduce the Administration's strength in the Senate to less than two-fifths of that body. It will probably mean that no serious effort will be made during the present session to pass any financial legislation through the Senate. The House may adopt some sort of a bill on which the Republican Party may go to the country and ask a vote of confidence at the Congressional elections to be held next Fall."

"BOB" FITZSIMMONS CRIPPLED.

His Son Injures His Foot in a Door in the Auditorium.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—"Bob" Fitzsimmons, Jr., came near crippling his father for life to-day in the Auditorium. He was seeking his father and found him taking a rub down in the bathroom. The door was closed, but "Bob," junior, tried to push it open.

"Bob," Sr., jumped toward the door, and his left foot was caught between the sill and the door. Fitzsimmons tried to pull his foot out, and in so doing wrenched his ankle and fell to the floor. A doctor was called, and it was three hours before Fitz could walk. Now he is compelled to use a cane.

SMITH'S TROUBLES MULTIPLY.

Idle Three Years, He Sprains an Ankle and His Wife Buys a Bonnet.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Charles J. Smith of 541 Thirty-ninth Street imagines himself to be the most unfortunate person in Chicago. After being out of work three years he found employment in November, and last Saturday gave his first months' wages, amounting to $78, to his wife.

Tuesday evening Smith sprained his ankle as he was mounting the front steps of his home. An hour later, while he was sitting before the fire nursing his injury and wondering how many days' work he would miss, his wife entered the room bearing in her hand a new bonnet for which she had paid $18.

Smith forgot his lame ankle and grabbed the delicate piece of finery and tore it to pieces, after which he cast it into the fire and watched the $18 blaze with glee. The strange actions on the part of her spouse led Mrs. Smith to believe that her husband had lost his reason, and she had him arrested.

LIONESS KILLS A PONY.

Venus Drinks the Blood of Little Dot in the Chicago Zoo.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Little Dot, the Shetland pony of the Zoo in Michigan Avenue, fell a victim last night to Venus, the lioness of the establishment.

Obtaining her liberty through an accident the first act of Venus was to pounce upon the unfortunate pony. As the teeth and claws of the great beast sank into the neck of Dot, a scream that only a horse can give came from the animal. The little horse tried to break its halter, but before the strap gave way Venus drew a sharp claw across its throat, and the pony sank to the floor, while the lioness drank its blood. Venus was operated on last Sunday for a spinal trouble, and after the performance last evening two employes attempted to dress the wound. The lioness was in a shifting cage and managed to get through the door. The men fled for their lives. Lassoes were thrown about the enraged animal after an hour or more, and her capture was finally accomplished.

Three Men Killed by Falling Trees.

MALONE, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Richard Sprague of Duane and Will Dolan of Whippleville, while skidding logs to-day at Owleshead, were killed by a falling tree.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Thomas Blunden, aged seventy-six, was killed last evening while chopping down trees in the woods west of McGrawville. In dislodging a tree, which, in falling, caught in surrounding branches, his head was crushed.

Two Men Killed by Dynamite.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Burts Scrafford of Westberne, Albany County, and Charles Clifford, a woodsman, were blown into fragments by an explosion of twenty-five pounds of dynamite this afternoon. They were employed in the construction of a branch railroad at Clearwater, five miles above Old Forge, and were warming the dynamite before a fire.

Another Bank for Honolulu.

HONOLULU, Dec. 15.—Announcement has been made that another bank will be established in the city shortly after the new year. The concern is to be a branch of the Pekin Banking Company. This company started in Tien-Tsin and has branch banks established in Hongkong, Amoy, and other cities in China.

You will have A MERRY CHRISTMAS with a KRELL PIANO in your home. KRELL, 174 5th Av., bet. 22d and 23d Sts.

RUSSIANS FIRST IN CHINA

They Will Replace English Railroad Engineers and Germans Who Drill the Army.

BRITISH ASK A QUID PRO QUO

St. Petersburg Novosti Fears for the Equilibrium of Power from Sudden Seizure of Territory by Britain and Japan.

PEKIN, Dec. 22.—The Chinese Government has granted Russia permission to winter a squadron at Port Arthur. Great Britain demands a quid pro quo, if concessions have been made to other powers. It has been suggested that the Japanese and British occupy Wei-Hai-Wei jointly.

The situation at Kiao-Chau Bay is unchanged. Germany remains unyielding, and the Chinese officials are divided as to whether it should be peace or war with Germany. China regards Russia as her only friend, and is asking her advice alone. In spite of official denials, it is regarded as proved that Port Arthur and Kiao-Chau Bay were promised to Russia by a secret treaty.

British influence is nil, having suffered greatly through the failure of the loan negotiations. China is now negotiating a loan with Russia. The latter demands the dismissal of the British railroad engineers in North China, and it is probable the demand will be granted. The German drill instructors will be dismissed at the expiration of their contracts, and will be replaced by Russians. Russian officers have already been appointed to drill the armies of North China.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"The Chinese are provisioning Port Arthur, and will reconstruct the forts there, Russia supervising and furnishing the money. In the face of this indication of permanent occupation, the necessity of safeguarding our position in the East increases.

"The Russo-Chinese Bank, which is the agent of the Russian Government, has offered China 120,000 Berdan rifles, with payment five years hence. China has accepted the proposal."

With reference to the probability of Russia advancing China money to pay the war indemnity to Japan and thus compelling Japan to evacuate Wei-Hai-Wei, The Times openly recognizes the advisability of an Anglo-Japanese entente, arguing that the combined British and Japanese fleets would be well able to prevent a disturbance of the balance of power in China.

Other London papers express the same opinion.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 22.—In a strongly anti-British article to-day the Novosti says:

"In consequence of the pretension of England to compensate herself for the Russian occupation of Port Arthur by the acquisition of Port Hamilton or Lazareff, and in view of the possibility of the disturbing action of Japan, Europe stands on the brink of grave diplomatic complications. It is therefore well to recall that the reinforcement of the German squadron in the Pacific permits Russia, France, and Germany to effectively prevent a disturbance of the balance of power between the three powers on one hand and Great Britain and Japan on the other, such as might be produced by violent seizures of territory."

In conclusion the Novosti expresses the hope that the isolation of Great Britain in regard to the other European powers will "paralyze her action sufficiently to permit the preservation of peace from the dangers threatening it at the present moment."

VIENNA, Dec. 22.—The Deutsche Zeitung says: "The United States, which, from its geographical position, has a greater interest in the opening up of China than all the European powers together, cannot possibly consent to its partition or to a division into spheres of influence without having a voice in the matter. It would be a great mistake to underestimate the strength of the United States; and a partition of China would be impossible without America's approval and participation.

"The European powers will do well to give timely attention to the just aspirations and interests of the United States."

TO PROTECT AMERICANS.

United States Will Not Take Any Other Action in the Far East.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—It is understood that the authorities here have been unofficially sounded as to the attitude of the United States toward the complications in the far East, with a view to learning whether American interests in China were regarded as sufficient to warrant any active step by this Government.

From what sources the inquiries have come is not disclosed. If from Great Britain, it must have come through Col. Hay, the American Ambassador at London, as the British officials here have received no instructions as to the Chinese situation. It is well understood, however, that Great Britain would look with favor on any active step by the United States which would serve as a check for the advances of Germany and Russia. The British interests in China are ten times greater than those of Germany, Russia, and the United States, and yet, with Germany and Russia firmly located on Chinese soil, Great Britain is left in a sort of cul-de-sac. It is known, also, that the Chinese authorities would welcome a movement by the United States, and that this has been communicated to officials here.

Although these soundings—for they amount to nothing more as yet—have not taken official form, they have been sufficient to gain a pretty general understanding as to the attitude of this Government. This, in brief, is that the United States has no interest in territorial extension now going on in China; that she will not land at any of the coast ports of China, as Germany and Russia have done, and that her only concern is to guard established American interests in China. Those American interests appear to be much greater than is generally known.

There are the following American treaty ports in China: Canton, Cheefoo, Ching Kiang, Ching Ling, Foochow, Haiplong, Hankow, Hoihow, Ichang, Kewkiang, Lungchow, Mengtsu, Newchang, Ningpo, Pakhoi, Shanghai, Ashashi, Soochow, Swatow, Tien Tsin, Wenchow, Wuhu, and three other ports on the West River of Canton, recently added. At each of these places there are American settlements and an American reservation, within which Americans may own property and try their civil and criminal cases before their own courts, conducted by American Consuls.

Some of these American settlements are quite extensive, that at Shanghai, just outside the walls of the city, occupying a wide sweep of lands. At these points, also, the commercial interests of the United States are large, and are constantly growing. They are the centres for the American missionary communities, too. For instance, at Canton there is the American Presbyterian Board, with twenty-two members; the American Baptist Mission, with fifteen representatives; the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, with a large staff, and the American Bible Society. There are similar communities scattered all through the empire. They have considerable vested property interests, and the protection of their property and persons always has been closely looked after by the United States.

Prince Henry Leaves England.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 22.—The German warships Deutschland and Gefion, under the command of Prince Henry of Prussia, started to-day for Gibraltar.

All leading hotels and restaurants have Ballantine's Burton and India Pale Ales and Brown Stout. Bottled at the brewery.—Adv.

CAPTURED FOUR BURGLARS.

A Watchman in a Canaan, Conn., Store Shot Two and Cowed the Others Till Help Arrived.

CANAAN, Conn., Dec. 22.—Four burglars of a gang of six were captured by Martin Rood in Jackson & Eggleston's store here early this morning. Rood, who sleeps in the store, was awakened by the movements of the men, and by prompt use of his revolver wounded two of the burglars and marched three of them, including one of those he had wounded, into a room and locked the door.

Then, keeping watch on the second man he had shot and who was partially helpless, Rood went to the door and fired his revolver till the attention of the neighbors and a policeman was attracted. The prisoners gave the following names: J. C. Davis, Percy St. Clair, Thomas McGraw, and Thomas Martin. Davis was shot in the right thigh and St. Clair in the back.

With the exception of Davis, who was too seriously wounded to appear, the men were taken before Justice Edward S. Roberts. They pleaded guilty to the charge of burglary and were held for trial in the Superior Court at New Milford in April.

FOR ALLEGED FALSE ARREST.

Attachments Filed in a Suit Against Mrs. Julia B. French of Boston.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 22.—Three attachments, aggregating $120,000, were filed against Mrs. Julia B. French, wife of Benjamin French of Boston, to-day by Francis Appleton, William H. Abbott, and Samuel H. Guyot, all of Boston, in an action for damages for alleged false arrest.

The three men sold Mrs. French some Colorado mining stock, and she had then arrested on the ground that she had been defrauded. They were tried in the Municipal Court and discharged for lack of evidence.

AUSTIN CORBIN'S ESTATE.

Accounts of the Executors to be Examined by a Referee.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Dec. 22.—Congressman Joseph M. Belford, of this district, was to-day appointed referee to examine the accounts of the executors of the will of Austin Corbin by Surrogate Nathan D. Petty of Suffolk County. The executors are Mrs. Corbin, the widow; Austin Corbin, Jr., her son, and George S. Edgell, her son-in-law. All the parties concerned in the case were satisfied with the appointment. It is thought that the examination of the estate will be begun soon after the holidays.

The appointment of the referee was made on the application of Mrs. Anna Corbin Borrowe, who claimed that the executors had not made a right accounting.

ONCE WEALTHY, NOW A PAUPER.

An ex-Lawyer of This City Applies for Admission to a Poorhouse.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Edward Pettinger to-day appeared in the Mount Vernon Court and asked City Judge Schatz to commit him to the Westchester County poorhouse in East View. He is fifty-five years of age, and explained to the Court that, as he had no home, and his friends had deserted him, he wanted some place in which he could have shelter. Judge Schatz committed him.

Pettinger was once a wealthy lawyer in New York City. At one time he was Clerk of the town of Eastchester, and was estimated to be worth in the neighborhood of $250,000. Then he had friends and influence. He lost his money in unfortunate real estate speculations. Of late he has had no money and drifted about from place to place.

INDIANS WANT THE LAND.

A Tribe Trying to Eject a Railroad from Long Island Property.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Dec. 22.—Ex-Judge George M. Curtis, on behalf of the Montauk Indians, to-day filed a notice of appeal in the case of the Indians against the Long Island Railroad. Some time ago the Indians, through their Chief, King Pharaoh, or Wyandank, brought suit to eject the railroad from Montauk Point. The land comprises about 6,000 acres. The matter came before Judge Maddox, in Brooklyn, and the Long Island Railroad put in a demurrer to the suit. Judge Maddox allowed the demurrer and dismissed the suit, but allowed the Indians the right to plead again on the payment of costs.

The Indians assert that they are recognized as a tribe by various authorities, and particularly by a judgment of Judge Dykman in a partition suit and by the United States census of 1890. They claim that the action was brought by the Montauk Tribe through the Chief, King Pharaoh. The land in question is worth, it is said, in the neighborhood of $300,000. The Indians assert that the Long Island Railroad never legally purchased the property from them.

Wedding Gown Her Shroud.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Mrs. Margaret S. Bucktore, wife of the Village Clerk, Charles W. Bucktore, of this place, will be buried this afternoon. She died on Sunday from pneumonia. Mrs. Bucktore was married Thanksgiving Day, and it is said she contracted a cold which developed into her fatal illness while passing to and from the carriage at the time of the ceremony. The gown she wore at her wedding will serve as her shroud, and the minister who made her a wife will officiate at her funeral.

Soldier Frozen to Death in Montana.

HELENA, Mon., Dec. 22.—Private John W. H. Davis of the Fourth Cavalry was frozen to death on Friday while carrying mail between Lake Hotel and Thumb Station, in National Park. His companion, Private George Murphy, turned back five miles from where Davis's body was found, and was saved, although badly frozen. Davis had served all but eight months of two enlistments.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is low in the lake regions and to the north of Montana. A ridge of high pressure extends from the West Gulf to the North Pacific coast. Rain or snow has fallen in all districts east of the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys except in Southern Florida and Northern New England. The temperature has fallen east of the Mississippi Valley, and remained stationary in the Atlantic States, and has generally risen elsewhere. Snow or rain may be expected in New England, clearing in the South Atlantic States and generally fair elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	46	30	33
6 A. M.	44	31	33
9 A. M.	41	30	36
12 M.	43	32	30
4 P. M.	40	35	39
6 P. M.	37	34	38
9 P. M.	34	33	36
12 P. M.	33	32	32

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	35¾
Weather Bureau	32
Corresponding date 1896	40
Corresponding date for last twenty years	33

The maximum temperature yesterday was 35 degrees, at 4 P. M.; the minimum was 30 degrees, at 4 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .98, and at 8 P. M., .93.

NEW ENGLAND'S SONS DINE

Annual Banquet of the New York Society at Delmonico's a Great Success.

SPEECHES BY WELL-KNOWN MEN

President Eliot of Harvard, Senators Wolcott and Hoar, Dr. Lyman Abbott, Mayor Strong, and Others Deliver Addresses.

For the ninety-second time in its history the New England Society of New York celebrated last evening the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock. An elaborate dinner was given at the new Delmonico's, Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. Four hundred covers were laid, and not a single seat at either the speaker's table or the eight long tables placed longitudinally across the great ballroom was unoccupied.

In the seats of honor on a raised dais extending the length of the room sat Gov. Frank S. Black, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Senator Edward O. Wolcott, ex-Secretary of State Richard Olney, James Whitcomb Riley, Gen. Wesley Merritt, Joseph H. Choate, J. Pierpont Morgan, Senator George F. Hoar, President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and Mayor William L. Strong. Charles C. Beaman presided.

The only decorations, in addition to the Federal flags which garlanded the coat of arms of the society at the back of the President's chair were bundles of ears of yellow corn swung from the chandeliers. The dinner included typical "Down East" dishes, Boston baked beans and brown bread, codfish, frozen old Medford rum, doughnuts, and four kinds of pie. While these delicacies were being enjoyed, the spirit of the company vented itself in occasional outbreaks into songs like "The Bowery" and "A Hot Time in the Old Town," in which the Lenox Quartet, stationed in the gallery, led.

It was 10 o'clock when Mr. Beaman, the retiring President and toastmaster, started the programme of speeches. He read a list of forty-four members of the society who had died during the year, calling special attention to those of Henry A. Hurlbut, for two years President, and at the time of his death the oldest ex-President of the society, and Daniel G. Rollins. He expressed the society's regret at the absence of President McKinley, enforced by the death of his mother, and as an expression of sympathy for the bereavement of the Chief Executive, the entire company stood for a moment in silence.

DR. ABBOTT ON THE PURITANS.

Their Method of Abolishing Sin Was Wrong and Was Doomed to Failure.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church responded to the first toast, "Forefathers' Day." The aim of the Puritans, Dr. Abbott said, was to establish a divine fraternal theocracy in this country. That attempt had failed, he said, as it was doomed to fail wherever and whenever tried. The way to abolish sin was not, as the Puritans tried to do, by shutting men out from temptation, but by training men to resist temptation. That was why, he said, when people asked him "Why don't you preachers try to shut up the liquor shops in New York and Brooklyn?" he answered, "Because we've got better work to do. We're trying to make men who can resist the rum shops."

There was a legend, Dr. Abbott declared, that on one occasion the Puritans of Connecticut had adopted these resolutions:

"Resolved, First, that the saints should rule the earth.

"Resolved, Second, that we are the saints."

It was right, the speaker declared, that the best should rule, but it should be the best in every man, not any class or set of men set apart as the best.

The doctor paid a high tribute to the sturdy qualities of the Puritans, and closed with an eloquent plea for a universal brotherhood which should be confined to no section, creed, or race.

At the close of Dr. Abbott's address Gov. Black was introduced.

GOV. BLACK'S REMARKS.

The Children of New England, He Declares, May Always Be Found at the Front.

Gov. Black said:

"There is nothing which needs so little decoration or which can so well afford to spurn it altogether as the absolutely genuine. Imitations are likely to be exposed at first sight unless they are carefully ornamented. Too much embellishment generally covers a blemish in the construction. It therefore happens that the first-rate invariably rejects adornment, and the second-rate invariably puts it on. The difference between the two qualities can be discovered easily enough at short range, and safety from exposure lies only in imperfect examination. If the vision is clear and the inspection careful there is no chance for the sham ever to be taken for the genuine.

"For the last fifty years in New York City the efforts which have pushed it to the front and held it there, would suffer a marked decrease without New England aid. In all its progress which has made it great and famous, the children of New England have been among the leaders.

"In professional life their names have been conspicuous. In that enormous volume which makes her business second in the world they have touched elbows with those who hold their places at the front. In every army there must be a rear line, but no New England mother will ever search for her children there. They have moved gradually, but always forward.

"No proclamation has attended their advance, and they have not been consumed by fear lest their value should be placed too low. Self-reliant, self-respecting, seldom self-indulgent, deserving the respect of others, always maintaining their own, the place they hold in this city and in every corner of the world excites the pride of every son of New England, whether at home or abroad. In every circumstance, persistent courage will always make its way, and thousands who are proving this in every corner of the world are now remembering some spot within New England borders from which their inspiration still is drawn."

At the close of Gov. Black's remarks President Eliot of Harvard was introduced.

WORDS OF PRESIDENT ELIOT.

The Harvard Man Tells of the Reform and Progress of New England.

President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard, in response to the toast "The Characteristic New England Tendency to Reform and Progress," said:

"I observe that almost all of you have left New England. Perhaps your fathers or your grandfathers left New England; perhaps you left that loveliest part of our country yourself. Now, I have staid there. I have passed all my life there, and eight generations of my forebears have lived there. I should like to take this occasion to bear some testimony to you about the New England of to-day as the offspring of the Puritans in New England.

"Dr. Abbott says that the Pilgrims did not succeed; that the Puritans did not establish their theocracy. He is right, but the Puritans and Pilgrims did something which lasted, and they had ideals which have lasted, and what I want to testify is that there has been a steady continuity in New England of the Puritan and Pilgrim spirit.

Now we all know, to come down to facts, that the Puritans established the first

American college, 260 years ago; they established the first grammar school, to fit boys for college, and those acts proved fruitful, and have their descendants pressed to do the like acts? Let the colleges of New England in this country testify that the spirit and purpose of the Puritan survive.

"The Boston Free Public Library, pioneer of those great enterprises, is hardly fifty years old. The descendants of the Puritans have precisely the same faith in education that the Puritans had, and an even deeper and more convinced faith, and they are doing the same things. Look at the pertinacy of the Puritan ideal of public duty and public spirit. It does not diminish. It mounts, in New England.

"Never has New England and never has any country seen on the face of the earth such endowments of education, libraries, art museums, natural history museums, and all those institutions of education as has been seen in our country within the last generation. All this evidences continuity of the Puritan belief.

"With halting steps, with now and then a lapse in the faith, New England has persevered in that search for the Kingdom of God. For 260 years the population has, on the whole, seriously, soberly persisted in that search, and I am sure that you New Englanders who have cast your lot in other communities have also in full measure contributed to make that search prevail where you have lived."

SENATOR WOLCOTT'S ADDRESS.

He Said a Suggestion Came from an Englishman that Maine Might Some Day Be Exchanged for Canadian Territory.

Senator Wolcott, who replied to the toast "The East and the West," spoke as follows:

"Ten years ago to-night it was my great privilege to meet members of this society at its annual anniversary. Many of the faces I saw then are before me now. They show, somewhat intensified, the marks they then bore, and which are visible on the brows of all the members of the society—the marks of patience, resolution, and endurance—which stamp them as unwilling exiles from their native New England. It is wonderful how, year after year, ready to make any sacrifice for the old home except to leave New York and go and live in it, the members of the New England Society gather on Forefathers' Day with patient resignation to eat together 'the bitter bread of banishment.'

A Remarkable Suggestion.

"The value of New England as a factor of our National greatness has long been universally recognized, and is admitted even in Boston, and it would seem as if there could be no new illustration of the fact. Within the past few weeks, however, I have been made to realize her potency as a source of possible national aggrandizement. A gentleman, English, I believe, by birth, but of extensive Canadian experiences and associations and of importance in the Canadian world, talked to me lately of the recent efforts of that Government to secure direct ocean mail facilities with England during the Winter as well as the Summer months.

"He passed after a little to the great mineral and agricultural wealth of that portion of the Dominion which adjoins the northwestern section of our own country, and then made a remarkable suggestion. He said that while it may be premature now to discuss the subject, he had no doubt that an agreement would be eventually reached whereby in return for a large and valuable tract of rich territory adjacent to our far Northwestern States we would give Canada for her needed seaport facilities and approaches the State of Maine, and possibly a slice of Northern New Hampshire and Vermont.

"While the proposition was at first a trifle startling, yet it took but a moment to realize the chastening influence, perhaps not wholly unneeded, which such a transfer might exert upon the 'Down East' section of our country. It would secure, automatically, the very reciprocity the new Tariff act contemplated, for it would give Canada at least the Dingley features of the Dingley bill, and it was also a sure thing that if Canada took those Maine Yankees, to say nothing of a few more New Hampshire men, she would be glad enough to give them back again in a little while with something handsome 'to boot'; and so, for a moment, the plan had its features.

"As one came to think seriously on the subject, however, and I am repeating to you a suggestion literally made to me, there arose instinctively that feeling which we all cherish, of equal appreciation and devotion to every inch of American soil, a realization of what it would mean to this people to face the possibility of changing by the shadow of a hair the contour of these States, or the sacrifice of a chip of its native granite, however barren.

The Sentiment of Our Land.

"Not only does this sentiment pervade the land, but we seem at times to be developing an inclination to invite some other country to differ with us in order that we may demonstrate our united aggressiveness, and we are in danger of furnishing National illustration of the typical Irishman and his wife who enjoyed quarreling with each other better than any other diversion in the world, barring one, and that was joining hands to quarrel with somebody else.

"And in certain directions our domestic differences are crystallizing and not disintegrating. For more than a generation we have waited for the day when parties would divide solely on National questions, and when the old sectional issues growing out of the war and the race problem would be buried. The time came. The parties met on a broad economic question, and lo! we emerge from the contest threatened with another bitter sectional division.

"The far West, largely the child of the East, and pulsing with its blood, joins hands with the South. The new alignment is not only debtor against creditor, class against class, but is a land pervaded with equal devotion to what its people believed in the truest welfare of the whole country, great majorities in one section face equally great majorities in another.

The West Not Decadent.

"The West is not decadent; its views are of men virile, industrious, and genuine, and their beliefs are honest. They would scorn any sort of evasion of an obligation. They are patriotic men. There is in the whole far West hardly a Northerner born who was old enough to go to the war, whom you will not see on Decoration Day wearing proudly the badge of his old corps. They are Americans to a proportion greater, far greater than in the East, native-born American citizens. The views they cherish are held with practical unanimity.

"So universal a feeling as that which pervades the great West cannot be all wrong. You cannot dispose of a conviction held by millions of intelligent people by calling it a craze, and some day you may find it worth your while to look for the truth where it is usually hidden—somewhere between extremes.

Friction of the East and West.

"The continued friction is largely generated both East and West by a certain modern type of newspaper. The plague may have started here, but it has spread and sprouted like the Canada thistle, until it is a blight in Colorado as it is a curse here and wherever it plants itself. Wherever there is a cause to misrepresent, a hate to be fanned, a slander to utter, a reputation to besmirch, it exhales its foul breath. It knows no party, no honor, no virtue. It stirs only strife and hatred, and appeals only to the low and the base. It calls itself journalism, but its name is pander and its color is yellow.

"Difficulties also arise because of differences in the point of view. There is everywhere in the West the most cordial appreciation of the wisdom of Eastern men, and the value of Eastern co-operation; but somehow it isn't really recognized out there that ability to reorganize a Western railroad, and swell its stock and securities several millions every time it is foreclosed, necessarily indicates an equal ability to determine the wisest economic policy for the farmer who lives along the right of way.

"It is only a few years ago that New England was 'uncommon proud' of that West which her sons had so largely peopled, and her resources, lavishly ventured, had done so much to develop. Perhaps there are only supersensitive Westerners who fancy they see in certain quarters a subtle change, an inclination to criticise, an inability to find much to commend, and a tendency to look still further to the eastward for methods and ideals fit to follow. I hope it is all a mistake. Fellow Pilgrims, we mustn't turn away from each other. We must never forget, even in Presidential campaigns and after, that we are one people.

West Doing Its Share.

"The West is doing its share in the effort of bringing about a better understanding. A brighter day is dawning. The old cries of calamity still reverberate in the canyons of our mountains, but the notes are fainter and much of the noise is echo.

"Hope abides there, and she is even now emerging from the gloom. Our people want your friendship, as you want theirs. They want to stay in decent relations with the rest of the world, and to convince them by reason, and not try to club them into agreement.

"Whatever may be the hostility to present policies which exist in the West, our people haven't as yet contracted the hypercritical habit which views our institutions and customs and tendencies unfavorably in comparison with those of other countries, and which sees in our public men and legislative bodies only that which is deteriorated when measured with former days. It is a poor fashion, but it is older than our Western States.

What Adams Wrote to His Wife.

"You remember that John Adams wrote his wife in 1776 that there was too much corruption in public life; that virtue was not in fashion, and vice not infamous, and that he was ashamed of the age he lived in. And thirty years after the second Congress Gouverneur Morris and John Jay were talking over old times, when Morris said: 'Jay, what a set of scoundrels we had in that Second Congress!'

"'Yes,' said Jay, as he knocked the ashes from his pipe, 'that we had.'

"And yet, then, from that day to this, and never more than now, the members of the lower house of Congress had and have a higher average of ability and character than the members of any other legislative body in the world. Our system of government is all right. If its administration needs anything, it is a little more hearty support and a little less criticism. There was never a people who had so much to be grateful for as the people of these United States."

WHAT SENATOR HOAR SAID.

The Return of the Bradford Manuscript Was the Best Thing England Could Give.

Senator Hoar spoke for "The Bradford Manuscript and Its Gracious Return." He said in part:

"The President asks me to say something about the return of the Bradford manuscript. The Bradford manuscript has been placed, by order of Gov. Wolcott, the lineal and most worthy successor of William Bradford, in the archives of the State House at Boston, there to abide until the children of the Pilgrims are unworthy to keep it; or, what I hope and believe to be the same thing, until time shall be no more.

"It is the most precious manuscript on earth, unless we could recover the text of one of the Gospels as written by the pen of the Evangelist. I do not think of any other single object of human possession so precious to the children of New England, or, unless possibly we were to except a very few of the great paintings and statues, to the world. The story of the successful attempt to get it back, after many failures, is, I suppose, familiar to all of the gentlemen who sit about this table.

"This society to-night celebrates the memory of the Pilgrims on the anniversary of the day when they came ashore at Plymouth. We are not, at this moment, doing honor to Puritanism. But we are thinking to-night of the Pilgrim, the consummate flower, the sweet and gentle and fragrant Mayflower of history. He is as different from the Puritan as a Hebrew prophet from St. John. It is not unnatural or uncommon to find such diversities among men of the same nation or of the same generation, or of the same faith. Indeed, we do not always remember how many men, near kindred in spirit to our Pilgrim Fathers, even in that generation of bigotry and persecution, they left behind them in the Church of England.

"Mr. President, the giving back to us of these precious pages where the father and founder of New England has written the story of her birth is no insignificant transaction. It is the one best thing England could give, and the one best thing we could receive. It is a token of a deep and abiding good-will. It will not be easy, in my opinion, to excite again the flames of hatred in the heart of either of these kindred people toward the other."

EX-SECRETARY OLNEY.

After a Poem by James Whitcomb Riley He Speaks on New England in the Nation.

James Whitcomb Riley first convulsed the diners with laughter, and next brought them to the verge of tears with one of his dialect poems, telling the story of "Jim" who went to the war. The calls for "more" were so urgent that he responded with a story, inimitably told, which brought more shouts of merriment.

Richard Olney, Attorney General and Secretary of State in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet, followed Mr. Riley, speaking on "New England in the Nation." Mr. Olney said that a strain of Huguenot blood differentiated him from the New Englanders present, and he was able to explain his invitation to appear before them only on the ground of his connection with interesting events which had happened in the National Administration.

Mr. Olney said that certain of those events had exemplified traits of the New England character. To the New Englander order was Heaven's first law, and in illustration of that sentiment he cited President Cleveland's action in calling out the troops to suppress lawlessness during the Chicago strike in 1894. The President, he said, had on that occasion withheld his hand, though he had full authority to act, until he submitted himself and his cause to the courts.

As an illustration of the New Englander's characteristic of respecting himself and insisting on being respected by others, Mr. Olney referred by intimation, though not in terms, to the Venezuelan incident. The time came, he said, when it was necessary to call a halt to diplomatic evasion, and ask the direct question, "Will you or will you not?" The question was asked and answered satisfactorily.

If there had been any irritation with our brethren across the seas, Mr. Olney declared, it was not because of the deeds of our ancestors in previous wars, but to the "toadying and aping" of certain of their descendants in times of peace.

The arbitration treaty, Mr. Olney said, was in accord with the New England sentiment. While the New Englander's attitude toward the principle of arbitration could not be mistaken, he declared he was above all things a business man, and he could not fail to see that the arbitration treaty signed between this country and England was a good business investment. To use the lingo of Wall Street, it meant a vast saving in "operating expenses" to this Government and a heavy reduction in its "fixed charges." By a stroke of the pen more had been done to protect our coasts and defend our harbors than could have been accomplished by millions of expenditure.

GEN. MILES'S SPEECH.

What He Said in Response to the Toast "The Army and the Navy."

Speaking to the toast "The Army and the Navy," Gen. Miles said:

"To the history and achievements of these two great departments of the Government and pillars of the Republic every intelligent boy and patriotic citizen can point with just pride. The establishment of our institutions, the security of our liberties, and the perpetuity of our system of Government are largely due to the fortitude and the sacrifice of those of the army and navy who have borne our banner through battles on land and sea.

"The fierce valor of Paul Jones and his associates aided much in the establishment of our independence and in the spreading of the glory of the American flag, and the tireless courage and matchless seamanship of Lawrence, Perry, Reed, Fayal, and Decatur taught the world that on sea and lake, as on land, the American people were invincible.

"The patriotism of three New York men—Griswold, Bushnell, and Winthrop—and the genius of Ericsson, gave us a fleet of ironclads that revolutionized the navies of the world and added immeasurably to the maintenance of the Government in the dark days from 1861 to 1865."

Both Powers Small but Strong.

Gen. Miles went on to say that the American Navy, although comparatively small in the number of ships, in equipment, finish, and character, is a worthy supplement to the army that has done such tremendous work with a force appearing small on paper, but big and resistless on the field. No hardship or danger daunted the American soldier, who carried the Stars and Stripes from the Atlantic to the Pacific in an unbroken triumph, no force or danger would daunt the American sailor, who carried the Stars and Stripes around the globe, and never saw the power he was afraid of, political or natural.

Volunteering to Save.

He alluded with evidences of strong feeling to the eagerness of the soldiers whose trade it is to kill to volunteer to face privation, suffering, and death to save the hardy adventurers who with the true American spirit had gone into the Klondike country, hoping for everything, daring everything, fearing nothing. He also spoke of the service of the army in exploring and mapping the continent, and concluded by urging that this country must keep pace with modern methods of warfare. He said:

"An intelligent patriotism on the part of the law-givers has contributed many millions to the construction of modern defenses, in place of obsolete forts and guns."

MAYOR STRONG FOR THE CITY.

He Only Wished to Sound Its Requiem—Justice Smyth Tells Stories.

Mayor Strong was called on to respond to the toast "The City of New York." He said the subject had already been talked to death, and he only wished to sound the requiem of the old city. In a few days, he said, a new Mayor would appear to speak of a newer and greater New York.

Justice Smyth was introduced, and provoked much laughter by relating a series of stories. The last election demonstrated, he said, that the Irish were still on top.

BANQUET AT CHARLESTON.

Justice Brewer, in His Address, Condemns the Dispensary Law.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 22.—The annual banquet of the New England Society of this city took place at the Charleston Hotel to-night. The orator of the evening was Associate Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court of the United States. He responded to the toast "Forefathers' Day."

The theme of his address was the sacredness of home and the importance of observing the right and integrity of the family.

In the course of his address he commented adversely upon legislation which permitted a constable to search a man's house upon suspicion, and this was understood by the audience to be a reference to the South Carolina dispensary law.

MAN MISSING IN TOLEDO.

Registered at a Hotel There as Leslie M. Folger of Baltimore—A Mass of Letters.

TOLEDO, Dec. 22.—On the morning of Dec. 11, a well-dressed young man walked into the Hotel Henry and registered as Leslie M. Folger. He gave Baltimore as his home. He was assigned to a room and soon after a well-filled trunk and valise and other baggage came up from the station. After breakfast the morning of the 12th, he disappeared, and nothing further has been seen or heard of him. Meanwhile a bicycle has come for him from Washington.

It has been learned that the missing man has a wife and child at Gloucester, Va., and that his mother lives in Baltimore.

Police officials opened his trunk and valise. They were packed with wearing apparel, books, pictures, letters, &c. Many of the letters were from Sallie M. Folger, and were written in an exquisite hand. The writer urged the man to return home as soon as possible. One letter was written to him at 130 West Pratt Street, Baltimore.

A package of letters, evidently from his mother, were written from Nantucket. There also were letters from Congressmen, railroad men, and men in all ranks of life. There must be 500 letters in all.

Six pawn tickets of a year ago and an uncashed check for $17 were also among the effects. The check was drawn on the New Amsterdam Bank of New York to the order of F. C. Bartlett and was signed A. E. Edwards.

In some manner the detectives have learned that Folger said his wife had died recently. Folger was reared in Cincinnati. The theory of suicide by drowning is advanced.

SHOOTING OVER DORA CLAY.

Will Richardson Fires at Cleil and Is Chased Away with a Knife.

VALLEY VIEW, Ky., Dec. 22.—There were two fights over Dora Clay last night. Immediately after Will Richardson had emptied his revolver at his brother Cleil, and had been chased away by Cleil with a knife, John Richardson and Will Bryant, Cleil's brother-in-law, met on a bridge spanning a creek and had a hand-to-hand encounter, with scantlings for weapons.

John knocked Bryant down, and the latter ran up town, got a pistol, and returned to the fight, but John had left. He went home, got his shotgun, and watched for Bryant to come out of Cleil's house, but Bryant remained indoors. John accused Bryant of being the cause of Dora's trouble, and another fight is expected. Will Richardson fired five shots at Cleil last night, but failed to hit him, owing to the distance, which was 100 yards. Cleil then ran Will off the place at the point of a big bowie knife which Gen. Clay gave him.

TROLLEY OFFICIALS ELECTED.

The Coney Island and Brooklyn Completes Its Consolidation.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company yesterday the following Directors were elected: John L. Heins, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, William N. Dykman, George H. Prentiss, Thomas Clark, Jr., Alfred Wagstaff, James H. Hyde, Duncan B. Cannon, and Thomas Ennis. The new Directors then met and elected John L. Heins President, Duncan B. Cannon Secretary and Treasurer, and James Sullivan General Superintendent.

The election of these officers is the result of the consolidation of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad, better known as the "Smith Street line," with the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad, usually called the "De Kalb Avenue line." Mr. Heins was President and Mr. Cannon Treasurer of the De Kalb Avenue line, and Mr. Sullivan was President of the Smith Street line. All the new Directors, except Messrs. Dykman and Prentiss, are members of the De Kalb Avenue line's directory.

SHOT A BIG BULL MOOSE.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—Dr. Heber Bishop, ex-President of the Megantic Fish and Game Club, and a prominent New England sportsman, accompanied by his friends, Mr. Seth Perkins and Mr. Charles C. Williams, arrived home to-day with an enormous bull moose, which fell to the doctor's rifle while on a hunting trip for moose and caribou in the Crooked Deadwater region of New Brunswick.

The party have been hunting for the past two or three weeks, under the care of Harry Braithwaite, the celebrated New Brunswick guide and trapper. The country they visited is one of the most inaccessible in the Provinces, being a five days' journey with teams and snowshoes from Briestown, the end of the rails on the Canadian Eastern Railway. They arrived in camp on Dec. 7, and the third day, while hunting, the doctor and Braithwaite came upon a herd of moose, and the doctor brought the big bull down at a single shot in the foreshoulder with a 30.30 nitre rifle, a Winchester of new pattern.

The bull is a magnificent specimen, weighing 1,000 pounds, the antlers spreading 43 inches and having ten points. This brings Dr. Bishop's score up to twelve, a record that few sportsmen can show.

Although the party experienced a temperature below zero going in and coming out, the weather was too mild and rainy for still hunting, and this was the only moose secured by the party.

Policeman Succumbs to Arguments.

Edward Bowes, twenty-eight years old, a policeman attached to the Elizabeth Street Station, died yesterday afternoon of pneumonia at his home, 424 East Seventy-seventh Street. Bowes was appointed to the force in 1893. He leaves a wife and young child.

COMING BACK FROM LAKEWOOD.

Mayor-elect Van Wyck Arrived Yesterday and Richard Croker Comes To-day for Christmas.

Mayor-elect Van Wyck, his newly appointed private secretary, A. M. Downes, and District Attorney-elect Asa Bird Gardiner came from Lakewood yesterday. The Mayor-elect spent last night with his brother, Justice Van Wyck, in Brooklyn. He will not return to Lakewood before Monday. Mr. Van Wyck came to town to do some Christmas shopping, and not with reference to any political matter. He would not discuss politics.

Mr. Croker has not made up his mind just when he will leave Lakewood for good. He and John F. Carroll will come to the city to-day to remain until Monday, and it is expected that the final conference with regard to appointments will be held on Tuesday.

It was reported yesterday that John C. Sheehan had made overtures for a reconciliation with Mr. Croker. It is said that friends of both leaders have seen Mr. Croker within the last few days and urged him to take Mr. Sheehan again into the Tammany councils. It is asserted that, while Mr. Croker is in the city Mr. Sheehan will call on him. They have not met since Nov. 3.

There were few developments yesterday with regard to appointments. Col. Gardiner, whose slate of subordinates in the District's Attorney's office did not, it is said, meet Mr. Croker's approval, was not ready yesterday to make his announcements.

It was reported that Thomas F. Woods of the Twentieth Assembly District will be elected President of the Board of Aldermen. He is understood to be Mr. Croker's choice. Mr. Woods is thirty-two years old and comes from Mr. Croker's old district. He is a horseshoer, and one of James P. Keating's lieutenants.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 22.—Mr. Croker will return here on Monday. He will give a smoker and vaudeville entertainment on Tuesday. Anna Held will take part. Among the arrivals here to-day were President-elect Guggenheimer of the Council, Charles H. Knox, Ferdinand Levy, Andrew Freedman, Patrick Keenan, Martin F. Donohue, and William S. Andrews. The crowd of politicians is rapidly thinning out. Most of the Tammany men have returned to New York to spend Christmas. It is the belief here that the Mayor-elect and Mr. Croker have practically determined upon the slate.

MME. SEMBRICH'S CONTRACTS.

Has Cancelled Her Engagements with Manager H. M. Hirschberg and May Return to Europe.

Mme. Sembrich has discontinued her contract with her representative, H. M. Hirschberg, calling for a tour of the principal cities of this country up to May 1.

It is alleged by Mme. Sembrich that she became dissatisfied with the management of her concerts shortly after her first appearance outside of New York, and therefore made overtures to Mr. Hirschberg to bring about this cancellation which was accomplished yesterday.

It is understood that Mme. Sembrich's husband has been negotiating with several managers, one of whom guarantees her $20,000 for twelve concerts, but there is some hesitancy about completing this contract until a guarantee of $10,000 is deposited. Another manager offers to take her on a Spring tour for a series of ten festival concerts and offers $15,000.

Mme. Sembrich is considering another offer received a few days ago by cable. It is for her return to St. Petersburg and for engagements in Warsaw, Moscow, Vienna, and Berlin. It is probable that Mme. Sembrich will accept this offer, as partial arrangements have already been made for passage about Jan. 4, with the possibilities of her return for an engagement beginning some time in May.

Mme. Sembrich will make her next appearance at a performance of "The Barber of Seville" given by the Freundschaft Club next Saturday night, for which she will receive $1,250. The same performance will be given Monday morning at the Waldorf-Astoria under the direction of A. Morris Bagby.

H. M. Hirschberg, when seen last night, said the dissatisfaction which arose between him and Mme. Sembrich was brought about by unsuccessful efforts to conduct the business end of her tour without the interference of her husband. For some time negotiations have been pending for the cancellation of the contract, but Manager Hirschberg said he did not care to take the initiative. On Dec. 11, however, he received a letter from Prof. Stengler to the effect that his services were no longer required and that he as his wife's representative wished to inform him that they would take advantage of a clause in the contract which allowed them to cancel the contract. This clause, Mr. Hirschberg said, referred to the undivided attention on his part to Mme. Sembrich when on concert tour, and which Prof. Stengler thought had not been fulfilled.

Mr. Hirschberg denies this, and will not agree to the cancellation of the contract. He said further that Mme. Sembrich cannot sing in concert after Dec. 29 unless she arranges matters with Al Hayman, with whom she is under contract for six concerts at the Baldwin Theatre in California.

A CHANGED LOCALITY.

When Mark Twain built an expensive house on Farmington Avenue, in Hartford, Conn., several years ago much newspaper comment was caused by the fact that the rear end of the building faced the street, and the kitchen stairway, placed on the outside of the house, led directly down to one of Hartford's most aristocratic thoroughfares. In the lower part of the west side of this city there is a short block of quaint old houses which suggests to the passer by Mark Twain's grotesque idea of putting the back yard in front of the house. In the case of the quaint old New York houses, however, what now appear to be the back yards are in reality the front yards, and originally they were doubtless intended to be very attractive features of the block.

A few blocks west of Broadway Hancock Street cuts through from Bleecker to Houston Street, and the row of houses on the west side of Hancock Street constitutes Cottage Place. These houses are of uniform size and style, and stand back fifty or sixty feet from the street. There are similar rows of houses in other parts of the city, but in no other locality is the "back-yard effect" so impressive. Each yard is inclosed by a high board fence, and persons must pass through the yards to get into the houses. On Mondays, providing the weather is dry, almost every yard is draped with fluttering garments of white, hung out on the line to dry. This weekly display gives a primitive flavor to the neighborhood, which the appearance of the overburdened double balconies does not dispel.

These balconies many years ago were trimmed and half veiled with creeping vines and overlooked well-kept flower gardens, with rose and lilac bushes overtopping the fences. Now the balconies, barren of decoration, harbor washtubs, kettles, ashpans, and refuse. They no longer serve as picturesque retreats for dainty maidens in pretty gowns, and they no longer overlook a profusion of roses and lilacs. The neighborhood has changed, and Cottage Place long since ceased to be aristocratic.

Edward M. Grout's Dinner.

Edward M. Grout, President-elect of the Borough of Brooklyn, gave a dinner last night at his residence, 860 Carroll Street, to the staff officers of the Second Brigade.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12:55 A. M.—384 Grand Street; E. Grinsas; damage slight.

2:30 A. M.—300 Cherry Street; S. Lavine; damage slight.

3:15 A. M.—229 East Ninety-fifth Street; Morris Worshill; damage, $2,000.

9:10 A. M.—443 Manhattan Avenue; Marcus Miller; damage, $15.

3:35 P. M.—163 West Forty-ninth Street; owner unknown; damage, $200.

5 P. M.—282 St. Nicholas Avenue; Mrs. J. W. Gebhardt; damage, $400.

5:30 P. M.—65 West Thirty-sixth Street; L. Stanley; damage slight.

7:10 P. M.—87 Tenth Avenue; Charles Peters; damage, $10.

8 P. M.—207 Madison Street; Agnes Murray; damage, $700.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

TOWNSEND, Mass., Dec. 22.—The steam sawmill and factory of the Townsend Furniture Company was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $15,000.

DONIPHAN, Mo., Dec. 22.—Fire destroyed the business portion of this town yesterday. Twenty-six business houses were burned, and the loss is $100,000, with $35,000 insurance.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—Fire at the Hotel Royal, an apartment house in the Back Bay, this afternoon, caused a loss of $10,000. The building is owned by the P. C. Brooks estate.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Fire to-day destroyed the three-story brick warehouse of the Andrews Furniture Company, Twenty-second and Fisk Streets. Loss, $100,000; covered by insurance. Three firemen were injured, but none seriously.

Malaria? TRY
VIN MARIANI
(MARIANI WINE)
The Ideal French Tonic
FOR BODY AND BRAIN
Since 1863. Endorsed by Medical Faculty
immediate lasting efficacious agreeable

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Silverware
for
Christmas Gifts
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ACTOR RATCLIFFE GUILTY

The Jury Gives a Verdict of Assault in the Third Degree.

LAUGHED AT THE VERDICT

Ratcliffe Seemed to be Amused When the Foreman Announced the Decision—Will Be Sentenced Next Tuesday—Motion for a New Trial.

The jury in the case of Edward J. Ratcliffe, the actor, who has been on trial on the charge of assault in the second degree for beating his wife, the daughter of Peter De Lacy, the wealthy bookmaker, came in at 1 o'clock this morning with a verdict of guilty of assault in the third degree and a recommendation to mercy. Ratcliffe received the verdict with a smiling face, and he laughed after the jury had been polled.

Mr. Towns, lawyer for the defendant, announced that he would make a motion for a new trial. Ratcliffe will be sentenced and this motion will be made next Tuesday.

The jury went out at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. At 12:40 this morning they came in and asked for a re-reading of a portion of the Judge's charge in which the Judge had instructed the jury that they should take into consideration Ratcliffe's actions on the night of his flight to Chicago, his action in fighting his extradition, and his actions before he finally returned to New York.

Ratcliffe Looked Restless.

When Assistant District Attorney Lloyd began to sum up the case for the prosecution yesterday morning Mrs. Ratcliffe was not in court. Her father, Peter De Lacy, was there, however, as was Kate Molloy, the maid who had played such a conspicuous part in the trial. Ratcliffe, who came in in charge of two Deputy Sheriffs, looked as if he had passed a restless night.

He did not appear to have taken the usual pains with his dress, and his usually carefully brushed hair was disheveled. His face was pale, and it bore no longer its merry, dimpled smile. His eyes were heavy, and there were faint black rings under them. He looked worried, although he seemed to be making an effort to assume his old jaunty air and easy manner.

He studied the jury closely, and his eyes wandered slowly from our juror to another as if he were trying to read their thoughts. Mr. Towns chewed tobacco and held his hands deep in his trousers pockets as he waited for the prosecutor to begin his address to the jury.

Mr. Lloyd had been summing up for fifteen minutes when Mrs. Ratcliffe came in. She wore over her dress a big sealskin cape, the big collar of which almost hid her face.

"Here in Greater New York, in this nineteenth century," said Mr. Lloyd, dramatically, "100,000 men and women are waiting to see if you will allow a wife-beater to thrive here among us. This is a city of refinement, and the world will look to your verdict. My opponent has ranted to you, but I claim the record of the evidence must decide this case."

Charge Not Disproved.

Mr. Lloyd said the many incidents of the actor's married life had proven that he did not love his wife. "The defendant," he continued, "has not disproved the charge made here against him. He went on the stand and denied everything except that he had been naturalized. But how does the defense account for the bloody handkerchief that it is admitted Mrs. Ratcliffe had on the day of the assault.

"The defense claims that she was subject to nosebleed, but the only time she was afflicted in that way was when her nose came in conflict with the fist of this burly ruffian. What sort of a man is he? Is he to be believed? We caught him in a blank lie when he testified that he paid the undertaker for the burial of his first child. The undertaker went on the stand and told you he had never been paid. The only bill he did pay was the bill for his fast horses. He neglected to pay for the burial of his child. He is an imported bulldog who had no love for his wife.

"I desire to ask Mr. Towns what right he had, in his zeal to protect this wife-beater, to personally assail me in my conduct of this case. He referred to somebody connected with this case as the missing link. I think if Mr. Towns would trace his ancestors back—judging from the rantings and ravings he made here yesterday—he would find that some of them played with cocoanuts and swung by their tails in tropical forests. Referring again to Mr. Towns, I don't believe he has any more regard for a woman than has his client.

"Actors as a class don't marry a woman because they love her. A woman is simply a plaything in their hands, and when they are tired of her, they cast her overboard. They haven't the same regard for the marriage vows as you have."

At this point in the address several theatrical looking persons sitting in the rear of the courtroom shifted uneasily in their seats and exchanged a few whispered words.

Study for a Physiognomist.

"You have observed that square jaw," continued the prosecutor, pointing at Ratcliffe, who looked him squarely in the eye, "You have observed those thin lips, that cruel mouth. You know what that means. He's a study for a physiognomist, is this brutal beater of women.

"In closing I will quote those words which are as true to-day as when they were written: 'The man who lays his hands upon a woman, save in the way of kindness, is a wretch, whom it were gross flattery to call a coward.'"

Judge Newburger, in his charge to the jury, said:

"You have the right to consider the defendant's actions in Chicago and on the night in question. If, after a fair consideration of the case, you find the complainant was assaulted, whether with or without a weapon, so as to cause grievous bodily harm, your verdict must be assault in the second degree. If you find the defendant was assaulted without causing grievous bodily harm your verdict must be assault in the third degree."

The Judge told the jury they were not to consider any connection Mr. De Lacy might have had with the case. The charge lasted fifteen minutes.

The maximum penalty for assault in the second degree is five years' imprisonment in Sate prison and $1,000 fine; for assault in the third degree, one year in the penitentiary and $500 fine.

His Year's Salary for the Poor.

Tammany's gift of $20,000 to the poor of New York established a precedent in holiday giving that has been followed by Alderman-elect Henry Siefke of the Ninth District, who has set aside $1,500, the amount of his year's salary as Alderman, as a Christmas present to the needy of his district. The Ninth District is bounded by the North River, Seventh Avenue, Nineteenth and Thirty-second Streets and contains many needy people. Alderman-elect Siefke is a member of the Pequod Club, and a committee from the organization will begin to-day to distribute the money, which was placed in their hands on Tuesday.

Crashed Into a Horse Car.

North-bound electric car 1,224, going up Madison Avenue, ran into horse car 15 of the Twenty-ninth Street Line last night and both cars were thrown from the tracks. Conductor Emanuel Huber, twenty-eight years old, of 115 Avenue A, was thrown from the front of the horse car and was badly hurt. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital. Motorman George Heberman of 345 West Thirty-eighth Street, in charge of the electric car, was locked up in the East Thirty-fifth Street Station. The cars were not very full and the passengers escaped injury.

SMALLEY AND THE JINGOES

He Says His New England Dinner Speech Was Not a Criticism of the Government.

DID NOT HEAR HAWLEY'S WORDS.

Exception to the Veteran Correspondent's Warning Note About European Antagonism to America and the Value of England's Friendship.

"I have nothing to explain, and still less to alter, as to my remarks of last night," said George W. Smalley, yesterday.

Mr. Smalley responded to the toast of "New and Old England" at the Brooklyn New England Society's annual dinner at the Pouch mansion, on Tuesday evening, and a portion of his speech excited more attention and comment than its author had looked for. Senator Hawley of Connecticut made some comment at the conclusion of Mr. Smalley's speech, but reporters are not agreed as to what the Senator said, some averring that he was severe upon the speaker.

That portion of Mr. Smalley's speech to which exception has been taken was as follows:

"Since the Venezuelan trouble—I suppose it may be thought too frank to say it—we have said and done so much as to convince Continental Europe that we are a menace to the peace of the world. I do not say they are right. I say that is the state of opinion which exists among the statesmen and rulers of the great powers of the Continent of Europe. Venezuela, the resolutions and speeches in Congress, and especially in the Senate, if my friend Senator Hawley will permit me to say so—but I see he has gone—[Gen. Hawley had left his seat at the head table, but was present at another]—our sermonizing to the allied powers about Armenia, about Greece, our continual provocation to Spain about Cuba, the new version and perversion of the Monroe Doctrine, which of itself is not aggressive, but defensive and American, and finally our annexation or proposal to annex Hawaii; all these have convinced Continental powers that their best policy is to unite against this country.

"The Prime Minister, or, rather, the Chancellor of Austria has announced, from a different point of view, his belief that an economic war is yet to be waged against transoceanic competition. For their own safety they have ultimately to adopt the policy of co-operation against this country. If we were to go to war to-morrow with any European country, Spain or another, there is very slight possibility that we should go to war with one power only. Now I ask you, in those circumstances, is the friendship of England worth having or not? She is the greatest financial power in the world. She is the greatest naval power in the world. Her fleet—which she can mobilize in a week—is a match for the combined fleets of any two European powers, and probably a match for the combined fleets of any three European powers, that under any conceivable circumstances, could be allied against her.

"Is it worth our while, with the prospect of the hostility of the Continent of Europe before us, to accept the friendship she offers or does patriotism require us to reject it? But these, perhaps, are too serious considerations for our dinner. I would rather go back to sentiment, after all. I like to think of the English, if I may repeat what I have said elsewhere, as a companionable, wise, kindly, and an admirable people. The lesson of life they have been learning for centuries we have acquired in one hundred years. It would be strange indeed if we had nothing to learn from them. Strange it would be, too, if they had nothing to learn from us. Strangest of all if the world had not a great deal to learn from both."

Senator Hawley is reported by The Brooklyn Eagle to have risen at once and "in a quiet and dignified way" to have said:

"Not with a wish to disturb the delightful harmony of this occasion, but merely from impulse, I wish to express my sincere and profound regret that our distinguished friend misunderstands his own country to such an extent."

Mr. Smalley said last evening that he did not hear the Senator's words. He asked Gov. Black their tenor and the Governor said that he had not caught them, as did also another guest to whom Mr. Smalley appealed for information. And so he had left the dining room in ignorance of what the Senator had said, although he supposed the latter's remarks were called forth by his own. Mr. Smalley said that he and Senator Hawley are old friends, having first met in South Carolina in 1861. He said that he regarded the incident as of no moment and had nothing further to say about it, except that he had been misinterpreted. "I did not criticise our Government," he added, "but the jingo speeches in Congress and the jingo tone of a portion of the press."

AT THE HOTELS.

BUCKINGHAM—Prof. O. C. Marsh, Yale College.

EVERETT—Daniel Magoun, Ogdensburg.

FIFTH AVENUE—P. C. Cheney, New Hampshire; Arturo Ambland, Madrid, Spain; Dr. S. de la Riva, Havana; William E. Chandler, New Hampshire, and Herbert W. Ladd, Rhode Island.

HOFFMAN—S. B. Elkins, Jr., West Virginia.

WALDORF—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, and Rowland B. Mahoney, Buffalo.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Ballerstein, R., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; C. Dillon, millinery; Sturtevant House.

Blake, Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; S. W. Helm, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Barker & Corning, Troy, N. Y.; William Barker, collars and cuffs; St. Denis Hotel.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., shirts, collars, and cuffs; St. Denis Hotel.

Chandler & Co., Boston, Mass.; L. P. Chandler, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Cottrell & Leonard, Albany, N. Y.; D. Leonard, hats and caps; Hotel Manhattan.

Dey Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. A. Russell, cloaks, suits, and shawls; 66 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Goldwater, N., & Brothers, Rochester, N. Y.; C. Goldwater, furnishing goods; Sturtevant House.

Galland Brothers & Kraemer, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, wrappers; Hotel Imperial.

Hopkins, Lingle & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; L. Wile, clothing; New Amsterdam Hotel.

King, Brinsmade & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; H. B. King, notions, fancy goods, and millinery; 622 Broadway; Sinclair House.

Mann, H., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; L. Mann, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Rauh Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. L. Rauh, hosiery, suspenders, collars, and cuffs; 636 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Solomon Brothers & Lampert, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Solomon, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Silverstein, I., & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; I. Silverstein, jeans; Hotel Cadillac.

Smith, Denison & Co., Warren, Ohio; C. G. Denison, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Sullivan, Hettrich & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. C. Sullivan, notions; Hotel Albert.

Shapinsky, S., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; S. Shapinsky, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	7:21	Sun sets	4:37	Moon rises	

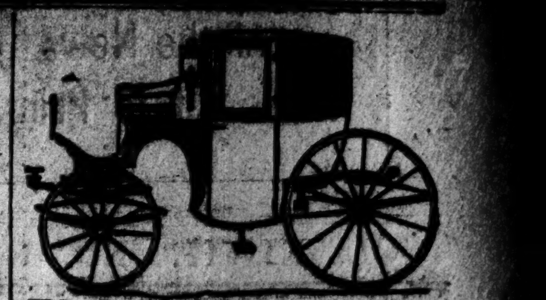
High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	6:43	Gov. Isl'd	7:02	H. Gate	8:51
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	7:22	Gov. Isl'd	7:55	H. Gate	9:24

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 23.		
Edam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Grecian, Glasgow		
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Strathord, Cape Colony and Natal	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
FRIDAY, DEC. 24.		
Alleghany, Kingston, &c.	2:00 P. M. *2:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Andes, Port au Prince	2:00 P. M. *2:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Hubert, Barbados, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Havana and Mexican ports	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Port Royal and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, DEC. 25.		
Creole, New Orleans		10:00 A. M.
Galileo, Hull		
Island, Christiansand	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Leona, Key West and Galveston		12:00 M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	3:30 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
Manitoba, London		
Megantic, London		10:00 A. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.

*Supplementary mails. After the closing of the regular supplementary mails, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.



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for Single, Pair, Three or Four in Hand, the whole stock being unrivaled in Style, Quality, and Variety.
A GOOD STOCK SECOND-HAND VEHICLES OF ALL STYLES.
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Russian, Danish, Norwegian, Rumble, Berlin, and Old Comfort Cutters, 4 Pass Portlands and Surries; Cutters, Traps, Bobs.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. †27 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. †2 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.)

†Registered mail closes here at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 23.

Andalusia, Hamburg, Dec. 4.
Batoum, Rotterdam, Nov. 28.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Dec. 20.
Croft, Dundee, Dec. 7.
Eldorado, New Orleans, Dec. 18.
Eveline, Shields, Dec. 9.
Kensington, Antwerp, Dec. 11.
Manitoba, London, Dec. 9.
Megantic, London, Dec. 9.
Merida, St. Lucia, Dec. 15.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Dec. 10.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, Dec. 9.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Dec. 12.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Dec. 20.
Strathesk, Havre, Dec. 1.
Stuttgart, Bremen, Dec. 11.

FRIDAY, DEC. 24.

Alamo, Galveston, Dec. 18.
Gate City, Savannah, Dec. 21.
Iroquois, Savannah, Dec. 4.
Macduff, Gibraltar, Dec. 10.
Palatia, Hamburg, Dec. 12.

SATURDAY, DEC. 25.

Charlton, Gibraltar, Dec. 11.
Hindoo, Hull, Dec. 11.
Jersey City, Swansea, Dec. 11.
Panama, Havana, Dec. 20.
Raisby, Antwerp, Dec. 11.
Santiago, Nassau, Dec. 21.
St. Paul, Southampton, Dec. 18.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Dec. 22.
Trinidad, Bermuda, Dec. 23.

SUNDAY, DEC. 26.

British Queen, Antwerp, Dec. 12.
Etruria, Liverpool, Dec. 18.
La Champagne, Havre, Dec. 18.

MONDAY, DEC. 27.

Alexandra, London, Dec. 15.
Caracas, La Guayra, Dec. 21.
Georgic, Liverpool, Dec. 15.
Vulcan, Shields, Dec. 12.

TUESDAY, DEC. 28.

Alene, Port Limon, Dec. 21.
Alsatia, Gibraltar, Dec. 16.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, Dec. 21.
Nueces, Galveston, Dec. 21.
Obdam, Rotterdam, Dec. 16.
Peconic, Gibraltar, Dec. 13.
Sardinian, Glasgow, Dec. 16.
Sicilia, Havre, Dec. 14.

Arrived.

SS Normannia, (Ger.,) Barends, Genoa Dec. 8, Naples 9, and Gibraltar 12, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:42 A. M.

SS Navahoe, (Br.,) Proctor, Jeremie, &c., Dec. 10, with mdse. and passenger to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Saratoga, Buck, Vera Cruz, &c., Dec. 8, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:26 A. M.

SS Finance, Daly, Colon Dec. 15, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Steamship Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 A. M.

SS Leona, Wilder, Galveston Dec. 15 and Key West 18, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Rio Grande, Young, Brunswick, Ga., Dec. 18 and Port Royal 19, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Excelsior, Boyd, New Orleans Dec. 17, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Engelbart, Bremen Dec. 14 and Southampton and Cherbourg 15, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:20 A. M.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Jones, Bristol Dec. 2 and Swansea 4, with mdse. to J. Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 P. M.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Bakker, Rotterdam Dec. 8, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Croatan, McKee, Georgetown, S. C., Dec. 17 and Wilmington, N. C., 20, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool Dec. 15 and Queenstown 16, with mdse. and passengers to H. M. Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 2:34 P. M.

SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) Stapledon, Rio Janeiro, &c., Dec. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 10:20 A. M.

SS Old Dominion, Blakeman, Richmond and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Ship Engelhorn, (Br.,) Shinnin, Boston, in ballast to W. R. Grace & Co.

SS Andes, (Br.,) McKnight, Port au Prince, &c., Dec. 3, with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 9:40 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Castello, (Br.,) for London.
SS Maskelyne, (Belg.,) for Antwerp.
SS Alesia, (Fr.,) for Marseilles.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Cherokee, for San Domingo City, &c.
SS Gleadowe, (Br.,) for Sligo.
SS New York, for Southampton.
SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Friesland, (Belg.,) for Antwerp.
SS Britannic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Georg Dumois, (Nor.,) for Sanchez.
Ship Australia, (Br.,) for Shanghai.
Bark Fvie Reed, for Auckland.
Bark Garibaldi, (Ital.,) for Saigon.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—SS St. Louis, Capt. Randle, arr. at Southampton from New York to-day, and passed Hurst Castle at 8:40 A. M.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, arr. at Southampton from New York to-day, and passed Hurst Castle at 9:35 A. M.; proceeded for Bremen.

SS Endeavor, (Br.,) Capt. Brotherton, Smyrna for New York, passed Malta Dec. 20.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Hadwin, Messina, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, New York for London, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS America, (Br.,) Capt. Pearce, New York for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Cambay, (Br.,) Capt. Rees, New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Loveridge, New York for Hull, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Parkgate, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, New York for Kings Lynn, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Olbers, (Belg.,) Capt. Tanner, arr. at Rio Janeiro from New York via Pernambuco Dec. 19.

SS Ulriken, (Nor.,) Capt. Bergh, arr. at Newcastle from New York Dec. 20.

SS Lincluden, (Br.,) Capt. Watley, arr. at Newcastle from New York yesterday.

SS Buffon, (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, New York for Rio Janeiro, arr. at Pernambuco yesterday.

SS Corean, (Br.,) Capt. Stewart, arr. at Glasgow from New York via Halifax yesterday.

SS Nymphaea, (Br.,) Capt. Munro, New York for Stettin, arr. at Longhope yesterday, (for coal.)

SS Gera, (Ger.,) Capt. Neissel, arr. at Bremen from New York to-day.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, arr. at Naples from New York at 7 A. M. to-day.

SS Rosse, (Br.,) Capt. Braithwaite, sld. from Santos for New York Dec. 17.

SS Bellona, (Br.,) Capt. McLean, from Santos, sld. from Victoria for New York Dec. 19.

SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Olditch, from Rio Janeiro, sld. from St. Lucia for New York Dec. 19.

SS Britannia, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Gladestry, (Br.,) Capt. Simmons, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS St. Leonards sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Addington, (Br.,) sld. from Barry for New York to-day.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Capt. Bunger, Shields for New York, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Indrani, (Br.,) Capt. Trotter, Calcutta for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, arr. at Liverpool from New York to-day.

SS Massilia, (Fr.,) Capt. Briand, sld. from Naples for New York Dec. 18.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Capt. Cassens, sld. from Amsterdam for New York yesterday.

SS Bedouin, (Br.,) sld. from this port for New York to-day.

SS Falkland, (Br.,) Capt. Main, Antwerp for New York, arr. at St. Michael's to-day.

SS Scotia, (Br.,) Capt. Garrick, Marseilles for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, New York via Christiansand for Stettin, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Georgia, (Ger.,) Capt. Russ, New York via Christiansand for Stettin, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Frey, (Nor.,) Capt. Bentzen, New York for Dunkirk, arr. at Havre to-day.

Useful Christmas Gifts,
Andirons, Brass Wood
Fenders, Holders,
Fire Screens, Fire Sets.
Best Made, Newest Patterns,
Makers' Prices.
Wm. H. JACKSON & Co.
Union Square, Cor. 17th St.

BERING SEA AWARD MADE

Canada to Have the Sum, Plus Interest, Agreed Upon by Both Governments in 1894.

CONGRESS THEN THE OBSTACLE

Settlement of the Dispute by This Decision of the Arbitrators Hailed with Satisfaction by the Dominion Cabinet.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 22.—The Bering Sea Claims arbitrators have made their award and presented it to the Canadian Government. A copy was forwarded to Lord Aberdeen, who telegraphed it from Toronto to the Premier while the Cabinet was in session to-day. Copies were also sent to the United States Government and the British Ambassador at Washington.

The award amounts to $464,000, or just equal to what the Canadians offered to accept in 1894 with interest added. In 1894 the United States offered $400,000, and the Canadian Government asked $450,000. Finally a compromise was reached and the amount agreed upon was $425,000, but it will be remembered that although the United States Government agreed to this sum, Congress declined to indorse its action.

After considerable wrangling and negotiations, the whole matter of the losses to Canadian sealers in Bering Sea was submitted to the present Commissioners, who sat at Victoria, B. C., and took evidence in the case. The argument was afterward made in Halifax. The dispute having started in 1886 through the seizure of Canadian sealers in Bering Sea, the award covers the years 1886, 1887, 1889, and 1890.

That the Canadian Government is well pleased is putting the matter very mildly. The award will be well received all over the Dominion.

PELAGIC SEALING BILL.

New York Fur Dealers Confer with the President in Regard to it.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—A number of New York manufacturers of fur garments and importers of furs called at the Treasury Department to-day and had a conference with Assistant Secretary Howell in regard to the regulations which will be necessary to carry out the provisions of the bill recently passed by Congress prohibiting the importation of what are known as pelagic sealskins.

Under this act all sealskins not taken on the Pribilof Islands are subject to confiscation on importation into this country, and the New York importers who favor the bill asked that every possible precaution be taken by the department to prevent the bringing into the United States of the proscribed skins. John W. Foster, who accompanied the delegation, said that all skins taken on the seal islands were numbered, so that the United States Consular officers would have little or no difficulty in determining which were contraband skins before issuing their certificates. The department's regulations will be issued as soon as possible after the bill has received the signature of the President.

Mr. Foster later accompanied the delegation, consisting of Messrs. Ullmann, Jeckyl, and Weil, to the White House, where they had an extended conference with the President concerning the bill. The delegation requested the President to withhold his approval of it for a few days, to enable the trade to import the skins which had been purchased in London in ignorance of the prospective law. It is understood that the President indicated a disposition to accede to the request, and he therefore may not sign the measure before Dec. 29. The law will not apply to skins shipped prior to his approval.

BANKRUPTCY BILL WILL PASS.

Democrats in the House Will Put Themselves on Record Against it.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—There is a very favorable outlook for the passage of the Bankruptcy bill, and even the opponents of the measure concede their conviction that it will pass both houses.

The majority of the Democrats in the House, in all probability, will vote against it. They feel that its involuntary feature will allow the creditor class of the East to oppress the poor in the West when the latter are the least able to be borne down upon, while the voluntary phase of the proposed legislation will encourage dishonesty.

The opposition, however, has felt it useless to organize to defeat the measure, and they will simply put themselves on record. The bill has been reported to the House, and will be taken up very soon.

AMERICAN ASPHALT COMPANY.

Suit Against Government Officials with Respect to a Lease.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The American Asphalt Company of Colorado to-day brought suit against Cornelius N. Bliss, Secretary of the Interior, and William A. Jones, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to enjoin them from declaring void a lease to certain mining lands on the Uintah Indian Reservation, and from interfering in the necessary operations of the company on their property.

It is asserted in the company's declaration that it has a valid and recognized lease from the Indians to lands on the reservation, and that the Government forfeited its lease and its deposit of $5,000 on the ground that the company did not complete and file its surveys of the leased lands within the time prescribed by the Interior Department.

The delay, it is asserted, was caused by a railroad accident while the company's agent was on his way east with the maps of survey.

Monument to Gen. Belknap.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—A handsome granite monument erected in Arlington National Cemetery at the grave of Major Gen. William W. Belknap, who was Secretary of War in the Administration of President Grant, was turned over to the Government to-day. The monument was erected by Gen. Belknap's comrades of Crocker's Iowa Brigade, the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, his comrades of the Army of the Tennessee, his companions of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and other friends. Above the inscription on the monument is a heroic size bronze medallion giving a likeness of Gen. Belknap in the uniform of a Major General.

A Special Postage Stamp Issue.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Postmaster General Gary has decided to order a special issue of stamps commemorative of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha the coming year. This is done at the request of persons prominent in the management of the exposition. They will be of the denominations of 1 cent, 2 cents, 5 cents, 10 cents, and $1. Suggestions for designs for the new issues will be received at the Post Office Department from any person who desires to submit them. The new issues will be different in color from the existing ones, so that they may be readily distinguished.

New York Appointment Slated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—It is learned that the President has decided upon the appointment of John G. Ward as Collector of Internal Revenue at Albany, N. Y., to succeed Louis W. Pratt. The nomination probably will be sent to the Senate immediately on its reconvening.

An Expected Treasury Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—It is understood Leander P. Mitchell of Indiana will soon be appointed Assistant Controller of the Treasury, in place of Mr. Bowers, resigned.

RECIPROCITY HAS A SETBACK.

Negotiations with Germany and France at a Standstill Owing to the Interests in Conflict.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The reciprocity negotiations between the United States and Germany are practically suspended. They never got beyond the initial stage. There appears to have been a willingness on the part of both governments to look into the subject, but the inquiry did not develop any prospect of material concessions on either side.

The articles on which a reciprocity agreement can be made are produced in France and not in Germany. The utmost extent of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Germany under the present law would be a 20 per cent. reduction of duty on certain agreed upon German products. Germany is chiefly concerned about sugar, but the 20 per cent. reduction in duty permitted under the Dingley law, it is said, would be of insignificant consequence. Moreover, some doubt has arisen as to whether any concessions on this article would be granted by the United States, in view of the tendency toward building up the American sugar trade as against that of bounty paying nations. It was thought that the arrival of the new German Ambassador, Dr. von Holleben, would give an impetus to the negotiations and, perhaps, result in the conclusion of a treaty, but on the contrary, the subject has lapsed, and neither Government is showing any anxiety to urge the matter to a conclusion.

The negotiations with France are similarly at a standstill, owing to the course of the French Government in raising the duties on lard and other American products.

The reciprocity negotiations with Great Britain as to the British West Indies are proceeding slowly, but an agreement is expected in the near future.

MURDER OF SEAMEN IN JAPAN.

Both Americans Were Sober and Were Killed by Boatmen—Not an International Affair.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Further details of the killing of the two American sailors attached to the United States fleet in Japan have been received by the Department of State. Montgomery, it appears, was killed in Yokohama Sept. 2 last. He was not intoxicated, but was murdered by boatmen. Epps's case was similar, except that he was killed at Nagasaki during the present month. He had been on leave and was returning aboard ship when murdered. The testimony gathered shows that he was perfectly sober, and some sailors on a passing ship, hearing cries for help, looked over the water in time to see him being thrown from his boat. Lacking a small boat, they could not succor him. His body was found several days later floating in the bay. The Japanese Government was appealed to in each case, and while some arrests have been made, the American contingent in Japan feel that the perpetrators of the murders are still at large. It is said that every Japanese boat in the harbor is obliged to register its passengers before carrying them off shore, so that under ordinary conditions it should be easy to find the guilty parties.

At the Japanese Legation to-day it was stated that the matter has not yet been brought to their attention. The legation officials do not regard the matter as serious. They say the Japanese Government gives the greatest protection to foreign citizens and sailors, and that if there has been any laxity in these cases the Government undoubtedly will make the fullest inquiry and reparation. It is pointed out, however, that crimes of a local and individual character cannot assume an international aspect, as the Government is in no way connected with them, its only province being to see that the laws are executed impartially, giving the same protection to foreigners as to Japanese subjects. In the affray at Kobe, last September, in which a number of American sailors from the Yorktown were injured, it is said that the trouble was between the sailors and coolies, and that the Japanese police came to the assistance of the American sailors. The cases are said to be substantially similar to a number which have occurred in the Western States in which Japanese subjects have been assaulted by mobs. Several of the latter cases are now pending before the State Department, complaints having been made by the Japanese.

John M. Epps, a cabinet maker, whose place of business is 424 East Twenty-seventh Street, said yesterday that he had good reason to believe that the Frank Epps mentioned in the dispatches is his son Peter, who left home about three years ago. The last heard of the young man was about two years and six months ago, when he wrote to his father from White Plains, N. Y., saying that he was going West.

His parents say that the young fellow was of an adventurous disposition, and often spoke of his inclination to join the navy. He was a frequent visitor to the war vessels in the navy yard here, and took a deep interest in battleships and cruisers of other nations which visited this port. Mr. Epps thinks that his son reached the Pacific coast since he last heard of him, and there joined the American Navy.

He described his son as being about twenty-one years old, of medium height, though inclined to be tall when he left home, having a mole on his right cheek near the ear, and another on his stomach, and a scar on his left shoulder caused by scalding.

TO PUBLISH A PENSION LIST.

Commissioner Evans Expects a Bill for the Purpose Will Be Introduced.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Commissioner Evans of the Pension Bureau is a strong advocate of the policy of publishing the entire list of persons who draw pensions from the Government. He expects that a bill for this purpose will be introduced in Congress when it reassembles in January.

A recommendation that a list be published was made by the Commissioner in his annual report, as he expressed the belief that it would be particularly valuable for the use of special examiners in the field. In 1883 the bureau published a list of pensioners, but since that time there have been many additions to and eliminations from it, besides additions granted, &c., so that it is not of practical use at this time.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The following fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed for New York offices: Almeda, Loren H. Elmendorf; East Pembroke, John H. Dickinson; Eminence, Arthur W. Plass; Hobart, James B. Rich; Hume, N. M. Wells; Margaretville, James H. Hitt; Manchester, John W. Overacre; Mount Vision, Henry C. Bunn; Sullivanville, Alexander Hummer; Urlton, John F. Cornwell.

BAILEY MEDAL CONTEST.

Revived at Newport After Many Years to Encourage Naval Apprentices.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 22.—On Friday, the 31st inst., the entire naval training system will await with much interest the result of the examination of the two smartest naval apprentices, who have been in the service for one year, for on that day the contest for the ownership of the Bailey Medal will take place at the naval training station here, with four naval officers as the Examining Board.

The medal was instituted by the late Rear Admiral Theodorus Bailey, for the purpose of inciting the apprentices to greater efforts in acquiring proficiency in their duties, but for some reason the contest for it was dropped several years ago. The matter was brought to the attention of Secretary Long with the result that he revived the examination.

A candidate from each of the United States training ships Alliance and Essex will be sent here. The boy from the Essex is now on board the United States monitor Puritan, waiting to be transferred here, and when the Alliance arrives at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the candidate from that vessel will be sent on immediately.

The examination comprises knotting and splicing ropes, sailmaking, heaving lead and log, signals, exercise as Captain of gun, school of soldier, great gun target firing, small-arm target firing, sword exercise, swimming, rowing, knowledge of accounts with the Paymaster, condition of clothing, general conduct and bearing.

Upon the conclusion of this examination the Board of Officers will forward its report as well as its recommendations to the Navy Department, and the apprentice attaining the highest percentage will be awarded the medal with considerable ceremony.

Fatal Accident at a Crossing.

ONEONTA, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Edward Fox and his wife, both of Davenport Centre, while returning home from this place this afternoon, were struck at Emmons, two miles from here, by Light Engine No. 166. Mrs. Fox was killed and Fox received a fractured skull and is unconscious.

Artistic Presents
Bronzes, Figurines, Clocks,
Sevres Vases and Plates.
Beautiful Objects of Art.
Renaissance Furniture.
A. Olivotti & Co.
305 Fifth Avenue,
AND
31 VIA DEI FOSSI, FLORENCE, ITALY.

MR. GAGE TO MR. GOMPERS

The Secretary of the Treasury Sends a Letter to the President of the Federation of Labor.

IT REFERS TO THE CURRENCY

Response to the Resolution Criticising the Gage Bill That Was Adopted in the Convention at Nashville.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Secretary Gage has written the following letter to President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor:

"I have read with care the resolutions adopted the 20th instant at Nashville by the Convention of the Federation of Labor, which recite as follows:

"'Resolved, That we declare ourselves most positively opposed to the Gage financial bill recently introduced in Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is a measure, that if adopted as a law, will only the more firmly rivet the gold standard on the people of the country and perpetuate its disastrous effects in every form.

"'Resolved, That we pronounce the Gage bill an undisguised effort to retire our greenback currency and all Government paper money, with a view to the substitution of National bank notes in their stead, and thus fasten the National bank system for years upon the American people.'

"Now, if it be true that the gold standard—by which things have been measured as to price for the last sixty years in this country—is inimical to the interests of the laboring classes of the United States, then I think it is inimical to all classes. In other words, I do not believe that the exploitation of one class by another, either through false weights, or a bad monetary system, can be made to work for the permanent benefit of the exploiting class itself, or for the general weal, even were it defensible on any ground of right or justice, which it is not.

"Granted, therefore, that the permanence of the gold standard (for which I argue) operates in this evil direction, then your resolutions of condemnation are well founded, and I am justly charged, either with an ignorance which constitutes me a foolish advisers, or with a perversity of motive which makes me an evil adviser.

"I have a right to disavow the charge of perversity or evil purpose, since there is nothing in my whole life as related to my fellow-men, either in word or deed, from which the possession by me of such characteristics can be inferred, much less demonstrated.

"But ignorance often unconsciously works as deep injury as evil intent might do, and to this sin of ignorance (if it be a sin) I must confess myself to be a possible victim. This confession, however, ought not to classify me as separate from my fellow-men generally, whether they be considered as individual units or as congregated in groups. Ignorance is a relative, not an absolute, term, since few are totally ignorant, and none is absolutely wise. Nor does the number constituting the group change this fact, since the wisdom of a group, however large, cannot be greater than that of the wisest man in it.

"This remains true whether the subject matter involving knowledge and judgment be astronomy, physics, or finance. The condemnation then involved in the resolutions referred to, is measured by the just or imperfect apprehension of questions relating to monetary science held by the wisest men who supported them.

"Laying these general considerations aside, let me say to you, and through you to the great body you so honorably represent, that if instead of denunciatory resolutions, which are not argument, you or any other on your behalf, will show that the views I entertain and advocate are other than salutary to the great economic body of which we are all independent members, I will abandon them without hesitation.

"My present conviction, the honest fruit of sincere study and reflection, is that a breakdown in our present monetary standard would be a most disastrous blow to all our commercial and industrial interests, and that upon the wage workers, as a class, would be entailed the most serious effects of the disaster. Believing this, I must so bear witness."

MADE ILL BY EATING CHEESE.

Laundry Women Seized with Convulsions After Partaking of it.

Ten cents' worth of cheese suspended for several hours yesterday the work of the Sterling Laundry, at 151 West Thirtieth Street. The laundry employs about seventy-five girls, two of whom at the noon hour yesterday went to the delicatessen store of Emil Bokens, 376 Seventh Avenue, and purchased 10 cents' worth of cheese. They took it back with them to the laundry and in two hours' time four of the women employes were having convulsions. They were Mrs. Mary Eagan, forty-seven years old, of 154 West Twenty-eighth Street; her daughter Lottie, aged nineteen; Emily Wehrens, twenty years old, of 347 East Seventeenth Street, and Mrs. Donohue of 542 West Forty-fourth Street.

Samuel T. Young, the manager, called in Dr. Horsley of 19 West Thirty-fifth Street, and Annie Hearns, eighteen years old, of 411 West Thirty-seventh Street, was also taken ill. It was 5 o'clock before the sufferers were in a condition to be sent home. None of them is considered seriously ill. Two detectives of the West Thirtieth Street Station were called in on the case. They took samples of the cheese and promised to deliver it to the Board of Health for examination.

Mayor Gleason Enjoined Again.

William E. Stewart, counsel for the New York and Queens County Electric Railroad, last night served upon Mayor Gleason and Commissioner of Public Works John W. Moore of Long Island City a temporary injunction restraining them from further interfering with the work of the company in laying tracks. The order was issued by Justice Van Wyck, in Brooklyn, and is returnable on Friday.

Mrs. Billings and Her Husband's Will.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Mrs. Augusta C. Billings, widow of Albert M. Billings, the banker, has renounced the provisions of her husband's will so far as they relate to her, and has elected to take the share of the estate allotted to her by law. It is said that the difference in the income to Mrs. Billings will be slight, her reasons for the action being the desire of the heirs to improve a large portion of the real property belonging to the estate. Mrs. Billings's share will amount to more than $2,000,000, and will give her command of the ready money necessary for use in the contemplated improvements.

Fighting Hard for Durrant's Life.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—The attorneys for Durrant have filed notice that they will ask for a change of venue from the recent order of sentence by Judge Bahers on the ground that the court is prejudiced. An appeal to the Governor for a commutation of sentence will also be made on the ground that a review of the co-relation of the Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams cases should be made. Another effort to get the case before the Federal courts will also be made.

Northwestern Earnings.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Gross earnings of the Northwestern Road for the month of November were $3,204,711, an increase of $725,877 over the same month of last year. From June 1 to Nov. 30 the gross earnings of the road were $19,376,680, an increase of $2,215,898.

SIXTY-THREE MEN KILLED

Cubans Machete a Band of Concentrados Sent Out of Jaguey for Vegetables.

ARANGUREN NOW A BRIGADIER

Insurgents Burn Cane Fields Near Aguacato, with a Loss of Over $100,000—A Town Also Destroyed.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—Last Sunday the military commander at Jaguey sent a number of concentrados, under the protection of local guerrillas, to bring vegetables into the town. They were surprised by the insurgents, who macheted sixty-three.

To-day Gen. Parrado left Havana by train for Guanabacoa, en route for Campo Florida, where his forces are being prepared to attack Brigadier Aranguren.

On Saturday night last, under cover of the darkness, the insurgent leader Ravena, with fifty men, entered the village of Bacuramao, in the neighborhood of Guanabacoa, near this city, and plundered grocery stores and several private residences without a shot being fired by the insurgents or by the garrison.

In the Province of Santa Clara the insurgents have dynamited a fine bridge. They have burned immense cane fields on the Rosario Plantation, near Aguacato, this province, with a loss of over $100,000. It is also reported that they are now burning cane fields on several other plantations in that locality. An unconfirmed rumor is in circulation that to-night they have burned the little town of San Francisco de Paulo, about eight miles from Havana. The cane fields on the Plantation Toledo, near Havana, have been burned.

TO END WAR WITH WAR.

HAVANA, Via Key West, Fla., Dec. 22.—All the best informed persons deny that Aranguren was killed with Ruiz. On the contrary, there is good authority for the report that immediately after Ruiz was macheted Aranguren was promoted from the rank of Colonel to that of Brigadier. He delivered the temporary command of his force to his first officer and went to the camp of Gen. Alojandro Rodriguez to inform him of the execution of Ruiz, after which he returned and took charge of his troops.

Gen. Pando has written to Capt. Gen. Blanco to say that all the Commissioners who have been sent to the insurgent camps proposing peace with autonomy have failed, and that, therefore, no other course is open than to finish the war with war.

In a telegram to Gen. Blanco protesting in the name of the Cuban Autonomists against the killing of Lieut. Col. Ruiz, Señor Marcos Garcia says also that hitherto the Autonomists have observed a passive attitude, but from this date they will "help to crush the rebellion," adding that "the war must be finished with war."

WEYLER CONDEMNS AUTONOMY.

He Says No Insurgent Will Submit, and that Cuba Would Be Lost in a Few Months.

MADRID, Dec. 22.—Gen. Weyler, during the course of an interview just published, is quoted as declaring formally that there is no hope of the success of autonomy, adding that no insurgent will submit except to the Marquis of Santa Lucia and another Chief, and asserting that the insurrection would continue furiously.

The General is also quoted as remarking that if the Spanish Government persisted in autonomy, Spain would lose Cuba in a few months.

In conclusion, the former Captain General of Cuba said he opposed the dissolution of the Chamber until the Government renounced its policy of giving Cuba an autonomous form of Government.

CRUISING FOR FILIBUSTERS.

KEY WEST, Dec. 22.—Schooners leaving port last night that were unaccustomed to the summary methods adopted by Uncle Sam in intercepting filibusters were treated to a surprise. The battleship Maine's launch fired a shot as a command for them to halt. Not understanding the signal they proceeded on their course, but another shot brought them to.

They were boarded by the naval officers and thoroughly searched, but no arms or ammunition were found, and they were allowed to proceed. The Maine's officers are unusually alert, and there must be strong ground for suspecting that a filibustering expedition is being planned, for the battleship coasted along the islands several times during the night, putting all vessels under the inquisitive glare of her searchlights.

KILLING OF RUIZ DENOUNCED.

Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, who is at the Hoffman House, gave out last evening the contents of a cable dispatch from Señor José Congosto, Secretary of the Government in Cuba, which includes the following telegram from Señor Marcos Garcia, Autonomist Governor of the Province of Santa Clara, to General Blanco:

"The Governor of Santa Clara to the Governor General: Not in my official capacity, but as a Cuban Autonomist, I condemn with all the force of my soul the cruel act of villainy perpetrated on the defenseless and chivalrous Lieut. Col. Ruiz by a body of men who call themselves Cubans, and who say they aim at independence, not the liberty, of Cuba. The moment has arrived when the immense majority of the Cuban people, under the new legal rule, which is the rule of liberty and law, protests as one man against the acts of devastation and cruelty which are an opprobrium to civilization, a scandal to the laws of society, and a denial of all respect to human feelings.

"The passiveness of yesterday should be changed to-day to unceasing activity, until, within a brief space, the pacification of the country recommended to the efforts of the people generally is obtained, after the triumph of the Autonomist ideal as most reparation to justice. The generous blood of Lieut. Col. Ruiz, immolated in the cause of conciliation and peace, will hasten the moment of peace in Cuba."

Señor Congosto's dispatch to Señor de Lome says: "The press of the island and public opinion generally, even those that sympathize with the insurrection, express the same sentiment."

Señor Marcos Garcia was a Colonel under Maximo Gomez in the ten years' war. Lieut. Col. Ruiz was not an aide of Gen. Blanco. He belonged to the Royal Engineers, and had a civil position as head of the Havana Water Works. He organized the Havana volunteer firemen on American principles, and at one time was at the head of the corps. He had frequently been in the United States, and had many friends here.

SAYS ARANGUREN MAY BE DEAD.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—Agripino Ortiz, the orderly of Col. Nestor Aranguren, has surrendered and been brought to Havana. In the presence of local newspaper men and a number of correspondents of American and other foreign newspapers he said to-day that the late Lieut. Col. Joaquin Ruiz was expected by Col. Aranguren, as letters had been exchanged between them. Ruiz, he says, was very affectionately received, and after breakfasting together and conversing privately for an hour they went with guides to Sierra Jaruco.

Ortiz does not know what occurred afterward, but says he does not believe that Col. Aranguren betrayed the trust reposed in him by Ruiz. He thinks that, owing to a difference existing between Aranguren and the insurgent leader Rafael de Cardenas, the latter maliciously ambushed them and killed Ruiz.

He suspects, however, that Aranguren was killed also, though unable to confirm his suspicion.

Puerto Rico's New Governor.

MADRID, Dec. 22.—Gen. Gonzales Munez will be nominated Governor General of Puerto Rico in succession to Lieut. Gen. Marin.

Spanish Cortes to be Dissolved.

MADRID, Dec. 22.—The chamber will be dissolved on Jan. 20 next, and the elections for the new House will be held on Feb. 20. The date for the reassembling is April 10.

Tiffany & Co.,
Union Square.
Open Evenings
until Christmas.

HAWAIIAN TALKS IN BOSTON

George S. Boutwell Opposes Annexation and Rear Admiral G. E. Belknap Favors It.

PUBLIC POLICY AND STRATEGY

Boot and Shoe Club Hears Arguments For and Against the Annexation of the Islands—Consul General Gilman Talks.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—A discussion of the Hawaiian question between ex-Senator George S. Boutwell and Rear Admiral George E. Belknap took place to-night before the Boston Boot and Shoe Club at Young's Hotel. Ex-Gov. Boutwell was the first speaker. He opposed annexation, and in his remarks said:

"The country has accepted continental territory as wise public policy, now fully justified by experience, and it has uniformly rejected insular possessions. The burden of proof is upon those who demand a change in our public policy. The public policy of the country may not have been based upon distinct propositions resting in the public mind, but I formulate that policy in two propositions, namely:

"First, continued acquisitions of contiguous territory tend to peace; second, the acquisition of insular territories increases the chances of war, and adds to the difficulties in the way of conducting war.

"The example of England is not for us. The field of conquest for appropriation is about all occupied. Our theory is the theory of self-government. Next, we demand equality of citizenship in the States and equality of States in the Union. All this is inconsistent with the acquisition of distant and incongruous population. And nowhere can there be found a more incongruous population than the present population of the Hawaiian Islands. All the benefits that can come from annexation are now enjoyed by us. They will continue to be enjoyed by us and by our successors through many generations, while we and they are to be relieved of all responsibility for the government of the islands. Moreover, the islands can rest secure in mid-ocean, as Belgium and Switzerland are secure, though surrounded by rival and hostile States."

Gov. Boutwell was followed by Admiral Belknap, who took the other side. He said in part:

"I have been an annexationist ever since I first saw the islands in 1874. Unless all signs fail, and all commercial interests are diverted from their natural flow, the Pacific will become, without a question, a field of enterprise and activity, which will rival, if not surpass, anything the Atlantic has ever seen in its palmiest days. Honolulu, from its happy situation, will become the great port of all of the ships of every nation for dockage and repairs; for coal and provisions; for other needed supplies and refittings, and for consignee orders. The nation that holds such a point of vantage will be a great gainer financially, and its commercial importance to our people, if we have the good sense to take what is offered to us, will be incalculable.

"The interests of the United States are indeed paramount to those of any other country. All nations recognize this fact, and are willing to bow to it, if we do not shortsightedly reject their nod. What the islands are to-day in progress is due to the benefits conferred by the reciprocity between our country and the island, and to the work of our merchants, our statesmen, and our missionaries.

"The idea of the neutralization of the islands is, in my judgment, not only absurd, but mischievous. It would be a continual breeder of international troubles. The island republic has been established. We recognize its validity by receiving its Minister at Washington and accrediting our Minister to Honolulu. The Republic of Hawaii offers itself to our sovereignty. If we reject it, it will be through blind fatuity."

The Admiral pointed out how easily the American shipbuilders could lessen the time between the United States and Hawaii, and he ridiculed the idea of warships coaling at sea as an argument minimizing the strategic value of the island ports.

Moorefield Storey upheld Gov. Boutwell, and Gorham D. Gilman, Hawaiian Consul General for the New England States, supported the Admiral. Mr. Gilman said that the incongruity of the Hawaiian population is not a bar to annexation, and that 23 per cent. of the foreign population, not 5, as has been said, favored the idea.

MANY TAX TITLES WORTHLESS.

State of Michigan Loses Heavily by a Supreme Court Decision.

LANSING, Mich. Dec. 22.—Hundreds of tax titles in Michigan have been rendered worthless by a decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Connecticut Mutual Fire Insurance Company against Wood, the effect of the decision being that when lands are bid off to the State for taxes of one year, and are still held by the State, such lands cannot again be sold for the delinquent taxes of succeeding years.

The decision completely upsets the usual procedure in the office of the State Auditor General, and means a loss of many thousands of dollars to the State. A rehearing of the case will be asked.

RUN DOWN AND DROWNED.

Man and Boy in Rowboat Overturned by Tug—Boy Rescued.

A rowboat containing a man and a boy got in the way of the tugboat W. E. Chadwick at 6:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon just opposite Twenty-fourth Street, South Brooklyn. The men on the tugboat shouted, and the oarsmen tried to get out of the way, but did not succeed.

The tug struck the smaller boat, smashing it and throwing the occupants into the water. The Captain of the tug Alexander McEwen succeeded in rescuing the boy, who proved to be Henry Hines, seventeen years old, of 535 Columbia Street, Brooklyn. The man, Henry Gensen, of 8 Fourth Place, Brooklyn, was drowned. McEwen was arrested by Capt. Cullen of the Eleventh Precinct and locked up on a charge of homicide.

Sanger Breaks His Own Record.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 22.—Walter C. Sanger this afternoon broke his own world's record (indoor) for half a mile unpaced, riding the distance in one minute flat.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Abner Pickering, Second Infantry, Department of Dakota, is extended two months.

Leave of absence for two months, from about Feb. 10, is granted Capt. Horatio G. Sickel, Seventh Cavalry.

Navy.

J. H. Gill, J. P. Yates, P. H. Preble, A. H. Mackie, W. Boone, J. A. Barton, and Charles Thompson are appointed Acting Carpenters.

Chief Engineer W. B. Bayley is detached from the Civil Service Commission, Jan. 9, and ordered to the Massachusetts, Jan. 10.

Assistant Naval Constructor T. G. Roberts is ordered to the New York Navy Yard Jan. 3.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Marietta arrived at Mare Island Dec. 22.
New York arrived at Fort Monroe Dec. 22.
Alliance arrived at Tompkinsville Dec. 22.
Monterey sailed from San Diego for Magdalena Bay Dec. 22.

NEW YORK SCHOOL FIGURES.

Statistics of the Biennial Census Relating to Cities and Villages Having 10,000 Inhabitants.

ALBANY, Dec. 22.—The State Department of Public Instruction has about completed the compilation of the biennial school census recently taken, and it shows the school population in cities and villages of the State having a population of more than 10,000 inhabitants to be approximately 925,000.

The returns from New York City and Brooklyn have not been completed as yet, but they are estimated at 399,000 and 210,000 respectively. The other city in the Greater New York territory, Long Island City, has 10,948. The results of the census in the other cities and villages follow:

Cities—Albany, 19,867; Amsterdam, 4,598; Auburn, 5,883; Binghamton, 7,338; Buffalo, 73,653; Cohoes, 5,920; Corning, 2,386; Dunkirk, 2,932; Elmira, 7,010; Gloversville, 3,587; Hornellsville, 2,645; Hudson, 2,313; Ithaca, 2,385; Jamestown, 4,781; Johnstown, 1,189; Kingston, 5,785; Little Falls, 2,028; Lockport, 4,018; Middletown, 2,868; Mount Vernon, 4,397; Newburg, 5,456; Niagara Falls, 3,818; North Tonawanda, 2,638; Ogdensburg, 3,346; Olean, 2,137; Oswego, 5,392; Poughkeepsie, 4,405; Rochester, 34,843; Rome, 2,778; Schenectady, 5,302; Syracuse, 23,127; Troy, 12,155; Utica, 12,019; Watertown, 4,118; Watervliet, 3,156; Yonkers, 8,500; total, 299,396.

Villages—Cortland, 1,855; Glens Falls, 2,844; Port Jervis, 2,323; Saratoga, 2,470; Peekskill, 1,918; total, 11,410.

SNOWSTORM'S HAVOC IN TEXAS.

Loss of Cattle in West and Northwest Districts Unprecedented.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 22.—The sleetstorm that has prevailed for the past three days in Texas has proved to be more disastrous in its effect on the stock interests of the western and northwestern portions of that State than was at first expected.

Reports from west and north of Fort Worth state that the death rate among cattle will be unprecedented, the greatest loss being among recent importations from Mexico and the cattle taken to the big plains country from Louisiana. In some localities fully 35 per cent. of the Mexican cattle has perished.

INVASION OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Ohio Miners Fail to Stop the Non-Union Men from Working.

POMEROY, Ohio, Dec. 22.—The expected invasion of the Ohio miners into West Virginia to-day, to stop the non-union miners from working at New Haven, was a failure. The hundred men who did get there were served with injunctions by United States Deputy Marshals, restraining them from going to the premises of the Consumers' Coal Mining Company.

Fifty non-union men worked in the mines to-day undisturbed. The Sheriff and Deputies left the scene to-night. Two United States officers are still there, but no trouble is anticipated.

TRACK LAYERS WERE STOPPED.

Officials in Two Towns Believe They Frustrated a Railroad Grab.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Dec. 22.—Laborers employed by a contractor named Hogan, who is engaged in laying the tracks of the New York and North Shore Railroad Company, came here late last night and began to tear up the streets preparatory to laying a track through the village. They were stopped by Village Trustee Laurence Collins and a policeman, and forced by them to repair the street or suffer arrest. Contractor Hogan arrived while the work was being repaired and explained that his men had made a mistake, as they had been directed to go to College Point and work there.

After the street had been fixed the men went to College Point, and there succeeded in getting down about a block of tracks before they were stopped. The company has applied for a franchise, but it is expected that there will be opposition, and, despite the assurances of Mr. Hogan, there are many who believe the company wanted to grab the streets it is after.

DEATH OF MR. LAMBERT.

Victim of Masked Burglars Who Shot Him in His Home at Wilton.

WILTON, Conn., Dec. 22.—David S. R. Lambert, who was shot by masked burglars at his home here last Friday night, died this morning. He did not regain consciousness from the time he was shot until his death.

The house in which Mr. Lambert was shot and died was the oldest in the village. It was built in 1715. Mr. Lambert was born in this house, the family homestead, Jan. 23, 1852. He entered Yale with high honors, but owing to ill health was obliged to discontinue his studies in the second year. He afterward passed a successful examination for a post in the Government Signal Service, but ill health again forced him to give up his post.

Later he became professor of languages in a private academy in Washington. In 1882 he founded the Lambert Academy, which he continued as a successful private school until about three years ago. His pupils included children of some noted New York families.

Thus far, the officials allege, there is no trace of the murderers.

THINKS MRS. FLEMING IS SAFE.

Her Lawyer Believes that She Can Take Care of Herself.

John C. Shaw, counsel for Mary A. A. Livingston, who is better known as Mrs. Fleming, said yesterday of a story that his client had probably perished somewhere on the way to the Klondike gold fields: "I am not at all alarmed for Mrs. Fleming's safety. She is a courageous, well balanced woman, and thoroughly competent to take care of herself. It is true that I have had no late advices from her, but I had a cheerful note from her sister, Florence, yesterday afternoon, who betrayed no anxiety about Mrs. Fleming. It would take a good deal more than such a story as this to cause me any disquiet."

Miss Livingston, or Mrs. Fleming, as she maintained her right to be called, was brought into prominence by her arrest in September, 1895, on the charge of having poisoned her mother, Mrs. Evalina M. Bliss, wife of Henry H. Bliss. The case was stubbornly fought, and resulted in a verdict of acquittal. When the Klondike gold craze reached New York Mrs. Fleming determined to seek fortune there. She made arrangements to have her two younger children cared for by her sister Florence, and took her oldest, a boy, with her.

Passengers on the steamer Sailor Boy, which reached Port Townsend on Oct. 7, brought news of Mrs. Fleming which seemed to justify Mr. Shaw's confidence in her ability to care for herself. They reported her as holding court at St. Michael, and one of them said: "The sight of doctors and lawyers and Captains jostling one another's elbows in the mad effort to chop her stove wood was a common early morning spectacle. She had a pocketful of gold and paid all her gallant woodchoppers liberally, and often refreshed them all with beer at one dollar a bottle."

Illinois Jury Commission Law.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—The Supreme Court of Illinois has declared the jury commission law to be constitutional. The finding was in the proceedings instituted by State's Attorney Deneen and Attorney John G. Henderson against the Commissioners, O. J. Onahan, E. D. Redington, and F. E. Spooner. The claim of the opponents of the law was that the original jury commission act passed by the Legislature in 1887, which required the matter of appointing a jury commission to be submitted to a vote of the people, was never adopted by any county in the State, and consequently was not in force.

Manorville's Oldest Resident Dead.

MANORVILLE, L. I., Dec. 22.—Henry Carter, the oldest resident of this place, died at his home yesterday. He was ninety-five years of age. Mr. Carter lived in Manorville the greater part of his life, and up to a few days ago was in seemingly good health. He knew everybody in the village, and his acquaintances were scattered all over the county.

The Pembina Bank Failure.

PEMBINA, N. D., Dec. 22.—The cause of the failure of the First National Bank of this place is that the bank accumulated $20,000 in valueless securities during the Presidency of L. E. Booker, who is now a fugitive from justice, having defaulted his bond in the United States Court for other banking frauds. Stockholders hope to make up the deficiency and reopen the bank.

Lace Curtains.
150 odd pairs,
in 1 to 4 pair lots.
Arabian,
Renaissance,
Marie Antoinette
AND
Point de Venise.
At greatly reduced prices to close out before stock taking, January 1st.
W. & J. SLOANE
Broadway and 19th Street.

TRADE MARK
Our Trade Mark
stands for Sterling Value, Originality of Design and Artistic Workmanship combined with reasonable prices.
A call will convince you that it does.
MAUSER MFG. CO.
Sterling Silver Only.
14 East 15th St., West of Broadway, New York

FREE EXHIBITION
EVERY DAY
OF
MUSIC BOXES
PLAYING 1,000 TUNES
You are invited to call and see the Wonderful Regina Music Boxes select the pieces you want them to play, and hear with what wonderful brilliance they will be rendered.
Boxes from $7 Upwards.
A. WOLFF, 4 West 15th St., NEW YORK.
Branch, Lincoln Building, 1 Union Square, West.

BUY YOUR FURS FROM THE MANUFACTURER, C. C. SHAYNE, 42d St., near 6th Av. Russian Sable, Otter, Seal, and Persian Lamb specialties. Wholesale and retail.

BIRTH OF THE GREATER CITY.

The Celebration to be an Imitation of a Roman Carnival—Details of the Proposed Pageant.

The managers of The Journal's New Year's eve celebration of the inauguration of the greater city announced last night that the prospective pageant is assuming great proportions. Two miles of the procession have already been pre-empted and will be taken up by the various societies in fantastic costumes, both mounted and on foot. It is proposed to make the celebration more in the nature of a Roman carnival than a parade, and, for that reason, application for places from regularly uniformed organizations, like the National Guard and veteran associations, have been refused.

One of the proposed arrangements is the posting of large wagons at intervals of ten blocks each throughout the city, at which Japanese lanterns and torches will be procurable for a nominal sum, say, 5 or 10 cents.

Though the programme has not been definitely arranged, and will not be until Monday or Tuesday, the evening exercises have practically been arranged. They will be held at the central part of the City Hall Terrace. The various singing societies, comprising, it is estimated, some 2,000 voices, will begin their contest at 10 o'clock. One hour will be allowed them. They will then pass in review before the judges, and the procession will move up Broadway to Central Park. As soon as they arrive at the Park the various bands will play national airs until the cavalcade of mounted men and women, the floats, companies of maskers, bicyclists, horseless carriages, volunteer firemen with their original hand engines, and other participants in the parade arrive.

Just before midnight the 2,000 voices will sing "The Star-Spangled Banner," in which the spectators will be requested to join. At the stroke of 12 the new blue and white flag of the city will be automatically hoisted over the City Hall by electricity. It is expected that President McKinley will touch the button in his private apartments communicating with the City Hall. At the same time that the flag is raised a number of aerial bombs, the largest ever manufactured, will be exploded high in the air, and the whole city, it is thought, will be illuminated by the glare which they will produce.

Application was received yesterday from the Hungarian Literary Society, which will muster 100 men, for a place in the procession. The Garibaldi Society and other foreign organizations will be well represented. Applications have also been received from nearly all the volunteer firemen's associations in Staten Island and Long Island, and nearly 2,000 men from those places are expected to take part in the celebration.

FOR BROOKLYN'S BRIDAL.

St. Clair McKelway, Dr. Cuyler, and Father Malone May Speak.

The committee appointed in Brooklyn to arrange for a celebration of the union of the cities in the greater metropolis has invited St. Clair McKelway to deliver the oration. It is said that addresses will also be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, and the Rev. Sylvester Malone.

Carter Harrison May Come.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Mayor Harrison may attend the civic parade and carnival in New York on New Year's Eve, in celebration of the inauguration of the Greater New York Government. Mr. Harrison to-day received a telegram inviting him to attend the ceremonies as the official representative of Chicago. In case he is unable to attend, he will send a representative delegation of city officials.

Donations for St. John's Guild.

The thirty-first annual report of the St. John's Guild, just issued, shows that that charity has during the past year accomplished a vast deal of good among the sick children of the city. The work of the guild continues through all the seasons of the year, and funds are needed for the Winter's work. The public is asked to remember the sick little ones at Christmas time.

Children's Aid Society Appeals.

The Children's Aid Society has issued a Christmas appeal on behalf of the little ones of the street, to whose welfare the society gives its endeavors. Attached to the appeal is a statement of the work accomplished by the organization and its methods.

(Property of the French Republic.)
VICHY CELESTINS
NATURAL MINERAL WATER.
For Liver Complaint, Stomach Disorders, Gout, and Dyspepsia.
Taken with meals it facilitates digestion.
SO-CALLED VICHY in syphons or bulk IS NOT VICHY.
General Agency, 220 Broadway, N. Y.

The Wanamaker Store

Store open To-night and To-morrow Night.

The Impending Christmas

ARE you in despair that Christmas is so near and your gift choosing is not yet done? Take courage. Our holiday stocks are not wrecked. Each morning rallies the stock reserves, and new goods from counter and shelves salute you.

MANTEL ORNAMENTS
BRIC-A-BRAC LAMPS ETC.

OUR holiday stock of China and Glass was made so complete that great sales do not deplete it. Christmas is only two days away, and yet we invite you to our China Store as confidently as we did three weeks since.

Angora Cats. ALL of the cats that were here last week have changed owners. They are now enjoying the hospitality of New York's best society.

Ten more, some noble specimens, arrived yesterday and will hold a reception in the Northeast corner of the third floor.

Women's Coats. A *real* bargain. If there were a society for the prevention of cruelty to words, that poor word "bargain" would claim protection, to such base uses has it been put. We write *bargain* most respectfully. In this case its use is dignified.

150 Coats in this lot. They are of cheviot, kersey, broadcloth; colors, green, brown, tan, black. Only a few of a kind. More than forty of them started the season at $20, and not one was less than $12. Your choice at

Eight Dollars.

Only reason is that sizes are broken. The best become fragmentary first and thus the bargain lot becomes the post of honor. Each of these Coats is a trophy of style. This offering is rich in the larger sizes. There was an epidemic of sales in small sizes early in the season.

Second floor.

Eiderdown. LIGHTNESS and warmth. A mission of wool. How the sheep with their plebeian wool laugh at the ducks and their aristocratic down! How the people have caught the eiderdown idea! Quick sales and many tell the story. Sacques 60c. to $1.75. Robes, $3.75 to $7.

At 60c.—Blue, pink, cardinal Sacques with full front, shaped back, crocheted edge, bow at neck.

At $1—Striped Sacques, like the above, but with frogs in front and ribbon at neck.

At $1.50—Very fine, wave striped Sacques, close fitting back, loose front, satin bow at neck.

At $1.75—Very fine, plain blue, pink, cardinal Sacques, full trimmings.

At $3.75—Handsome striped Robes, close back, full front, large sailor collar bound with satin bow at neck, girdle at waist, very full skirt.

Others up to $7.

Second floor.

Candies. THE beatitudes of sugar—in our Candy Store. No other Candy Store just like it—of course, there is only one Wanamaker's.

Our manager of candies trots over all Europe for ideas. In our candy factory 150 people are busy. Fancy boxes for candies, dinner favors and all the things related to candy are here.

While you read prices, remember quality.

Best Chocolates and Bon-bons, 60c a lb.
Fine Chocolates and Bon-bons, 30c. a lb.
Special Mixed Candies, 5 lb. boxes, $1 and $1.50.
Special Mixed Candies, 1 lb. boxes, 25c and 30c.
Chocolate-covered Sweets, 1 lb. box, 20c.

Fresh Candies daily. They come and go by tons. Great bulk is usually associated with inferior quality—not so here. Many rich and beautiful dinner tables testify throughout New York every evening to the high quality of our Candies.

Basement.

Silk Waists. IN the Waist section, Northeast corner second floor, are some Waists of taffeta and brocade silks, that are marked down from $10 and $7.50 to $5. The Waists are the outcome of the best fashion study of the world.

Trimmed Millinery. THEY came. They saw. Were conquered. We allude to yesterday's purchasers of the $3, $4, $6, $7, $8 and $10 Trimmed Hats. New daily. No duplicates.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Austrian China Ware. WE'VE said it before, "they crowd the French in quality at one-half the cost." The new and original decorations, made exclusively for us, command the attention of critical buyers. The venture is a great success.

Bread and Butter Plates, $12 a dozen.
Dinner and other large Plates, $24 a dozen.
Cups and Saucers, 50c., 75c., $1.25 and $1.50 each.

A large variety of bon-bon boxes, pens, stamp boxes, and blotter holders at small prices.

Basement.

Bohemian Glass. A CLUSTER of stem ware with rich decoration of gold on pure green or red glass, will challenge your unbounded admiration. The group is not very large and includes Cordial Sets and glasses for several uses.

Basement.

Boudoir Desks. LARGE numbers of Desks for ladies' use were added to our stock yesterday, and the lines are complete at prices that range from $2.75 to $162.

A limited number of very desirable mahogany Desks with marquetry decoration, that range in price from $9 to $15, are in stock this morning. The demand for these desks has considerably exceeded the supply. The general line of this particular wood and finish begins at $9 and ends at $125.

Rattan Furniture. CAUGHT on the wing: 270 pieces Rattan Furniture from one of the best manufacturers. Samples of Rockers, Arm Chairs, Sofas. Although they are strictly first class, they meet the price-fate of samples. Regularly, one-half higher. Eager buyers will give them a short term here.

At $3.50—High back reed Rocker, with close woven splint seat and back, shellac finish.

At $4.50—High back half arm Rocker, with fancy shaped base, close woven cane seat.

At $6.75—High back full arm Chair, fancy basket pattern back, shellac finish.

At $6.75—High back Sofa, 3 ft. 6 in. long, full arms, close woven cane seat, fancy base.

At $7.50—Reed Couch, 6 ft. long, 27 in. wide, sloping head, shellac finish.

At $7.50—High back full arm Rocker, with fancy base, close woven cane seat, shellac finish.

At $8.25—High back full arm lady's Rocker, splint woven seat, open cane back, shellac finish.

At $9—Sofa, 3 ft. 6 in. long, high back and arms, close woven cane seat, very fancy.

At $15—Reed Sofa, 3 ft. 6 in. long, high back and arms, very fancy, close woven cane seat.

Fourth floor.

Lace Tidies and Bureau Scarfs. TOO late for us. Just in time for you. Oriental and Irish Point Lace Bureau Scarfs and Tidies. Lateness creates cheapness. A two-days' market calls down prices.

Oriental Tidies, 5 in. square, 8c. to 25c. each; 9 in. square, 20c. to 45c. each.
Irish Point Tidies, 9 in. square, 20c. to 45c. each; 14 in. square, 30c. to 50c. each; 16 in. square, 60c. to $1.50 each.
Irish Point Pillow Shams, $2.50 to $4.25 pair.
Irish Point Bureau Scarfs, $1.50 to $2.35 each.
Renaissance Tidies, 9 in. square, 40c. to $1 each; 14 in. square, 70c. to $2; 20 in. square, $1.15 to $2.25 each.
Rennaissance Scarfs, $3.75 to $9.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Baskets. IT was in Lichtenfels, Bavaria, months ago, that skillful fingers prepared the vast stock of Baskets now shown here for our Christmas sales. You can put the final touch of personality with the added bit of ribbon. Specimen prices:

Waste-paper Baskets, 25c. to $3.75.
Standing Baskets, $1.25 to $6.50.
Lined Work Baskets, 90c. to $4.50.
Jardiniere Baskets, 50c. to $3.
Hampers, $2 to $4.50.
Wood Baskets, $1.50 to $3.50.
Wall Baskets, 25c. to 60c.
Silver Baskets, $1 to $6.50.
Bon-bon Boxes, 10c. to $1.25.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

Sir Charles Tupper's Views.

Sir Charles Tupper, formerly Premier of Canada, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Majestic. He said that he found a strong feeling abroad against the Dingley law, and he thought the effects of that measure were drawing Canada and the mother country closer together every day. The Klondike goldfields, he thought, would draw a great deal of British and other capital into Canada, and increase the population. The Klondike region, he said, had already added much to Canada's importance.

Arrivals on the Majestic.

Among the passengers who arrived from Liverpool on the White Star steamer Majestic yesterday were John Barr, Horace F. Brown, Clarence E. Conant, J. Bancroft Ellis, E. Marshall Fox, Countess de Giverville, S. McAlpin, Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay, R. G. Paul, Capt. R. T. Rose, Major Gen. A. Sandham, A. P. Somerville, Herman Vogel, Vicomte Gerard de Prouleroy, Sir Charles Tupper, and Mr. and Mrs. G. Ogilvy Haig. Mrs. Haig was formerly Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton, and the daughter of Mrs. Astor.

LEITER'S WHEAT HOLDINGS

Some Railroads Refuse, While Others Engage, to Ship It to the Seaboard for 6 1-4 Cents.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET DULL

Slight Declines Noted, Owing More to the Holiday Inactivity Than to Unfavorable News—Bearish at the Close.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Board of Trade brokers are beginning to speculate on how the Leiter clique is going to get rid of its now enormous holdings of wheat. It was said this morning the Pennsylvania Company had been asked to take 1,000,000 bushels to the seaboard, but the price offered for carrying the grain was too small, and therefore the proposition was not entertained.

It was said also that the Vanderbilt lines, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Nickel Plate, and others, have as good as made contracts to place a lot of the wheat on the seaboard at 6¼ cents a bushel.

The Baltimore and Ohio has refused to take the wheat East for the reason the Pennsylvania Company declined—the smallness of the freight rate demanded. Most of the Eastern lines declare there is no money in carrying wheat from Chicago to the Atlantic for 6¼ cents.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—It was a holiday market in wheat to-day, the price of May keeping within less than a cent range. Bears had a trifle the better of it, the close showing ¼@⅜c decline. December was weaker and declined 1⅜c on the selling of about 250,000 bushels.

The opening in wheat was exceptionally slow. May started a shade higher at 93¼@93⅜c. It declined to 93c, recovered again to 93⅜c, and for the greater part of the morning kept within less than a half-cent range, with the tendency toward lower prices. This was due to the extreme dullness. Liverpool opened ⅜d lower, but had recovered ¼d of this at the start here, which was rather an encouragement to buying and was apparently the only reason for the slight opening advance. Minneapolis and Duluth receipts were exactly the same total as on Wednesday last week. The number of carloads was 472 and for the corresponding day of the year before the number was 378 cars. Chicago receipts by rail were 326 cars. Of the day's rail receipts, 222 were contract.

The heavy export clearances from Atlantic ports, amounting to 635,000 bushels in wheat and flour, caused a diversion in favor of the bulls, but the Paris and Antwerp markets sending lower quotations at the close turned sentiment here to the bear side, causing May to drop to 92⅞c, and at the close it was bringing 92⅞@93c, or ¼c decline for the day. December ranged in price from 99⅜c early down to 98⅝c, the latter being its value at the close.

HONORED THEIR FOREMAN.

The New York Times Chapel Gives a Christmas Basket to J. C. Spoth.

The men connected with the composing room of THE NEW YORK TIMES took occasion last night to show their regard for their foreman, John C. Spoth, by giving him a bountifully filled Christmas basket. The members of the chapel have long felt that Mr. Spoth's fairness and kindness in the performance of his duties should be rewarded by some token of regard.

James M. Fitzpatrick, Chairman of the chapel, in presenting the basket to Mr. Spoth, said that the feeling between the men and the foreman in THE TIMES composing room was one of the utmost cordiality. The duties of the foreman, he said, often led him in unpleasant paths, but Mr. Spoth's fairness and square-dealing, his ability and strict attention to duty, endeared him to all the men associated with him. George F. Blaisdell and H. W. Hesson also spoke in behalf of the chapel, and Mr. Spoth responded appropriately.

Mr. Spoth has been connected with THE TIMES composing room for over seventeen years, and has occupied every position of importance in it. For seven years he was day foreman and he has occupied his present place for eighteen months.

LETTER THAT GOES THE ROUNDS.

For Half a Century It Has Been on Its Travels.

From The Worcester (Mass.) Gazette.

Probably no letter in the whole world in all time has been traveling for so long as that of the class of '44 of Yale College. Some fifty years ago some of the members undertook to keep a letter circulating, each man receiving it adding whatever he considered would interest the others, and when the epistle got around to him again removing his previous effort and replacing it with a new one. So the letter went on its endless way, year after year, and to-day it is still moving, telling to the aged men who are left of the class of '44 what their fellows are doing, of their successes and disappointments, of deaths, too often, as the class dwindles away before the ruthless hand of Time. Not all the survivors are members of the chain, but the letterwriters are so well distributed that almost all of the classmates are heard from and hear of the news contained in the letter.

At present the letter makes a long journey in the interval between its arrivals to any one man. A Worcester member is John A. Dana. He has just received the regretful comments of his classmates at the death of their old friend at college, Col. John W. Wetherell, with comments on the newspaper biography which Mr. Dana had inclosed at his last sending. The letter had gone from Worcester to Lee, Mass.; thence to Chicago, to Minneapolis, to Pasadena, Cal.; Birmingham, Ala.; Cape May and another New Jersey town; Plantville, Conn.; Pittsfield, Somerville, and back to Worcester.

Americans Like a Decided Man.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant, (Rep.)

There are several hundred thousand voters here in the United States of America that have a great deal more respect for a red-hot Populist who has the courage of his convictions than for a lukewarm politician who has neither courage nor convictions. Voters of that sort are to be found in every Congressional district.

Jersey City Man Dies in This City.

Frederick Lauppe, fifty years old, a Jersey City cigarmaker, was found ill yesterday afternoon at Fifty-first Street and Tenth Avenue, and taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where, two hours later, he died. He had long been a sufferer from lung trouble. He had come to this city yesterday to see his brother, Charles, who lives at 759 Tenth Avenue.

A Rontgen Woman.

London Telegraph's Paris Letter.

Latest among marvelous discoveries is "La Femme Röntgen," a woman who is described as being able to read with ease through opaque bodies. Such, at least, is the story gravely related to-day. We are told that Dr. Ferroul of Narbonne has found and has introduced this phenomenal lady to his colleague, Dr. Grasset, professor at the Medical Faculty at Montpellier. "All this is quite impossible," exclaimed Dr. Grasset when he was informed of the new wonder. "Well, you will see," was the quiet reply. Then the demonstration was made. The woman succeeded in reading, and that at a certain distance, a letter the envelope of which had been covered with seals and also posted as an additional precaution, and so Dr. Grasset was converted. Some skepticism on this subject is still permissible, nevertheless; yet what a vista of queer possibilities does not this open out, even if "La Femme Röntgen" possesses only a moderate share of the extraordinary qualities thus attributed to her. She would be invaluable at a Custom House, for instance, as her fine eye would promptly detect contraband articles, while many a document would no longer have any secrets, at least for her. There would, indeed, be no limit to the field to which her talents could be applied. Most people, however, will prefer to wait until they have a chance of beholding "Mademoiselle Rayon X" in the flesh reading out the contents of some missive which has just been indited and deposited in a good thick envelope, held at the other end of the room, which, as she is represented as being able to decipher manuscript under like conditions at a distance of three hundred yards, ought to be a mere trifle for her to accomplish.

THE CELEBRATED

SOHMER

Heads the List of the Highest Grade Pianos.

CAUTION.—The buying public will please not confound the genuine SOHMER Piano with one of a similar sounding name of a cheap grade. Our name spells—

S-O-H-M-E-R

New York Warerooms, 149-155 East 14th St.

Will remove to new SOHMER BUILDING, 170 Fifth Ave., cor. 22d Street, about February.

WORKMEN CLAIM A TREASURE.

Notes and Coins Dug up on the Site of the Reservoir Near Fishkill.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Dec. 22.—There is considerable excitement around the hamlet of Farmer's Mills, just across the line in Putnam County, because some men who were at work tearing down buildings have dug up a considerable sum of money.

The City of New York is building a reservoir at that place, and contractors are engaged in taking away the buildings on the site selected. A man, while excavating, struck a coin with his pick. It proved to be of silver. Soon after a gold coin was unearthed. This set all the men to digging industriously, and they turned up coins and bills to an amount variously given at from $1,000 to $1,700.

Years ago the property was used as an old bank, and it is thought that this may have been hidden in the cellar for some purpose. The question as to who owns the money is being discussed freely. The property formerly belonged to Sheriff Barrett. New York City acquired a title in the land when a commission was appointed to appraise it, but by the terms of the contract for the removal of the buildings the latter belong to the contractors as part payment. The workmen, however, claim that the money is theirs, and there may be some question of law as to who is the real owner of the coin unearthed.

DOG BARKED LOUDLY IN COURT.

But His Mistress, a Deaf-Mute, Calmed Him by Signs.

During the trial of the suit of Charles M. Sanford's children against him, in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday, a curious incident occurred. As already stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES, two of Sanford's children—Charles J. Sanford and Millie L. Knox—both young people, are deaf and dumb, and Mrs. Knox gave [illegible] testimony by signs. While the trial was going on, a small dog ran inside the railing and got up on Justice Smith's desk. Several court officials rushed forward to rebuke this contempt of court, but the dog dodged them, got to a place of safety, wagged his tail, and barked joyously.

The dignity of the courtroom was becoming impaired, and the court officials were getting red in the face, when Mrs. Knox, the young mute, stepped forward and addressed the dog in the sign language. The dog became serious at once. He looked at Mrs. Knox with an air of contrition, evidently understanding what she was saying to him, and when she had finished he put his tail between his legs and trotted humbly out into the corridor. He remained there throughout the trial. He was Mrs. Knox's dog.

The suit was dismissed yesterday, on motion of the defendant's counsel, on the ground that his children had failed to prove their charges of fraud against him. It was charged that by suppressing telegrams he prevented their grandfather from securing a lawyer in time to make a will in their favor.

THE 25-FOOT KNOCKABOUTS.

The Question of Signing Contracts—What the Builder Says.

The yachtsmen who contemplate building in the American Yacht Club's new one-design class of twenty-five-foot knockabouts assembled last evening in one of the parlors of the Grand Union Hotel to sign individual contracts for the construction of the proposed boats. The meeting was not as largely attended as the promoters of the type expected, less than a dozen who had previously signified their intention of building in the class being present.

Newbury D. Lawton, A. Bryan Alley, Frank Bowne Jones, and E. Burton Hart, Jr., represented the Advisory Committee, the only absentee being Stuyvesant Wainwright, who is at home seriously ill.

The committee reported the selection of B. B. Crowninshield's design as the most suitable for the waters of Long Island Sound, and explained at length the alterations in the original drawings which make the craft almost an ideal one for the waters adjacent to New York.

Bids had been solicited from several well-known builders, and the estimate submitted by J. Frank Wood of City Island was recommended as the most satisfactory. Mr. Wood's price is $1,650 for each boat complete, with the exception of galley stove, cooking utensils, table, dishes, and table ware and blankets. He can turn out twelve by April 15, which is the date fixed by the promoters of the type. Additional orders cannot be delivered by that time, and an extension must be granted or some other builder selected.

But one signed contract was forwarded to Mr. Wood last night, the name affixed to that one being J. Rogers Maxwell, Jr. Several others were taken home by prospective builders and will be forwarded to City Island at a later date. From present appearances it is probable that there will not be more than a dozen of the boats in the water at the beginning of the season. Several yachtsmen who originally intended to build a knockabout have concluded to build in the new cruising schooner class.

The Cutter Katrina Sold.

The noted seventy-foot racing cutter Katrina was sold yesterday to Robert Tod of the American Yacht Club, through the agency of Tams & Lemoine. Mr. Tod will have the rig of the yacht altered this Winter, and she will reappear early next season as a yawl. The Katrina was designed by A. Cary Smith, and in her time was one of the most speedy vessels afloat. She was launched in May, 1888, from Henry Piepgras's yard at City Island, and was raced against the best in her class for about five years. Her principal dimensions are: Length over all, 85 feet 9 inches; length on the water line, 69 feet 6 inches; extreme beam, 20 feet 4 inches, and draught, 9 feet 3 inches. She was the property of George Work, the noted pigeon shot, and had not been in commission during the Summer.

Will Move to Dismiss Indictments.

Counsel for Coroners Coombs and Nason of Brooklyn will to-day move to dismiss the indictments against them for holding bogus inquests. If the motion is not granted counsel will demur, and the cases will go over until Josiah T. Marean becomes District Attorney of Kings County. The friends of the Coroners say that the indictments are faulty, and that if they are dismissed the Coroners will not be again indicted, because they have done no more than some of their predecessors. It is understood, however, that District Attorney Backus and Assistant District Attorney Baker will tender their assistance to Mr. Marean.

German Deep Sea Expedition.

London Chronicle's Berlin Telegram.

A parliamentary paper has been circulated among the members of the Reichstag with reference to an item of 300,000 marks (£15,000) which will appear in the estimates in support of a German deep-sea expedition. This document passes in review the successful efforts made by other maritime nations in this direction, and notably by Great Britain, with the remarkable Challenger expedition, the results of which fill forty-two stout volumes. Germany, it is pointed out, is the only European nation with any pretensions to maritime power which has taken little or no part in revealing the secrets of the deep seas, and it behooves her now to make amends for her past negligence, especially when the work to be done is still so vast and so varied. Accordingly it is proposed that a suitable steamer shall be chartered and leave Germany next August. Her course would be first between the north of Scotland and the Shetland Islands, and then south to the Canaries and Cape Verde, along the West African coast to the cape and to the currents of the Antarctic. Special investigations will be made in that region where the cold currents of the Antarctic and the warm Indian currents meet. The expedition will then cruise through the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea, reaching home after an absence which is estimated at nine months. The Kaiser takes the greatest interest in this undertaking, and hopes to see its leaders before they leave on their interesting voyage.

THE MILK TRUST'S PLANS

Its Promoter Says Business Will Be Begun with the New Year.

SOME OBSTACLES ADVANCED

Many Large Wholesale Dealers, It Is Declared, Have Refused to Enter the Combination and Have Withdrawn Their Options.

The Farm and Dairy Product Company, the name under which the new Milk Trust has just been incorporated, is to begin business with the beginning of the year. This was the announcement made yesterday by the promoter of the trust, John D. Gilmor, and his son, William P. Gilmor. Of the capital of $15,000,000 that is behind the trust, the promoters say $4,000,000 is preferred stock and $11,000,000 common stock, and that the company has already control of 300 dairies, of a large majority of the wholesale milk dealers, more than 1,000 wagons, and nearly all the retail dealers.

The trust will try from philanthropic motives to prevent grocers from selling milk. The argument is that not all grocers take proper care of their milk, and that it is liable to contamination through impure ice boxes and improper handling. The trust fears that the people who drink milk bought in grocery stores may become sick. The trust is very solicitous about the health of the people, and so it proposes to conduct sub-stations where its milk will receive scientific care.

A member of one of the large wholesale milk firms of this city said last evening after he had read about the boasts and promises of the trust: "If the trust controls only 300 dairies it does not cut much of a figure in the market, and will not. We alone control over 100 dairies, and are negotiating for several more. If the trust was such a great catch for the dairies those with whom we are negotiating would naturally hold back for higher prices, but they are, on the contrary, anxious to make arrangements with us to place their output in the market."

The merchant continued that the largest wholesale milk dealers in the city have refused to enter the trust. Among these are the New York Condensed Milk Company, of which H. L. Borden is President; the New York Milk Company, the Beakes Dairy Company, W. A. Blanck & Co., and Baldwin & O'Brien.

When the trust was first projected most of the backers were in England, and the dealers were asked to name the figures at which they would sell out, the conditions being that they were to receive one-half of the amount in cash and the other half in preferred stock of the trust, and they were to give guarantee not to deal in milk or in any of its products for the next twenty-five years. The dealers who were willing to sell out knew that meant a complete retirement from business for them, and many of they asked for amounts which were high enough to enable them to live in leisure for the remainder of their lives. Later some of the English capitalists withdrew, and new backers were found in this country.

Upon this the trust made changes in its terms of purchase. An appraisement was made of the actual value of the stock of the dealers, and half the value was to be paid in cash and the other half in preferred stock in the trust. For the good-will of their trade they were to be paid in common stock of the trust. Thereupon most of those dealers, it is declared, withdrew their options.

CURRENT SPORTING NEWS.

Yale and Cornell's Rowing Chances—Gossip About the Baseball Teams.

There were no developments in the rowing question between Yale and Cornell yesterday. Yale graduates in this city still adhere to the stand taken some time ago that the Yale Navy will not enter into a five years' agreement with the Ithacans. A graduate who has always taken an active part in Yale's navy affairs said that there will be no race this year unless Cornell agrees to row on the Thames at New London, and on condition that there be no agreement binding a race for next year. "I am sure Yale will act in a perfectly sportsmanlike manner if they are fortunate enough to win, and Cornell will have a chance to retrieve lost honors. But entering into an agreement to row annual races is out of the question, since Yale has already arranged dual meetings with Harvard." The general opinion in local college rowing circles is that a race will be arranged at the conference which will be held in the near future. George A. Adee, who for a number of years has been prominent in Yale's athletic affairs, said that he had not taken an active part in the present negotiations, but he hoped and expected that some agreement would be decided on.

⁂

The annual election of the New York Athletic Club will be held Jan. 11. Unlike last year's election, the event will be a quiet affair. The present board of officers will be renominated, and a prominent member said yesterday that there would not be any opposition. There may be several changes made in the Board of Governors, but up to the present time no opposition has been talked of. The Nominating Committee will post the ticket in the clubhouse in a few days.

⁂

The condition of President C. H. Byrne of the Brooklyn Baseball Club, who has been seriously ill for several weeks, was unchanged yesterday. His recovery is considered doubtful. In the mean time, the affairs of the club are practically tied up. Manager Barnie and F. A. Abel were again in consultation yesterday, but nothing of importance was done.

⁂

League magnates do not seem to be greatly surprised by the report which comes from St. Louis that "Chris" Von Der Ahe is willing to sell the St. Louis franchise, nor do they seem to be rushing to the Mound City with trunks full of money to purchase it. It has just become known that the secret conferences at which Mr. Robison, J. T. Brush, and Mr. Von Der Ahe held last year were in regard to the purchase of the St. Louis Club, and not, as was then imagined, to sell Cleveland players or a transfer of the Cleveland team to St. Louis.

⁂

Capt. Anson did not discuss his reported retirement on his arrival in Chicago a few days ago. The "old man" is still taking an active part in baseball affairs in Chicago since he has not yet sanctioned the deal between Chicago and Louisville, whereby Dahlen is to be exchanged for Dexter and Hill. Anson knows the true worth of Dahlen, and is loath to let him go.

⁂

The American Sports Publishing Company has just issued a book on ice hockey and polo. The book is compiled by J. A. Tuthill, and includes playing rules and a history of the game. It also contains illustrations of the best hockey teams.

F. W. Hinrichs's Son a West Pointer.

Frederic W. Hinrichs, Jr., yesterday received notice that in an examination for a cadetship at West Point he was successful. He is the son of the National Democratic Party's candidate for Lieutenant Governor in the last State election, and lives at 160 Congress Street, Brooklyn. He is nineteen years old.

Sailed on the Britannic.

Among those who sailed on the White Star steamship Britannic yesterday were Sir James Carnac, the Rev. Dr. S. C. Edwing, Capt. Charles Kavanagh, and Lieut. Taylor, both of the Royal Navy, and Charles Dillon.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES

Solid Silver Holiday Gifts

Are always prized, always appropriate. In addition to the more elaborate and expensive sets we have a full collection of single articles suitable for ladies or gentlemen. For beauty of design and perfection of finish our Silverware is unsurpassed.

Reed & Barton,

SILVERSMITHS,

41 Union Square, N. Y.
8 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

L. A. W. Commission to Investigate the Shortage of the Garden Track.

EXAMINATION TO BE SECRET

Ashinger, the Builder, Assumes All the Blame—A Coin-in-the-Slot Automatic Bicycle Pump—E. C. Bald Temporarily Out of Racing.

An investigation to place the responsibility for the shortage of the track at Madison Square Garden used for the six days' race has been decided upon by the National Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen. A commission composed of Isaac B. Potter, President of the League of American Wheelmen; Albert Mott, Chairman of the League of American Wheelmen National Racing Board; George W. Dorntee, New England member of the National Racing Board; A. D. Wait, Chairman of the New York State Racing Board and Eastern member of the National Racing Board, and Herbert W. Foltz of Indianapolis, Western member of the National Racing Board, will convene at the Grand Union Hotel at 11 o'clock Saturday morning.

The investigation will practically be a secret examination of the men concerned with the race. The public in general will be excluded, and newspaper representatives will receive information only after the meeting and from reports of the investigation which have been subjected to censorship. President Potter, in explaining this feature of the investigation, said it was done so that the witnesses might not be intimidated by the presence of others than the commission. Charles Ashinger, the builder of the track, and the two referees, Amos G. Batchelder and Walter W. Wilson, will probably be asked to appear before the commission. Mr. Ashinger has developed considerable reticence of late, but says that the blame was wholly his.

⁂

Automatic Bicycle Pump.

On exhibition at 22 Reade Street is an automatic bicycle pump, set in operation by depositing a coin in a slot and one stroke of a small lever, that is expected to be a great boon to tired or lazy wheelmen. A company is being formed to place several thousand of the machines on the market and to extend their use into foreign countries where cycling is recognized.

⁂

Bald Not Racing.

E. C. Bald has been confined to his room at the Hotel Marlborough for several days suffering from severe sprains of the back and hips, received in a bad fall while riding an exhibition during the six days' racing at the Garden. Little attention was paid to the injury at the time, as it seemed slight, but the developments have been so serious that his physician has ordered him to remain quiet. In consequence of his condition, Bald has virtually given up his match series with Jimmy Michael, scheduled for Jan. 8, at Madison Square Garden. The champion may be in condition by that time, but it is extremely doubtful.

⁂

An English Alliance.

The proposition of the L. A. W., looking to an interchange of benefits has been accepted by the General Council of the Cyclists' Touring Club of England, and contracts are now being prepared which provide that an L. A. W. member when about to tour abroad may join the C. T. C. and receive his membership ticket, foreign tour books, maps, and hotel lists before sailing. This arrangement will enable the tourist not only to lay out the details of his trip before reaching Europe, but to obtain discount rates at many hotels in the cycling districts of the British Isles and the Continent.

⁂

For Tourists' Exemption.

Isaac B. Potter, President of the L. A. W., has been conducting a correspondence with prominent members of the present Congress with a view of obtaining the passage of a bill empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to admit touring cyclists from Canada and from transatlantic countries into the United States without exacting the payment or deposit of customs duties on wheels in personal use.

⁂

Another Garden Meet.

An indoor race meet at the Garden has beet planned for the latter part of January under the auspices of the Quill Club Wheelmen. It is intended to introduce special features to allow the appearance of champions and favorites.

YACHTING NOTES.

The fast steam yacht Free Lance, owned by F. Augustus Schermerhorn, New York Yacht Club, was placed out of commission Monday. She will be laid up in Winter quarters at Greenport, L. I.

Several alterations will be made in the rig of the English yacht Miranda, which was taken around to Poillon's yards yesterday afternoon. She has been lying at Manning's Twenty-sixth Street basin.

The design for the new class of cruising schooners is completed and will be on exhibition in the offices of A. Cary Smith, the naval architect, in the Syndicate Building, Nassau and Liberty Streets, this afternoon between the hours of 3 and 4.

The steam yacht Nourmahal, property of John Jacob Astor, is undergoing a goodly amount of changes at the yards of the Mott Iron Works. When she is placed in commission early in the Spring the bridge deck will extend over the entire length of the yacht.

Gardner & Cox of this city are at work on a series of designs for a twenty-five-foot racing sloop. The yacht will fly the private signal of a member of the Larchmont Yacht Club. The same firm has completed the drawings for three racing catboats.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Silver State won, Odeeta second, Dolore third. Time—1:28.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Kamsin won, Major Cook second, Lucky Star third. Time—1:28.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. One mile. McLight won, Mamie Scott second, Montallade third. Time—1:40½.

FOURTH RACE.—Oakland Prize Stake. One mile. Torsida won, Count of Flanders second, Eddie Jones third. Time—1:40¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Slywon, Polish second, Argentina third. Time—1:27.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Satsuma won, Tea Rose second, May W. third. Time—1:12½.

Hamburg's Dam Sold for $15,000.

SHELBYVILLE, Ky., Dec. 22.—Sam Brown to-day sold to Ed H. Tipton of Lexington Lady Reel, the dam of the two-year-old Hamburg, for $15,000 cash. Mr. Tipton, it is said, has the mare placed for $20,000. Lady Reel is in foal to Hanover, the sire of Hamburg.

FOR XMAS PRESENTS
Huyler's
JUSTLY CELEBRATED
BONBONS,
CHOCOLATES.
Large Variety of FANCY BOXES & BASKETS;
863 BROADWAY, bet 17 & 18 Sts.;
150 BROADWAY, cor Liberty St.;
21 W. 42d ST. nr 5th Av.
CANDIES SENT EVERYWHERE BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

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Jewelers,

937 & 939 Broadway, N. Y.

Open Evenings Until Christmas.

Likely to Die from His Injuries.

The police of the Madison Street Station were notified yesterday evening that Michael Flannigan, thirty years old, a laborer, of 81 Pike Street, was likely to die, as the result of a blow on the head given him on Dec. 11 by James Hickey, a saloon keeper of 142 Cherry Street. The police called a Coroner to take the injured man's antemortem statement, and then locked the saloon keeper up. Flannigan says that he was put out of the saloon, and that Hickey came out afterward and beat his head against the sidewalk. He was taken to Gouverneur Hospital at the time, and has been getting worse since. He is now at his home. The saloon keeper says he put the man out, but did not strike him.

Monument to Senator Vance.

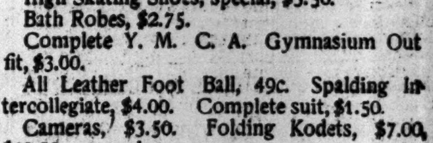
ASHEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 22.—The cornerstone of a monument to be erected to the memory of the late Senator Zebulon Baird Vance was laid to-day with Masonic ceremonies. The monument will be a plain granite shaft 75 feet high, with the word "Vance" at the base.

Julia Marlowe Ill.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22.—Julia Marlowe, who was billed to play here this week, is ill with malarial fever. She started for New York to-night.

SPORTING GOODS.

Spalding's Christmas Gifts.



Peck & Snyder's Ice Skates, 35c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $2.00, $2.50, $3.50 per pair.
Skating Sweaters, $1.00.
High Skating Shoes, special, $3.50.
Bath Robes, $2.75.
Complete Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium Outfit, $3.00.
All Leather Foot Ball, 49c. Spalding Intercollegiate, $4.00. Complete suit, $1.50.
Cameras, $3.50. Folding Kodets, $7.00, $10.00, upwards.
Boxing Gloves, $1.75. Punching Bags, $1.25.
Moline Punching Bag Platform, attaches to wall, complete with bag, $10.00.
Indoor Games of every kind.
Golf Sets for Boys, $5.00. Caddy Bag, for presentation, $3.00. Golf Clubs, all makes, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50.

BICYCLES

1898 Spalding Models
CHAINLESS—Bevel Gear
BLUE RACER—Chain
ROADWHEEL—Chain

1897 Spaldings, Reduced to $50.
Majestics, from $75 to $30.
1897 Credendas, good as gold, $25.
Up-town store open evenings until Christmas.

A. G. Spalding & Bros. 126-130 Nassau St.
Spalding-Bidwell Co. 29, 31, 33 W. 42d St.

BICYCLES.

"WE SELL"
The Victor, the Dayton,
" Pierce, " Orient,
" Stearns, " Crawford
BICYCLES
On our popular plan of monthly payments,
$5 CASH
10 or 12 Monthly Payments of
$3.50, $5.00, $6.25.
CALL OR WRITE.
29 BROADWAY, N. Y.
(Third Floor. Columbia Building.)
1123 B'way, cor. 25th st.,
(Third Floor, Townsend Building.)
The Tinkham Cycle Co.,
NO. 310 WEST 59TH ST.
BROOKLYN:
NO. 164 MONTAGUE STREET,
(Fifth Floor, Franklin Trust Co. Bldg.)
The Equitable General Providing Co.,
"E. G. P. CO."
The '98 models on Exhibition.

GOV. BLACK'S CRITICISMS

He Inspects Manhattan State Hospital to See How the Insane Are Treated.

SAYS CONDITIONS ARE BAD

The Inmates Need Wholesome Air, He Asserts—Buildings Are Declared to be No Better Than Sheds.

Gov. Frank S. Black inspected yesterday the Manhattan State Hospital on Hart's Island, as well as the Reformatory on Randall's Island, and some of the buildings on Ward's Island. For the last two he had nothing but praise and commendation. The condition of the hospitals on Hart's Island, he declared, was deplorable, the wards overcrowded, the roofs leaky, the air in the rooms heavy, and all the apartments sadly in need of ventilation.

The object of the Governor's inspection, as announced by himself, was to gather information upon which he might base a message to the Legislature recommending that the State provide proper accommodations for these people, so that they can be taken care of when Hart's Island is turned over to the city two years from now. At that time all of the insane in the Manhattan State Hospital, who have been in charge of the State for several years, although kept in quarters furnished by the city, must be removed from these islands to hospitals owned by the State. Gov. Black and the members of the Lunacy Commission who were with him yesterday said that it was probable that a concentration of these insane persons would be made at Central Islip, forty-five miles from this city, on Long Island.

The Governor's party started from the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street at 10 A. M. With Gov. Black were Dr. P. M. Wise, President; Goodwin Brown, Secretary, and A. R. Parkhurst, member, of the State Commission on Lunacy; G. W. C. Treadwell, Governor's Military Secretary; ex-Speaker O'Grady, F. S. Witherbee, A. E. Macdonald, General Superintendent of the hospital; ex-Assemblyman Austin, attorney for the hospital, and Henry E. Howland, President; George E. Dodge, Secretary, and Mrs. Eleonora Kinnicutt and John McAnerney, members, of the Hospital Board of Managers.

Ex-Judge Howland Protests.

On the way to Hart's Island ex-Judge Howland, President of the Board of Managers, protested earnestly against the present methods of administering the affairs of the hospitals. He said that the board could get no appropriations to carry out needed improvements, and deprecated the supervision and direction of the hospital from Albany. Such an institution, he declared, could be properly conducted only on the spot and by those who were familiar at all times with its needs and condition.

When Hart's Island was reached the Governor spent no more than an hour in looking over the straggling line of barracks and prisonlike sheds that compose the hospital where 1,500 insane persons are herded. A cold wind, laden with fine sleet and snow, was blowing, and the island presented as dreary an aspect as could be conceived.

The Governor passed rapidly from shed to shed, with a look of increasing disapproval. He found the wards crowded with chattering inmates, and the beds touching one another in the narrow quarters. Water was falling through the roof in one or two of the wards, and in all there seemed to be want of ventilation. Ex-Judge Howland explained that the buildings were mere sheds, not constructed with a view to housing the insane, and most of the defects were due to the nature and bad condition of the structures themselves, and could not be remedied. Only the destruction of the old rookeries and the building of new quarters, he said, could improve to any degree the condition of the inmates. The sheds were hastily thrown together in 1864 as rude barracks for Federal troops and still ruder prisons for Confederate soldiers. So far as possible, however, the inmates had been taken good care of, he said, and with this Gov. Black heartily agreed.

The Governor hastened from ward to ward. He looked into the kitchens, glanced over sleeping apartments, cast an eye over a group of jabbering women eating their dinners, and then hurried on to another ward or pavilion, until the sprawling cluster of sheds had been rushed through.

A Most Deplorable Condition.

After the inspection the Governor said:

"To put in as few words as possible my impressions of the Hart's Island hospitals, I should say that they present a most deplorable condition. I do not say that it can be entirely remedied in these old buildings, as I am aware that most of the defects are due to the miserable condition of the sheds themselves.

"I want to say, however, that all of the wards were in beautiful condition, so far as cleanliness is concerned. They were wellnigh spotless, and had been newly scoured. The beds and bedding were also clean and fresh, and the food and attendance I found to be equal to any in similar institutions in the State. In all respects, except the buildings themselves, the care of these inmates is exactly the same as that bestowed on them in the best institutions.

"I found some things, however, that I thought could be corrected, and I suggested remedies to the managers. The chief of these defects is the want of ventilation. I found the air in some of the wards unwholesome. I was told that the buildings were so constructed that it was impossible to ventilate them properly. I suggested a chimney through the centre as an outlet for the more or less unwholesome air of the wards, but I was told that to have an outlet we must have an inlet of air, and as this fresh air should be warm, and there is no way of warming it, it is impossible to get much fresh air in the rooms. Now, I should have thought that the ventilation of those old buildings would be about the least difficult thing imaginable. They are mere shells, and I am sure that fresh air can be got into them in as great quantity as may be desired. It seems much more difficult to keep the air out than to let it in."

What Can Be Done by the State.

In reply to the question as to what could be done by the State toward making the sheds more comfortable, Gov. Black replied:

"As is known, the State holds these buildings temporarily. They were received from the city a couple of years ago, and must be returned to the city a couple of years hence. In the meanwhile the State would hardly go to the expense of improving them. It would prefer, I should think, concentrating its efforts in building modern structures at Central Islip or elsewhere. It would be a useless expense to try to do anything, except of a temporary nature, with these old sheds."

In speaking of the methods of treatment of the insane, the Governor said:

"I am informed that in this city the cost of caring for these people is a little greater than it is in other parts of the State, and that the results are not as satisfactory. In the upper part of New York 27 per cent. of the inmates of the State Hospital for the Insane are cured. In this city I am told the percentage of cures is only 11. I do not know to what the discrepancy is to be ascribed. The physical comforts of the insane, I am sure, has much to do with it."

Excited Oratory in the Wards.

The presence of so many strangers in the wards excited some of the insane, and a number of them broke into extempore oratory, or loud vituperations. The Governor was marked by them for attention of this sort. He was much amused by this. As he entered one of the pavilions a woman immediately shouted at him, half rising from her seat at table:

"Say, how many damned fools are there in America, anyway?"

"That is a suggestive inquiry," said the Governor, "and I should like to have it answered intelligibly."

The inspection of the institution of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, on Randall's Island, was brief. President A. E. Orr conducted the Governor through the buildings. In one of the rooms the boys gave three cheers for Gov. Black. He declared the institution to be in perfect condition. He had only one criticism, and that was that the building, owing to defective architectural design, was too dark.

The institutions on Ward's Island were not inspected at all. There was no time. The Governor said, however, that he knew they were in excellent condition, and the only improvement he could suggest would be to enlarge them. The party was entertained on Ward's Island by Dr. Macdonald and Dr. Cole. Gov. Black said that he had completed his inspections here, and would go to see the State Hospital at Binghamton next week. He will return to Albany to-day.

The
Wallace Co.
Silversmiths.
OPEN EVENINGS.
226 Fifth Avenue.

BROOKLYN CHILD KIDNAPPED.

The Son of Arthur Westfall Stolen by His Divorced Wife of Boston, Who Married a Musician.

A daring case of kidnapping was reported to the Brooklyn police yesterday by Dr. Albert Warner of 88 Third Place. He stated that the four-year-old son of his friend, Arthur Westfall, had been stolen by Westfall's divorced wife, Mrs. Viola Swansborne, and that the woman had probably taken the child to Boston, where she is living.

While the Westfalls were in London two years ago they met a musician named Swansborne. Mr. Westfall disliked this man's attentions to his wife, and the result was a suit for divorce, which ended in a decree in favor of Mr. Westfall. It was obtained in the Supreme Court, before Justice Gaynor, who awarded the custody of Ernest, the child, to Mr. Westfall. The woman soon after married Swansborne, and went to Boston, where they have been living since. Mr. Westfall has been boarding with his friend, Dr. Warner.

Mrs. Swansborne has seldom seen her child since the decree. Yesterday, according to Dr. Warner's story, she came to Brooklyn accompanied by her maid and by an unknown man, who was probably Swansborne. Dr. Warner had seen Ernest playing in front of his house a few minutes before he saw the trio pass. He recognized Mrs. Swansborne, and after she had passed the house he became uneasy, and went out to look for Ernest. The child had disappeared, and Dr. Warner was informed that he had been seen in the company of Mrs. Swansborne and the two strangers. The doctor lost no time in notifying the police.

As he expressed the belief that the party would go to Boston, the New York police were notified, and detectives were sent to watch the Sound steamers and the railroad stations. A telegram was sent to the Boston police requesting them to arrest Mrs. Swansborne if she appeared in that city with the child.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION WORK.

An Independent and Supplementary System of Education to be Tried in This City.

With the promise of the co-operation of several distinguished New Yorkers, J. Eugene Whitney, for the past few years Secretary of the University Extension Department of Rochester, proposes to organize the university extension system of educational work in this city. The object is to give persons who desire to study, but are limited as to time and facilities, an opportunity to pursue their studies of any particular subject or subjects in a methodical way and under the guidance of the best instructors. There is to be no rivalry with existing educational movements. Mr. Whitney's work will in a sense be supplementary to established systems and modes of education. He expects to reach people of different grades of society by co-operating with existing organizations, such as church societies, labor associations, branches of the Young Men's Christian Association, women's clubs, &c.

Efforts will be made to engage the most eminent professors in the universities, colleges, and schools of New York to act as instructors in this work. The usual method is to have a systematic course of lectures by a competent professor on a single subject. It is argued that this concentration of an entire course along a single line of study gives to the extension idea an advantage over courses of lectures on miscellaneous subjects. By leading a class or an audience into a thorough study of a subject much personal work of investigation and analysis is stimulated. A printed syllabus of the course of lectures is furnished, so that those persons who hear a lecture can examine the outline in advance and prepare for a discussion. The names of the best reference books on each subject are given in the syllabus, and each person is encouraged to read thoroughly, and, when time will permit, to write out, in the form of a report or essay, the results of his or her study.

At the close of each course a regular State Regents' examination is held for the benefit of all who wish to take it, and certificates are given to those who pass. At a recent examination in American history held in Rochester 95 per cent. passed on a difficult set of questions.

A citizens' committee will be organized in this city, and the work of opening the lecture courses will begin soon. It is expected that these courses will run all the way from five to ten lectures. Some of the men who have given their approval to Mr. Whitney's project are Dr. Truman J. Backus, President of Packer Institute; Rossiter Johnson, the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson, Arthur E. Bostwick, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of the Union Theological Seminary; Robert C. Alexander, and Chester S. Lord, one of the State Regents.

A STORY OF DR. McCOSH.

Why He Objected to Hear the Apostles' Creed Read.

Prof. Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University told to the members of the Quill Club the other evening a story of Dr. McCosh. The venerable President of Princeton on one occasion was in a company where the proposition was made to have the Apostles' Creed read.

"No! no!" he exclaimed emphatically. "I'll not descend into hell with the Episcopalians."

"Not that he really feared they were going there," added Prof. Wilson, when he could be heard above the general laughter.

RETURN OF THE ALLIANCE.

United States Training Ship Back After a Six Months' Cruise.

The United States training ship Alliance, after an absence of more than six months and with a number of apprentice boys on board, anchored off Tompkinsville yesterday. The Alliance left Key West on Dec. 2 and stopped at Hampton Roads. All on board were reported well. This finishes the cruise of the vessel with the apprentice boys. She will remain at Tompkinsville until she has been surveyed by the board of officers.

The Alliance left Newport June 26. The first port visited was Southampton, after which she went to Cherbourg, Gibraltar, Madeira, Azores, and St. Thomas, in the West Indies, and spent some time in each port. The vessel was under sail most of the time, only using steam to go in and out of harbors.

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Organs
For the past fifty years these organs have enjoyed a world-wide reputation as the most perfect instruments of their class.
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LITERATURE IN SCHOOLS

Percival Chubb Speaks of its Influence on the Moral Character of Children.

ACTS CHIEFLY ON THE HEART

Books That Show the Evil Side of Life Not Necessarily to be Ruled Out—Education of the "Subliminal" Self.

Percival Chubb delivered a lecture in the Brooklyn Institute course, at the Art Museum Building, on Montague Street, yesterday afternoon. His subject was: "How Literature Can Be Made to Influence the Moral Character of Children."

"One might sum up the situation in reference to the influence of literature in education very briefly," said Mr. Chubb. "You do not want to lay siege to the moral element in children too violently. The way to make literature morally influential with them is to avoid its goody-goody types. Beware of the Ten Commandments and the Beatitudes. Everything depends on the selection of the right kind of literature. That which is morally influential in the most powerful way is indirectly so, perhaps, rather than directly.

"I am struck more and more as I go on with my school work by one central fact, that there are in all young people two selves, those same old two selves that we meet with in all analyses of the moral being, the transient self, the butterfly self, that goes from flower to flower, led by its whims and the fancies of the moment, and that deeper self, which but infrequently comes to the surface, the 'sublimal' self, as some psychologists like to call it. The conflict between these is the main difficulty in all school work. I find in boys and girls that there are these two selves even in reference to expression.

"The student may acquit himself very well in a recitation in the school room, one self being dominant, but when he goes out from there the other self will have its revels. It uses the most abominable English, the most reprehensible slang, commits the most violent outrages upon the language it is possible to imagine. So there is a properly conducted young man or young woman within the school and an improperly conducted young man or young woman outside of its walls. It is very difficult to get these two into a condition in which the school self is really the conqueror over the other. This is largely a matter of how long the student remains in school and submits himself to its discipline and its curriculum.

The Subconscious Education.

"The business of the educator is to feed the abiding, deeper, greater self, that it will become easily the master over the other, the transient self. This is what we must call the sub-conscious education. Plato, in his 'Republic,' plans his system of education so that the first twenty years shall be in the main a training of this unconscious sort; such a feeding of the young mind and the young heart that it shall come to love above all things those which are honorable and intrinsically lovable, and to hate those which are dishonorable and unlovable; so to feed this under self that at length it becomes the masterful self.

"As to literature, I think that the first generalization that one should make about it is that it is chiefly influential in a subconscious way. It is in the main an affair of the heart and of the imagination. Character is formed mainly in and through the heart. The main function of literature is to foster and develop in the people right tastes, right admirations, right appreciations, and right aspirations. That I take to be the essence of all morality, the deepest thing in it. It is, then, the part of the teacher to develop proper admirations in the hearts of the young, proper appreciations, proper loves. It is not mainly a matter of developing the intellect. That is where so many of us are going so far wrong. Literature is mainly influential, not through the intellect, but through the heart and the imagination, and we shall never make it a powerful influence through the intellect, but only in this way.

Literature Hard to Teach.

"It is very much easier to work with the intellect in education than with the heart. Very much more definite results can be attained with the former than with the latter. What makes literature the most difficult of all subjects to teach is the fact that it has to deal with the heart rather than with the intellect. I should lay it down as a fundamental principle that what we have to do is to feed, almost unknown to the student, his hidden, his deeper self. It is a matter of slow growth, through years. Plato placed the time for this study at twenty years. Only after that period did he think that one was justified in going on with the more conscious intellectual education which was the next stage.

"We are getting to be very fussy in regard to methods of teaching, as if they alone were to carry us through. It is a different problem in literature and language study. There what counts most is the teacher himself. Ruskin said that any form of government worked well with good men, and that no form worked well with bad men. Any course of study will work well with a teacher of the right personality. It depends upon his power of putting the breath of life into that which he teaches. The best method will be of very little good if we don't get the good teacher. Nothing that I can think of can dispense with the necessity of having teachers of literature who take an extreme delight in their subject. No teacher ought to teach a subject that he does not like.

Intellectual Patriotism.

"Among the influences of a moral order which the teaching of literature ought to exert is patriotism. James Russell Lowell said that one of the most important factors and elements in his moral and intellectual development was his admiration of English literature, his love of the English language and of the masterpieces in it. I feel that we don't have much of that sort of thing these days, of that pride of language which would lead us to exult that we speak the same tongue that Shakespeare did. One must be a patriot before one can be a humanitarian in the wide sense of the word.

"What kind of literature is to be chosen for educational purposes in so far as the problem of evil in the world is concerned? Literature becomes a very wishy-washy kind of thing, even for the young, if we rid it altogether of the villain and the ogre. It is taking a wrong ground to say that we must exclude any books that bring before the student examples of vice or other forms of evil.

"The true principle surely is this: That in literature we must always see the worthy end in view in the introduction of evil characters and of episodes of vice or crime, or else the book is condemned of itself. We might say that a work is immoral, because it represents bad literary art, when it gives too much of shadow for the amount of light that it sheds. There is no real danger in the introduction of children to the higher order of literature, in which the dark as well as the light side of life is shown."

CHURCH PERIODICAL CLUB.

Magazines and Illustrated Papers Wanted for Free Distribution.

The Church Periodical Club is a benevolent organization which distributes gratuitously books, magazines, and newspapers to missionaries, clergymen, and other persons who are unable to procure reading matter for themselves. During the past few years a large amount of literature has been sent far and wide throughout the United States and even into Canada. The work of the club is done by a few kind-hearted church women, who have the cordial support of Bishop Potter and all of the other Protestant Episcopal Bishops throughout the country. The club obtains from the different Bishops names and addresses of those persons who need books and periodicals.

Mrs. J. L. Chapin, the General Secretary of the organization, says: "This club finds itself this year with very little money in the treasury and its shelves almost empty. Will not those fond of reading themselves send us any book, good novels, children's books, almanacs for the penitentiaries, Christmas cards, and illustrated pages with pictures suitable for putting on the bare walls of prisons and other public institutions, whose inmates are dependent upon the gifts of outsiders for such things? Games and toys are also much desired at the present time for Christmas boxes to be sent to remote places in the West and South." The headquarters of the Church Periodical Club are at 281 Fourth Avenue, this city.

RICHER THAN THE KLONDIKE

Party from Los Angeles Sails for a New Land of Gold in the Northwest Territory.

ROUTE EXTREMELY DANGEROUS

Placer Region Along a Tributary of the Stikeen and More Inaccessible Than the Yukon—The Miners' Relief Expedition.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 22.—J. E. Perrins, until recently President of the New England Whip Company, started from this city yesterday with a party of fifteen others for a new gold field in the Northwest Territory, said to extend over fifteen miles along a tributary of the Stikeen River, and to be richer than the Klondike country.

Their information regarding the country has come direct from Messrs. Ogilvie and Dawson, (after whom Dawson City was named,) and Canadian officials who a year ago made a survey of portions of the Northwest Territory. Acting upon instructions of these gentlemen, Mr. Perrins has limited his party to sixteen. Messrs. Ogilvie and Dawson will join the party at Victoria.

In one of his letters to parties here concerning this discovery Dawson states that the region gives every indication of abundance of gold, but that it is even more inaccessible than the Klondike, there being but one way to get in, and that extremely dangerous. The Winters are more severe than on the Yukon, and of longer duration. The nearest trading post or point of communication with the outside world is several hundred miles distant.

Those who left this morning have been quietly preparing for the trip for several months, keeping everything secret, as they wished to get in before any excitement caused a rush. The party will leave San Francisco to-morrow for Victoria, B. C. By steamer from there they go to Fort Wrangle, and thence overland by the Stikeen River to their objective point.

THE MINERS' RELIEF EXPEDITIONS.

Capt. Brainard Sees Secretary Alger—Pushing on the Preparations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Capt. Brainard of the Subsistence Department of the Army arrived in Washington this morning, and, although Secretary Alger is confined to his home by a severe cold, he sent for the officer and had a conference with him respecting the execution of his plans for the relief of the miners in the Yukon country.

This evening Capt. Brainard left Washington for Chicago to confer with the manufacturers there of condensed food preparations, with a view of getting a supply for the expeditions. He will afterward go to meet Gen. Merriam at Vancouver Barracks.

The Captain has been placed in full charge of all supplies and their purchase and packing. He will go with the first expedition to Alaska, and thence through to Dawson, where he is under orders to meet and confer with Capt. Ray, who has not been heard from since September, when he was at Circle City, pursuing the inquiry into the condition of things in the mining country, with which he had been charged by Secretary Alger.

Gen. Merriam, who has been charged with the selection of the military guard to be sent with the relief expedition, has telegraphed Secretary Alger that he has selected Major L. H. Rucker, Fourth Cavalry, to proceed to Alaska and make a reconnoissance of the passes leading from the head of the Lynn Canal.

Nothing has been heard from Mr. Kjellmann, the reindeer herder, now in Lapland, respecting the selection of 600 reindeer for transportation to Alaska, so Dr. Jackson has been made a special agent of the War Department and ordered to proceed with all diligence to Lapland to buy the animals and arrange for their shipment. Lieut. D. B. Devere, Military Secretary to the Secretary of War, has been ordered to accompany him as disbursing officer of the party, and they will sail on the Lucania next Saturday for Liverpool, proceeding thence to Christiania, Norway, and to Alten, where it is supposed the reindeer herd has been gathered.

To Ply in the Alaskan Trade.

C. P. Huntington has sold the iron steamship Morgan City to Joseph Ladue for about $250,000. The vessel is now lying in the Erie Basin, and when repairs and alterations have been completed she will be used to ply between Seattle and Alaskan ports. Mr. Ladue has given orders for several other steamers to be used in the transportation business.

The Morgan City is of about 2,500 tons displacement. Her first trip will be made about June 1, when she will start with freight and passengers for St. Michael.

Nuggets and Dust from Klondike.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 22.—The general passenger department of the Great Northern Railway has received a consignment of gold dust and nuggets from the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, the total weight being 27 pounds 11 ounces, and having a value of $6,365. The gold ranges from a nugget of 1 pound 6 ounces down to coarse grains of pin-head size, and comes from Bonanza Creek, in the Klondike district, and Minook Creek, in the Tanana district. The gold will be displayed here for a few days and then go East to the general agencies of the road for exhibition.

Boston Party Off to the Gold Fields.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 22.—The schooner Frank A. Rackliff, commanded by Capt. George F. Kane, left East Boston to-day for Seattle, Washington. The Rackliff carries a party of twenty, who will operate in the Yukon region. Philip Stingle of the Boston Athletic Association, the well-known jumper, is in the party. It is expected that the schooner will reach her destination in about 130 days.

"MATCHING THE YARNS."

How Tests for Color Blindness Are Made on the New York Central Road.

Some curious manifestations of color blindness are noted occasionally in the official tests to which the New York Central Railroad Company subjects its locomotive engineers and firemen. "Matching the yarns" is what the boys call this particular test.

Dr. Mittendorff, the expert, who has charge of these examinations for the railroad company, always brings out a box of colored yarns in making the tests for color blindness. Each victim is given a piece of yarn, red, blue, green, or whatever the color may be, and is asked to match the piece in his hand from the assortment in the box. In nineteen cases out of twenty any locomotive engineer or fireman who has seen active service is able to match yarns with very little hesitation. Once in a while, however, there will be some extraordinary freaks of vision.

One day an intelligent-looking, brisk young fireman appeared before Dr. Mittendorff for examination as to his ability to distinguish one color from another. The doctor handed him a small skein of green yarn and told him to pick out a skein of the same color from the box. The young fireman stepped forward with apparent confidence, and after a long and careful inspection of the contents of the box he selected a skein of red yarn and laying it down alongside of the green yarn in his hand, held them both up with the remark: "There you are."

"Do you regard that as a good match?" asked the doctor, very quietly.

"Yes, Sir; a perfect match," answered the fireman in all seriousness. He was asked to re-examine the two skeins carefully, and he did so, but was not moved to change his opinion. When the actual conditions were explained to him he admitted that he could not tell the difference between the two colors, and it subsequently transpired that in his case color blindness was a family trait.

Riot in an Ohio Court.

McARTHUR, Ohio, Dec. 22.—During a trial here to-day a riot occurred in the courtroom in which two men were wounded, probably fatally. Elijah Brown received six cuts, one eight inches long and two inches deep. P. Teeters was struck with an earthen spittoon and his skull was fractured.

WHAT more acceptable gift, especially for the Holidays, than Lundborg's Perfumes, with their suggestion of sweetest flowers

FACED AN AUDIENCE OF THREE.

How Artemus Ward Met and Escaped from an Awkward Situation Caused by a Snowstorm.

Before Artemus Ward went to London, where the English fell in love with him only to mourn his premature death among them, he had conquered the respect and affection of his own countrymen by his quaint and kindly humor. For several years he traveled about this country with a panorama of Salt Lake City and other places of interest in the then little known West, and while he showed his pictures, lectured on Mormons and other subjects they illustrated.

The itinerary of one of his tours led him to a town in Central Pennsylvania. It was about the middle of January. The place was the centre of a large population, and was noted as a good show town. Artemus Ward had never been there, but, of course, he was well known by reputation. When his coming was announced, the sale of seats began actively, and a week before the evening of his appearance the house was pretty well sold out. Arrangements were even made to run special trains from various points in the county and neighboring counties to bring people into the lecture.

The day of the lecture came, and with it early came Artemus. Before noon a tremendous snowstorm broke over that part of Pennsylvania and raged furiously all day and night. There are some persons yet living who remember that storm, and how regretfully, in view of its savage ferocity, they gave up the idea of hearing Artemus Ward. All special trains were abandoned. When the lecturer appeared on the stage that night and looked about him, in all the large theatre he saw only three men, each in the seat his coupon called for; all three, as it happened, being far to the rear.

An Uncomfortable Trio.

The three men looked lonely and uncomfortable. As one of them said afterward, they did not think there were enough of them to do justice to the occasion, and they felt the awkwardness of the situation and wondered what the outcome would be. Keeping that solmen face of his at its solemnest, Artemus advanced to the footlights and beckoning to the three men, said: "Come up closer, gentlemen. I want to speak to you." He had to repeat this invitation before his auditors understood that he meant what he said and mustered courage to go forward. When they had taken seats together in the front row, Artemus said, "There now, that's more sociable." He paused a moment and went on:

"Gentlemen, you are entitled to see my show and hear my lecture, if you are so disposed. But I understand that underneath this hall there is an excellent café, and I suggest that we spend the evening there, you as my guests."

Though reluctant to forego the show and lecture, as they saw Artemus had no mind for them, the three agreed to his proposition, the lights were turned out, and the little party descended to the café, where for hours they made merry, and whence one of them at least was most reluctant to start for home. He says he never had a more enjoyable time in his life, and that if Artemus Ward was not at his best then his best must have been "past all whooping." For the stories he told and the way he told them made them forget time and circumstance and completely banished any lingering regret for what they had not received up stairs.

THE NEW TIMBER DRY DOCK.

The Work of Making Repairs Is Progressing Slowly.

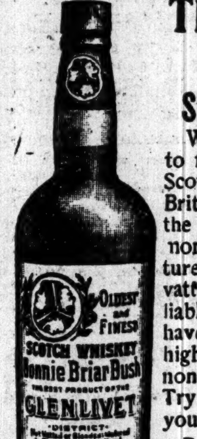
The work of making the repairs to the new timber dry dock at the navy yard continues. Doubt is expressed, however, by some of the officers as to the dock ever being made safe enough to allow the larger ships of the service to be floated into it for repairs.

The water between the caisson and cofferdam was pumped out a few days ago. The cause of the first damages to the dock was found in the floor of the apron, just outside the caisson. There is a large hole in the apron which, from appearances, was made by the heavy grappler or buckets used in dredging the place. The sheet piling was damaged badly, and the planking and foundation were badly broken. This, it is believed, can be easily repaired.

A large portion of the damaged alters on one side of the dock have been removed. Yesterday the big structure was partially flooded. The pumps were stopped and the leakage was measured. The water ran out gradually until about ten feet from the bottom, when it began to sink rapidly. There was no sign of the water from the dock running out through the damaged part in the apron, and where it went is a mystery.

Along the sides and near the head of the structure the ground has sunken to an alarming extent. It is thought by some of the officers that the ground under the foundation of the dock has become honeycombed with channels caused by the water seeping through and the shifting of the quicksand, of which there is a considerable quantity in that section of the yard. Several tests of the ground have been made, but with no success at locating where the water has finally gone.

The cofferdam, which is the largest ever constructed, has proved a greater success than was anticipated. The men are kept at work on the damages until it gets too dark to continue. It will take a much longer time to make the necessary repairs than was at first estimated.



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We have taken three years to find the oldest and finest Scotch Whiskey in Great Britain. We have positively the choicest article that money will buy. It is matured in Sherry Casks, NOT vatted or blended, and is reliable in every respect. We have compared it with the highest grades shipped here, none of which are as fine. Try it, it will not disappoint you.
Price $1.75. per bottle.

Souvenir of Scotland
GLENLIVET

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Souvenir of Scotland
(Plaid Label) is a Whiskey from the same distillery as The Bonnie Briar Bush, and differs from that Whiskey in age only.
Price $1.25 per bottle.
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Full Discount to the Trade.
Sole Bottlers of Old Crow Rye
Agents for THE
PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO.

HAVE YOU TRIED THE 41 BRAND OF
PURE RYE WHISKY
Bottled by me? It does not need a Government stamp to insure its purity and quality. It speaks for itself. Try it. A choice assortment of Groceries, Wines, and Liquors.
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WARRANTED TO RENEW YOUTHFUL COLOR and life to GRAY HAIR. Covers BALD spots. Stops dandruff, hair falling, scalp diseases. Don't stain skin. Absolutely harmless. Perfect satisfaction. Best HAIR GROWER DRESSING. Be sure to use DR. HAY'S HAIR HEALTH. Refuse all substitutes. Large bottles 50c. at druggists.

CASE OF SURROGATE WEST

Rumors in Camden that He Has Embezzled the Funds of at Least One Estate.

STORY OF ONE OF HIS CHECKS

Payment on It Refused Three Times—Evidence that the Surrogate's Recent Injuries Were Not Due to Assault, but to Attempted Suicide.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 22.—Since Surrogate S. West of Camden County appeared at his home late at night a few days ago with a story that he had been beaten, robbed, and thrown into the river, rumors have circulated that he is an embezzler. One story has it that he has taken $25,000 of other persons' money.

A letter came to light to-day which, it is alleged, was written by the Surrogate before he went to Stockton, ostensibly to settle an estate. According to his story, it was while he was going there that he was attacked, and robbed of $1,500. The letter, if it is genuine, shows he went to Stockton in order to commit suicide. There is a report that the Surrogate's own figures show him to be $20,000 short.

The rumors about the shortage, and the one regarding contemplated suicide, have caused a great sensation here, as the Surrogate has held his position fourteen years, and had only been re-elected for an additional terms of five years.

Elijah Lamb of this city died three years ago, and according to Mrs. Lamb, the widow, and her grown son and daughter left an estate valued at $45,000. There was no will, and the property, consisting of stocks of the Lehigh Valley, Northern Pacific, and New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Companies, was left under the direction of Mr. West as Surrogate.

Out of the estate, according to the Lambs, a house was purchased for a sum small in comparison with the value of the estate. They also assert that about the 1st of the month a check for $3,000 was given to Mrs. Lamb by Surrogate West as settlement in full, the Surrogate alleging the estate had shrunk to that sum.

When the check was given the request was made to Mrs. Lamb, so she says, that it be not presented until ten days should have elapsed. At the expiration of that time a second request was sent that the check be held five days longer.

Dec. 15 the check was presented for payment at the New Jersey Trust and Safe Deposit Company. Payment was refused. Young Mr. Lamb states that he has presented the check twice since then, but has not been able to collect the money. The time of the first presentation of the check was about the time that Mr. West's alleged experience with footpads occurred.

Vice President Thompson of the Trust Company refuses to make any statement in regard to the matter. When questioned he answered by asking if Mrs. Lamb said the check had been presented and refused. Upon being assured that Mrs. Lamb and her son both asserted this, he said:

"Well, then, it must be true, but I do not care to make an official statement about our depositors' accounts."

The Lamb family have retained Lawyer Hollinshead. He was seen to-day, and expressed the hope that when the Surrogate recovers his faculties he will be able to explain some things that now appear to be questionable. Mr. Hollinshead said he was unable to say what the shortage, if there was one, would be.

He said Mr. West's friends were trying to raise money on the Surrogate's life insurance policies and other securities in order to tide over the Lamb matter, pending an investigation.

Mr. Hollinshead said he knew little more about the Lambs' affairs than had been made public. He did not know definitely what Mrs. Lamb gave Surrogate West. She turned everything over to Mr. West as her trustee on the advice of a friend. The securities, consisting principally of railroad stocks, were kept in a strong box that Mrs. Lamb took from the bank and placed in the Surrogate's charge. She took no receipt for her valuables and did not even keep an inventory of them.

Mr. West is an executor of the estate of the late William T. Reed, valued at $150,000. The other executor is John Campbell, Jr., a prominent Camden real estate dealer. Mr. Campbell said that he believed that as soon as Mr. West was able to leave his home everything would be satisfactorily explained and adjusted.

As yet no litigation has been begun against Mr. West, there being a disposition on the part of the persons who claim to have been injured to allow him a chance to explain.

Mr. West's physician refuses to allow any one to see his patient at present, and says he is in no condition to make a statement.

Attorney John F. Harned, counsel for Mr. West, admitted to-day that the Lamb claim had not been met, but he said the amount was not so large as they declare it to be. Mr. West cannot be seen. Dr. Hirst says he is delirious, and that his brain is affected seriously.

CAT IN A BIRD STORE.

Big Gray Feline a Companion to Canaries and Parrots.

Persons who have visited a certain bird store in Sixth Avenue cannot have failed to notice the unrestrained movements of a big gray tomcat among the hundreds of canaries, paroquets, parrots, bullfinches, and other feathered occupants of the store. Sir Thomas climbs leisurely from tier to tier and walks in and out among the little wooden cages with the mechanical regularity of a night watchman on his rounds.

"That cat has been here for five years, and he has never yet hurt a bird," explained the proprietor of the store to a patron who had expressed wonder at seeing a cat in such familiar association with its most tempting prey.

"Is your cat especially trained to the care of birds?" asked the patron.

"No. Josh has never had any training. He was given to me when about six weeks old, and he has grown up in the store. He never has had any other companions than birds, and he seems to think that he is here for the purpose of watching over them. In all the years that I have had him Josh has never shown a disposition to attack or injure a bird. One peculiarity about him is that he will not make friends with other cats. The only time that he appears ugly is when strange cats come near him. He always drives them away. The birds seem to like Josh, although once and a while a parrot will scold at him noisily for some fancied offense. The canaries and bullfinches seem to like to talk to him. Sometimes he will sit for ten or fifteen minutes in front of one particular cage and listen placidly to the twitter or warbling of a bird.

"Has Josh any favorites among the birds? No, I don't think he has. He treats them impartially, although he undoubtedly prefers the society of the song birds to that of the parrots. The squawking of the parrots annoys him, but he puts up with the annoyance more calmly than a human being would. One parrot in particular seems to regard it as his mission in life to prevent Josh from sleeping. Whenever this parrot catches sight of the cat asleep he sets up a racket that almost alarms the neighborhood. Half a dozen times I have been on the point of hitting the squawker on the head with a club, but Josh always takes it very coolly and moves out of range of the parrot's vision.

"Well fed? Yes, indeed. We feed Josh on the best the market affords, and he is never allowed to go hungry. Perhaps that is one reason why he never attacks the birds."

Gaelic Newspaper in Dublin.

The Irish language movement, the purpose of which is to preserve the Irish language in literature and in use among the people of Ireland, will have a newspaper representative at Dublin. Bernard Doyle of that city will begin on Jan. 1 the publication of a weekly newspaper, printed in the Irish language and characters and called Fainne an Lae—The Dawning of the Day. An English translation of the contents will accompany each number.

Fire Kills a Pet Parrot.

Some towels too close to the kitchen range, in the apartments occupied by Mrs. J. M. Gathard, a widow, at 282 St. Nicholas Avenue, caused a fire last night which did $300 damage. "Dick," a pet parrot, gave the alarm by his screeching, but before the firemen could get to the place "Dick" was a dead bird. Mrs. Gathard was in another part of the apartment at the time the fire broke out, and it got quite a start. She lives with a son and daughter.

The Only Thing Needed
To Remove Bronchitis, Catarrh, Consumption and Pneumonia
From the List of Dangerous Diseases is the Education of the People.
Ever since the discovery that catarrh, bronchitis, pneumonia, and consumption were purely local diseases, caused by the presence of bacilli in the air passages, the medical profession throughout the whole world have bent all their energies to finding some method or remedy by which these bacilli could be reached and destroyed. How they have succeeded is best told by a glance at the reports published by the different Boards of Health in all the larger cities in this country, which show not only a great increase in the number of deaths yearly from these diseases, but a startling growth in the number of persons afflicted. This failure to find a cure for diseases of the respiratory organs must not be construed to mean a lack of ability on the part of the medical profession, for they have discovered many remedies which would kill these germs. Yet, strange to say, not one of them could be conveyed to the parts affected by dry air. It can be readily seen, then, that the discovery of "Hyomei," a germicide of sufficient power to kill at once the bacilli of these diseases, and at the same time volatile enough to impregnate every particle of air breathed by the patient, yet leaving it free from moisture, was one of vital importance to the medical world. Doctors throughout the whole country began to test the efficacy of this new remedy, and now, after two years' trial in hundreds of cases under their own care, over 3,800 physicians claim that "Hyomei," the Australian Dry Air Cure, is the only treatment by which all the diseased parts of the respiratory organs can be reached and cured.
Furthermore, it is claimed that in families who are predisposed to catarrh and consumption, if the fathers and mothers will but instruct their children in the use of "Hyomei" the rising generation will be freed from those dread diseases. It would seem, then, that nothing remains to be done in order to remove these diseases from the list of dangerous ones but to teach the people the value of "Hyomei."
"HYOMEI" CURES BY INHALATION.
"Hyomei" Outfit, $1.00. Extra Bottles, 50c. "Hyomei" Balm, (a wonderful healer,) 25c. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail. Send for the Story of "Hyomei." Mailed free.
FREE TREATMENT
by a local physician with "Hyomei" given daily at the office, 23 East 20th St., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)
THE R. T. BOOTH CO.,
23 East 20th Street,
New York.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Only 1,864 Miles of Track Actually Constructed This Year—Much Work Under Way.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—The Railway Age makes the following statement of new railway lines built in the year 1897:

"While the year 1897 has shown larger railway earnings and better business conditions than its immediate predecessors, the marked improvement in the financial outlook did not begin early enough in the year for the completion of many new railway undertakings, and so it now appears that although much construction work is under way, the mileage of track actually laid is but little greater than that for the preceding year.

"The lowest point in twenty years in respect to railway building was reached in 1895, when only 1,803 miles of track were added, and 1897 has done a little better, the total now reported to us being 1,864 miles.

"California stands first, with 210 miles laid on different roads. No track was laid in New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Indian Territory, Arizona, Wyoming, and Nevada. Five other States barely escaped from this category by getting credit for from half a mile to a mile and a quarter each.

"At the commencement of 1898 the United States will have 184,464 miles of completed railway."

ELKHART, GOSHEN AND SOUTHERN.

Electric Railroad in Indiana with a Capital of $250,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 22.—The Elkhart, Goshen and Southern Railway has been incorporated here, with a capital stock of $250,000.

The company will build an electric railway connecting the cities of Goshen and Elkhart and Lake Wauwusee. The office of the company will be at Goshen. William H. Holcomb of Chicago is at the head of the company.

Baltimore and Ohio Election.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 22.—The Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which was elected by the stockholders at the seventy-first annual meeting, held last November, met to-day and organized for the ensuing year by electing John K. Cowen President. The report of the Baltimore and Ohio Relief Association was received and filed. It shows receipts during the year ended June 30, 1897, of $1,169,903.04, and disbursements and liabilities of $787,512.88. The assets over liabilities on June 30, 1897, were $623,931.56.

St. Louis Railway Men in Trouble.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—Warrants were issued to-day for the arrest of Edward S. Whitaker, President of the Lindell Railway Company; Corwin H. Spencer, President of the Southern Electric Railway; John Scullin, President of the Union Depot Railway, and Robert McCulloch, General Manager of the Cass Avenue and Fair Grounds Railway. They are charged with having failed to provide vestibules for the protection of motormen, as required by a statute enacted at the last session of the Missouri Legislature.

Jersey Central Changes.

ELIZABETH, Dec. 22.—William H. Peddle, for many years Division Superintendent of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, tendered his resignation to-day. It is to take effect New Year's Day. Mr. Peddle will then associate himself with the Old Colony Line. George H. Frech of Roselle, N. J., General Train Dispatcher, will succeed Mr. Peddle, and Joseph Oelhousan, son of the General Superintendent, will succeed Mr. Frech.

Railroad Men and Matters.

Presidents of trunk and joint traffic lines met yesterday at 143 Liberty Street and considered eastbound, westbound, and live stock rates, with a view to secure maintenance of standard tariffs and a cessation of "cutting." The situation was reported to be encouraging. An adjournment was taken to to-day.

The Joint Traffic Association yesterday fixed grain rates, to go into effect Jan. 1. It reduced the rate from 22½ cents to 20 cents on domestic and export wheat, oats, rye, and barley, and their products, and corn products, from Chicago eastbound. A reduction from 22½ cents to 17½ cents on export and domestic corn from Chicago was made, as was also a 17½ cent proportional rate on export corn only, from all points on the east bank of the Mississippi, to cover shipments from points beyond.

President George J. Gould of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company said yesterday that the story from Denver, Col., that he is to retire from the Presidency "within a few months," was news to him. In railroad circles the story was dismissed as untrue, because it was coupled with the report that Mr. Gould is to be succeeded by President S. H. H. Clark of the Union Pacific Railway Company. Mr. Clark's health is unsatisfactory, and he is shortly to retire for needed rest. Mr. Gould is slated for re-election at the Missouri Pacific meeting next March.

Notes of Insurance Interests.

E. J. Richardson of Baltimore is to be the Maryland manager of the Northern Insurance Company of New York.

John C. Paige & Co. have been appointed resident managers of the National Surety Company of New York for Boston.

Charles L. Young, President of the Atlas Accident Company of Boston, has resigned to become the Springfield general agent of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York.

At the annual meeting of the North American Fire Insurance Company yesterday, Eugene E. Patridge was elected President, to succeed Silas Price, resigned. The office of Vice President was abolished.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup
Pleurisy and pneumonia are the outcome of neglecting cold and cough. Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in time; it may save your life.

THE NEEDS OF THE NAVY

A Lack of Men Has Existed Since Modern Vessels Were Introduced in 1883.

BIG SHIPS AND SMALL CREWS

At the Acceptance Trial Trip of the Battleship Iowa Men Had to be Borrowed from Other Divisions to Keep Up the Fires.

The Navy Department has been at a loss for several years to make necessary provisions to supply crews for the vessels now on the active list so that they could be made ready for service, according to the naval regulations, within six hours.

In fact, since the new steel ships, with their powerful engines and delicate machinery, first made their advent in 1883, there has been a lack of men to do the work properly. Congress has been appealed to several times, but has failed to relieve the pressure brought on the department by the lack of men.

The navy has made rapid strides during the fourteen years since the first of the vessels of the "original squadron of evolution" was put into commission. New and more modern as well as more powerful vessels have been added to the active list of the navy since that time. They are larger and need more care than did the old wooden ships, which were propelled largely by sail power.

When the old ships were put out of commission to make room for the modern ones the crews were transferred. The number of men constituting these crews was large enough for a time to meet the demands of the service, but as new vessels, both large and small, were added to the active list the number of men available for duty was found far too small to meet the requirements, and while the ships of our navy will class favorably with those of any in the navies of the world many of them are sent to sea without a sufficient number of men in the several divisions to do the work required of them.

The Iowa's Trial Trip.

No better example of the lack of men to handle the powerful engines and big guns of the modern ships has been brought to the notice of the Navy Department than that which was shown during the final acceptance trial trip of the "steel seagoing" battleship Iowa, which took place off the Chesapeake capes a few weeks ago.

This vessel is one of the largest and is the most powerful ship now in commission. It was shown during the trial trip that it was necessary to "double up" the watches of both officers and men in order that the working of the ship be maintained.

The fire and engine room force of both officers and men were lacking to such an extent that in order to keep fires under the boilers it was necessary to borrow men from the other divisions of the vessel, and these in a great measure were lacking in force.

The lack of sufficient men does not only show itself on the Iowa, but with few exceptions every vessel in the service is without a sufficient number of men, and it is necessary to give both men and officers extra work and watches in order to keep the vessels up to the standard expected.

From 1812 to 1860 the navy grew rapidly, and at the close of the war of 1860-65, we were in number of ships and enlisted men the first naval power in the world. At the close of the war there were more than 51,000 enlisted men on the active list. From that time until the new ships drifted along these men were discharged and the old vessels broken up or sold. Since then the number of enlisted men has been decreased until at present there are not enough to make up a fighting force to properly man more than 70 per cent. of the ships in the service.

Vessels Vastly Different.

Not only has the Navy rapidly grown in number of ships, but the type of these new vessels is vastly different from the old ones. The old vessels carried for some unknown reason a larger number of men than are allowed by law to the new ones. The crew of Admiral Farragut's flagship, the Hartford, was almost double that allowed to the cruiser Brooklyn or the battleship Iowa. It is a well-known fact that one petty officer on the Hartford could direct and manage the crews of two gun divisions, while such a thing on one of the modern men-of-war would be utterly impossible, as the gun divisions are separated by water-tight compartments, and their only means of communication with the other parts of the vessel is by telephone or electrical signals.

The crew of the old Lancaster was larger than that of the flagship New York, yet the latter ship is nearly twice as large and has more than five times the amount of machinery to be looked after, besides having many times the fighting ability of the Lancaster.

It was only recently that one of the new ships left the harbor for an extended cruise in European waters with less than 70 per cent. of the crew allowance. This has been the case with many vessels in all the squadrons. It was said by an officer recently detached from duty on the cruiser San Francisco, the flagship of the European squadron:

"Our ship was in a deplorable condition, owing to the lack of men in the crew. It was found necessary on more than one occasion while at drill and target practice to leave the compartments between the divisions open, in order that the crews could be mustered together to handle the guns in them. Men from the powder divisions were put in the fireroom and the men were changed from one division to another so that all guns could be fired and tested. Other vessels were compelled to do the same thing."

It was found necessary for the Navy Department to put some of the vessels on the reserve list, with a nominal crew, so that the other men could be sent to man the vessels being got ready to be put in commission. Even this did not relieve the demand made on the department for men.

Recruiting Stations Closed.

Some time ago recruiting stations were opened in the lake cities and a number of men enlisted. The amount limited by law was soon obtained and these offices were closed. The men were sent to the different receiving ships and were soon distributed among the vessels most needing them. There are scarcely enough men left on these receiving ships to keep them in condition.

The standing of a man who applies for enlistment in the service to-day has to be much higher than formerly. He has to be about physically perfect, and have some education. A knowledge of mechanics is more essential than one of spars and sails.

The old men of the service are gradually being discharged or retired. Their places have been taken in a greater part by the apprentice boys from the training ships. As the time of enlistment expires, many of the men take their discharges and find more lucrative employment outside of the Navy. Few return, and it is only men who have served in the Navy that at present are being enlisted on the receiving ships.

Unless some measures are taken to increase the number of enlisted men for the Navy soon it will be impossible, naval officers say, to put in commission the vessels now nearing completion.

The crew allowed to the battleship Iowa is 509 men. That vessel has now less than 460. It would take fully 600 to keep the ship in condition in time of peace, and 800 when placed on a war footing. The flagship New York carries a crew of 550 men and is the only vessel in the North Atlantic squadron which has nearly its full complement.

Would Not Show Their Pictures.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 22.—The Misses Josephine and Jennie Trees of McKeesport had their photographs taken the other day at the studio of Max Braunberg. The latter wanted to exhibit in a show case two sample photographs of the young women, who objected. One of them smashed the pictures, and the photographer has sued them for damages.

The Mobile Postmastership.

MOBILE, Dec. 22.—P. D. Barber, nominated for Postmaster here, is much worried by charges preferred against him by Post Office employes of getting money from them for campaign purposes. He is now working up counter-affidavits to offset the opposition in his own party, which is very strong, and promises to prevent his confirmation.

STECK
OVER 40 YEARS THE
"THE OLD RELIABLE"
PIANOS
GEO. STECK & Co.
NO. 11 E. 14th ST. N.Y.

TOO MANY GO TO CHURCH.

A Novel Complaint from Some of the Churches of the City.

Eight Presbyterian churches of New York are having the unusual experience of more or less difficulty in finding pews for all who wish to worship in them. At the Brick Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, pastor, the demand for seats is so great that it has become necessary to increase the seating capacity. This will be done by placing an extra row of stationary chairs in each of the galleries, thus adding eighty new and comfortable seats. They will be in place one week from to-day, and are especially intended to meet the needs of young men who cannot afford to rent a whole pew, but who want to have a regular seat in church.

At Rutgers Riverside Church, Boulevard and Seventy-third Street, the Rev. Samuel McComb, pastor, only a very few pews remain, and the attendance at both morning and evening services, and especially at the musical services, are so great as to tax the capacity of the large church to the utmost. Applications are already in for the few remaining pews. New methods of church activity have been introduced by the new pastor, and the number of workers has greatly increased.

Recently the rentals of the gallery pews in the West Church, in Forty-second Street, the Rev. Anthony H. Evans, pastor, were reduced, and the effect has been a largely increased demand for them. Pews in other parts of the church are taken to an extent unknown for several years. The lines of active work have been multiplied, and the church is prospering as it has not heretofore done.

Harlem Church, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, the Rev. Dr. Maitland Alexander, pastor, is enjoying the greatest prosperity in its history. Congregations were never larger. Recently the numbers of Elders has been increased from five to seven. Thomas H. Cleverney, D. J. McAllister, and John W. Mack have been re-elected, and the new Elders are Silas A. Bruso, William E. Reed, Henry Karstens, and Philip A. Malleson. Two new Deacons, elected in place of Messrs. Karstens and Malleson, are Frank Graham and Edwin A. Young.

The West End Church, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, the Rev. Dr. John B. Shaw, pastor, already the second largest Presbyterian church in New York in membership, is, like the Brick Church, finding difficulty in seating all who desire to attend it regularly. At every communion large accessions are had. The Sunday school is one of the largest in the city.

Three other churches that are unusually well attended are the Old First, at Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street; the University Place, at the corner of Tenth Street, and the Central Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street. The pastor of the last named, the Rev. Dr. W. Merle Smith, said yesterday that for five years it has been a problem how to find pews in the Central for all who desire them, but that the demand has been unusually heavy this Autumn, and attendance at all the services unusually large.

SIDEWALK STUMBLING PLACES.

Peculiar Method of Treating Disjointed Flagstones.

In resetting the curbs for the new asphalt pavement just laid in West Fifty-seventh Street, many of the broad slabs of stone forming the sidewalks were moved slightly out of position. Some of them sank an inch or two below their former grade and others were separated three or four inches from the curbstones, leaving unseemly crevices. Soon after the work of paving was completed a few men made their appearance on the newly paved section of the street with pails of mortar and trowels. Instead of resetting and evening up the sidewalks, these artisans, apparently acting under specific instructions, plastered mortar into each crevice and break in the walk.

In places where the edge of one broad slab rose an inch and a half above the edge of the adjoining slab a connecting ribbon of cement was stretched across the walk, emphasizing rather than modifying the unevenness. This peculiar method of mending the numerous dislocations in the sidewalk was applied conscientiously in the block between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, and the residents are wondering if the work is to be permanent. In their present condition, the sidewalks in this particular block present an interesting and ankle-testing series of "trip-me-ups" and "let-me-downs," which make walking difficult and dangerous for the unwary, especially at night.

POOR BOX OF THE PILGRIMS.

Relic of the Church at Delftshaven Produced in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—The dinner of the New England Society of this city was held in Horticultural Hall to-night, in celebration of Forefathers' Day. An interesting feature of the celebration was the presentation to the society of the three-hundred-year-old poor box from the ancient pilgrims' church at Delftshaven, Holland. The old box was in the church at the time the pilgrims worshipped there.

RUMORS OF INDICTMENTS.

Jersey City Grand Jury Said To Have Acted on Bribery Charges.

It was reported at the Hudson County Court House, in Jersey City, yesterday, that the Grand Jury had found indictments against Joseph M. Noonan, ex-Assistant Prosecutor, and Alexander Simpson for bribery. The Grand Jury was not in session, however, and the report could not be verified. Court officials said that the report might be true, but if so the fact could not be known before Friday, when the Grand Jury is to report.

It was expected that Judge Lippincott would act on the second application to commit Elbert Rappleye, who made the charge of bribery, for contempt for refusing to surrender to the Grand Jury a typewritten copy of a report made to him in the matter by his witnesses, but when the case was called the Judge said that he was not prepared to dispose of the matter and would adjourn the case until to-day.

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY.

John P. Foote Wrote to Mrs. W. P. Andrews and Was Arrested.

John P. Foote, twenty-four years of age, of 53 Schenck Avenue, Brooklyn, was arraigned before Police Justice Potts in Jersey City yesterday charged with conspiracy. The complaint was made by Mrs. W. P. Andrews of 250 York Street.

Mrs. Andrews was formerly Miss Jennie Sweeney. She was married to W. P. Andrews in April, 1896. He was a widower with two young sons. The couple and the children went to live at 97 Bentley Avenue. In October last Mr. Andrews went to Brooklyn to live, taking his two sons with him and leaving Mrs. Andrews, as she alleges, with her infant daughter in the empty house. She brought suit for divorce, alleging desertion. The case is still pending.

A few days ago Mrs. Andrews received a letter directed to Miss J. Sweeney. It was signed "A Drummer," and asked her to meet the writer at Grove Street and Newark Avenue Tuesday night at 7 o'clock.

Mrs. Andrews showed the letter to Willard Fisk, her lawyer, who advised her to keep the appointment. He arranged with Chief of Police Murphy to have an officer at the place. Mrs. Andrews met the letter writer, who proved to be Foote. He admitted that he had written the letter making the appointment. Mrs. Andrews then called the officer, who placed Foote under arrest.

When arraigned, Foote said he had been employed by Andrews to watch Mrs. Andrews. He had occupied a room opposite her house for several days, but had been unable to get any evidence against her. He had then written the letter, hoping to obtain some damaging admission from her. He was held in $300 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

CHANGE IN BUILDING LAWS

Architects Expect More Liberal Treatment Under the New Administration.

A MONTH OF STAGNATION

Plans Are Being Withheld and the Business of the Building Department Is at a Standstill—What the Architectural League Will Do.

Business at the office of the Department of Buildings during the month has been at almost a standstill as compared with the business of other months, and the holding back of plans by architects is taken as evidence that better and more liberal treatment is expected under the new administration, which will act under the Greater New York Charter.

The present building laws and the rights of the Superintendent of Buildings to amend and change them at will have long been a matter of much dissatisfaction to architects, who have vainly clamored for a codification of the laws and their stability. There is a feeling among the profession that this will come with the new conditions, and the Architectural League has taken steps to make itself felt when the subject of revising and establishing the new building laws is taken up. This matter will, under the new charter, rest in the hands of the Municipal Assembly, which will have jurisdiction in matters over which the Legislature of the State formerly held sway. At a recent meeting of the Architectural League Charles Israels brought up the matter of the needed changes in the building laws, and a committee, consisting of George Kiester as Chairman, Arnold Brunner, and Frederick S. Lamb, were appointed to draw up a general scheme of revision, which will be presented to the commission of experts provided for in Chapter XII., Section 647, of the charter.

An Architect's Views.

Mr. Israels yesterday outlined many of the suggestions that will be presented to the Municipal Assembly's experts, among whom the Architectural League hopes to have some of its representative members.

"The thing required most," said Mr. Israels, "is that the different classes of buildings be recognized by the law. Under the present act every building containing three families or over is a tenement house. One may build a large structure, or a double decker in Baxter Street, and they are both on the same legal basis. Bachelors' apartment houses and studio buildings, for instance, have no legal classification, and both of these styles of buildings are rapidly accumulating. There is no provision in the law for a club which wants to build in its own house a private theatre. In fact, the provisions relating to such a matter are almost prohibitory. The moment a club fixes up a stage for theatrical performances it comes under the theatre restrictions, regardless of the fact that the place is not public and never rented. There should be broader provisions made for the construction of fire-proof floors, and regulations should be made for the height of buildings, although I think that architects generally are agreed as to the height limit.

Plumbing Regulations Needed.

"Another subject on which we will express ourselves strongly is that matters relating to plumbing be settled once for all and a code of plumbing regulations kept, so that it can be consulted and understood. The present bureau is continually changing the regulations, until it is impossible to tell what it wants. This is the result of allowing the Superintendent to change or make regulations whenever he pleases.

"It is the opinion of architects that the relative merits of iron and steel for structural purposes as set forth in the law are incorrect, and they certainly are at total variance with the opinions of expert engineers. Too much value is given to iron and not enough to steel. A reason for this may be found in the fact that this city has many foundries and no rolling mills.

"We certainly believe that there will be a more liberal and sensible policy adopted under the new Administration. Another point on which the league will take action will be to see that the subordinates in the office of the Building Commissioner, with whom the architects come most in contact, are men qualified to hold their respective positions and that politics shall not be the only factor in appointments. The league recognizes that a codification and revision of the laws is most necessary and that now is the time to practically begin all over again and have existing evils remedied."

A League Member Talks.

Charles A. Rich of Lamb & Rich, a prominent member of the Architectural League, said that there had been much discussion in the league relative to the inadequate building laws, and that a committee had been appointed to draft changes, but which never progressed further. With the new law coming into effect, however, he said, a scheme had been decided upon which would be laid before the commission of experts, and efforts would be made to have some of these experts appointed from among the members of the league, who are in touch with the needs of the profession and are practical men.

"There is little doubt," said Mr. Rich, "that there will be a healthy change under the new charter."

HARVEY'S PATENT QUESTIONED.

Alleged that He Did Not Invent His Method of Making Armor Plate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Representations have been made to the Navy Department in behalf of certain European inventors, which, if true, would invalidate all patents now covering the Harvey process of armor manufacture.

It is alleged that the principle involved in making Harveyized plates is covered by international patents, taken out in England, Italy, Germany, and the United States seven years ago. This, if true, would wipe out the royalty of one-half a cent a pound now paid by the United States on all Harveyized armor, and would "hold up" about $96,000 due the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies on such contracts.

The Navy Department has asked an investigation by the Patent Office.

JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Subjects to be Discussed at Its Sixth Annual Meeting Next Week.

The programme for the sixth annual meeting of the Jewish Historical Society, of which Oscar S. Straus is President, has been announced. The assembly rooms of the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, have been chosen for the occasion. The first session will begin there next Wednesday at 10:30 A. M., the second starting at 3 P. M., while the third and last will be held at 10:30 A. M. Thursday.

The President's annual address will be delivered on Wednesday afternoon, and in the evening of that day Mr. and Mrs. Straus will receive the members and their wives at 27 West Seventy-fourth Street, from 8:30 to 11. A President, three Vice Presidents, a Corresponding and a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and nine members of the Executive Council for the ensuing year will be elected at the meeting, and twenty-seven papers will be read. The sessions will be open to the public.

Among the papers to be submitted are: "Political History of the Jews in New York," by F. E. M. Bullowa; "The Spanish and Portuguese Jews of Montreal," Clarence I. De Sola, Montreal; "More Light on the Original Jewish Colony at New Amsterday," Albion Morris Dyer; "The Unsolicited Action of Government Relative to the Persecution of the Jews at Damascus in 1840," by Jacob Ezekiel of Cincinnati, and two papers containing Mr. Ezekiel's correspondence with President Tyler and with Daniel Webster; "New York Jews in the Struggle for American Independence," Leon Hühner; "Some Early American Zionist Projects," Max J. Kohler; "Jews and the Anti-Slavery Movement," by the Rev. G. A. Kohut, Texas; "Documents Relating to the First Congregations in North America," by the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes.

Dr. Cyrus Adler of Washington, the Rev. Henry Cohen of Texas, the Rev. J. M. Corcos of Curaçao, Dr. Herbert Friedenwald of Washington, the Rev. J. H. Hollander of Johns Hopkins University, the Rev. Dr. David Philipson of Cincinnati, N. Taylor Phillips of this city, Julius F. Sachse of Philadelphia, Dr. C. D. Spivak of Denver, the Rev. W. Willner of Meridian, Miss., and Simon Wolf of Washington will also be heard.

NAVAL CADETS IN TROUBLE

Disrespect to an Officer at Annapolis Results in Their Restriction to Quarters.

THEIR HOLIDAYS IN JEOPARDY

Culprits in the Third Class Who Yelled on Sunday Would Not Confess and Their Comrades Would Not Report Them.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 22.—Seventy-one cadets of the third class are restricted to quarters for insubordination. It is one of those incidents when the juvenile spirit gets the better of the military judgment of a cadet until the Academy authorities have given a few turns to the screw of discipline.

On Sunday morning, about 9 o'clock, when the officer in charge was in the quarters of the Third Class, a number of the cadets broke into loud and disrespectful yelling. The cause of this was to show their resentment of the strict rule with which the officer governs them.

The matter reached a crisis when the cadets held a class meeting on Monday night, at which Cadet Willis G. Mitchell of Pennsylvania presided, in order to discover the guilty parties and report them to Capt. Cooper, the Superintendent. No one would admit his share in the disturbance, and nobody would tell on the culprits.

Capt. Cooper, informed of their non-success, resorted to heroic measures. He issued an order stating that whereas the cadets of the third class maintain an insubordinate spirit by refusing to tell who were the parties guilty of the disrespectful conduct of yelling while the officer in charge was in quarters, they will be restricted to quarters. This order will have force on Christmas Day, excepting from the hours 8 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

Especial attention is called to the fact that the restriction to quarters applies to Christmas Eve, and the action of the Superintendent will in all probability end the matter in time for the Third Class to enjoy its brief Christmas vacation. The cadets restricted to quarters are:

Robert Abernathy, Tennessee; Clarence L. Arnold, Indiana; B. G. Barthalow, Ohio; Frank D. Berrien, Iowa; Robert L. Berry, Kentucky; William H. Boardman, Massachusetts; William F. Brieker, Pennsylvania; Samuel W. Bryant, Pennsylvania; Bayard T. Bulmer, New York; John M. Caffery, Louisiana; Henry K. Cage, Texas; William G. Case, Illinois; John G. Church, Ohio; Herbert G. Cocke, Virginia; James H. Comfort, Missouri; Edward O. Cresap, Florida; Joseph R. Defrees, Illinois; Edwin H. Dodd, Illinois; Stafford H. R. Doyle, South Carolina; Hayne Ellis, Georgia; Josiah W. Embody, Pennsylvania; William B. Ferguson, Jr., North Carolina; Paul Foley, New York; C. G. Freeman, Pennsylvania.

Sinclair Gannon, Texas; Carlos A. Gardiner, Illinois; Julius F. Hellwig, Maryland; Abram C. Howard, Illinois; Charles P. Duff, Missouri; Cleveland K. Hulick, Ohio; John J. Hyland, Massachusetts; Edward Sharpless Jackson, Jr., Huntington Johnston, Oregon; Carl R. Kear, Ohio; Arthur B. Keating, Maryland; James C. Kress, Pennsylvania; George B. Landenberger, Pennsylvania; Clarence E. Landram, Kentucky; William McEntee, Minnesota; John F. Mann, New York; Daniel P. Mannix, at large; Robert T. Menner, Pennsylvania; Willis G. Mitchell of Pennsylvania; Robert Morris, Utah, at large; Fred R. Naile, Pennsylvania; Loverman Noa, Tennessee.

Hugh W. Osterhaus, Virginia; William K. Riddle, Tennessee; Henry L. Roosevelt, New York; John W. Schoenfeld, New York; Edison E. Scranton, Ohio; William H. Shea, New York; Wilbert Smith, Michigan; Charles P. Snyder, West Virginia; John A. Spillman, Virginia; George W. Steele, Jr., Indiana; Emil P. S. Varz, Texas; Hiroki Tamura, Japan; John W. Timmons, Ohio; William V. Tomb, Arkansas; Charles R. Train, New York; Charles T. Wade, New Jersey; John D. Wainwright, Del.; Hollis T. Winston, North Carolina, at large; Robert T. Wood, New York; Stanley Wood, Illinois; Ward K. Wortman, Montana, at large; Luke E. Wright, Jr., Tennessee; Henry L. Wyman, Illinois.

CAPT. BARNARD RE-ELECTED.

Tale of His Feud with Col. Butt of the Twelfth Regiment.

For several months members of the Twelfth Regiment have been more or less disturbed over the relations existing between Col. McCoskry Butt and Capt. Bleecker S. Barnard of Company D. In a review last Spring Col. Butt did not like the appearance of one of the men in Company D, Private Menge. He called him a loafer, it is said, and used other objectionable terms. Capt. Barnard heard the Colonel's remark and demanded an apology. The superior officer answered by dismissing Private Menge in disgrace from the regiment.

For several weeks afterward Capt. Barnard pressed the Colonel every now and then for a retraction, but without success. As soon as the Summer encampment was over, Capt. Barnard handed in his resignation. It is said that the Colonel held it until about three weeks ago, and then sent it to Gen. Tillinghast at State Headquarters. Word came late last week that it had been accepted. The members of Company D, who had expected a vindication of Capt. Barnard, were indignant.

Last night an election to fill the vacancy was held in the armory, Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue. The trouble was discussed in all its phases, and Capt. Barnard was re-elected. Four men declined to vote. The members of the company openly announced their intention of keeping up the fight against Col. Butt. What Capt. Barnard will do remains to be seen.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Manager Knowles of the Fifth Avenue Theatre has arranged with Charles Coghlan to give a Wednesday matinée performance of "The Royal Box."

Miss May Irwin announced during the matinée performance yesterday that she will present to each member of the company a week's salary as a present for the Christmas.

C. B. Dillingham has secured the services of George W. Anson to play Touchstone in Miss Julia Marlowe's revival of "As You Like It," at the Knickerbocker Theatre on Jan. 3.

James K. Hackett was said to be somewhat improved last night. He is, however, not yet out of danger, and his physicians say he is doing as well as could be expected.

At the farce comedy by Frank Tannehill, Jr., "The Nancy Hanks," which will be presented next week at the Garden Theatre, Miss Marie Jansen will sing, by request, a song that she sang at the Casino during the McCaull régime, entitled "Ohe Mamma."

Treasurer Will J. Block of the Herald Square Theatre has made arrangements to manage next season Mathews and Bulger in a new play which they will produce. Mr. Block has been identified with this theatre since it was opened under the present management.

Commencing with Christmas afternoon, the management of Doris's Winter Circus will present to the children attending the matinée performances handsome toys. The performances are being made more complete every week, and some very clever acts are being presented in the ring.

At Proctor's Theatre, Twenty-third Street, the Christmas Day performance will commence at 9:30 A. M., all the "Living Pictures" being embodied in the forenoon programme. For next week the management have secured Auguste Van Biene to appear in an entirely new sketch entitled "An Old Love Song," in which he will be assisted by Miss Lena Burnleigh.

Manager Aarons of Koster & Bial's has extended the engagement of Miss Anna Held for another week, beginning Dec. 27. This will not interfere with her engagement to appear at the vaudeville performance to be given by Richard Croker at the Lakewood Hotel next Tuesday evening. Manager Aarons has also decided to discontinue the Sunday night concerts which were inaugurated at the Thirty-fourth Street Music Hall a few weeks since.

Rapid Transit Committee Meets.

The Committee on Contracts of the Rapid Transit Commission met yesterday morning at the Chamber of Commerce rooms and remained in session about two hours. The meeting was behind closed doors, and nothing of its transactions was made public. Lewis L. Delafield, Secretary to the commission, said in the afternoon that the committee was not yet prepared to make public any conclusion at which it may have arrived, and that probably no statement of its plan of action will be announced this week. The full Board of Commissioners will meet Monday morning, he said, when he believed important action will be taken.

Emeralds

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ONE ROAD RECENTLY OPENED

Another to be Completed Within Two Years—What Their Building Means to That Country—Great Loss of Life on One of Them.

The Rev. Ross Taylor of this city has among his correspondents Dr. Emil Holub, the scientist and traveler. Dr. Holub has spent much of his time of recent years in South Africa, and is a student of the development of the British Empire there. He is in close touch with events in that part of the world, and is an ardent admirer of Cecil Rhodes. In a letter written from Vienna to Mr. Taylor, under date of Nov. 1, giving an account of the progress of Rhodesia, Dr. Holub tells of recent railroad building under the inspiration of Cecil Rhodes. The following are the salient points of his communication with respect to railroads begun and promised, Dr. Holub's spelling of African names being preserved:

"His [Cecil Rhodes's] most important deed in this successful push-ahead of one of England's most recently established colonies was the realization of the Bechuanaland Railroad, which unites Cape Town with Go-Bulawayo, and the opening of which will officially take place under great public festivities on the 4th of November. The railroad goes through the eastern districts of the most northern portions of Cape Colony, through the eastern territories of the British Bechuanaland Protectorate, and ends for the present at Go-Bulawayo, in the heart of Rhodesia. The Bechuanaland railroad is of the very greatest importance for the whole of northern South Africa; it is the key to the opening up and developing of Rhodesia's natural treasures; it creates a new future market for British merchandise, and it is a blessing for the whole central and northern South Africa in view of the consequences of the rinderpest havoc, by which the inhabitants of these territories have had so much to suffer, especially the western Bechuana tribes.

Statesmen at the Opening.

"For the official opening of the railroad as far as Go-Bulawayo the Directors of the Royal Chartered Company invited upward of 300 persons to be present on Nov. 4. Among these we find ten British statesmen and M. P.'s and the heads of the different State Departments in South Africa. Of the Englishmen, the Hon. Mr. H. Stanley and Col. Saunderson accepted the invitation.

"In about two years' time another and similar festivity will be celebrated at Go-Bulawayo—the opening of the Beira Railroad. This road starts from the Portuguese port of Beira and leads up the Pongwe River valley, through the districts of Kibewe, Gorongoza and Ma-Nikaland of Portuguese South East Africa, toward Rhodesia, entering the Umtali District at the watershed of the Pongwe and Basi Rivers (eastward flowing rivers) and the Mo-Nyani, a tributary of the Zambesi, flowing in a north-northwesterly direction. The Beira Railway has been finished up to the Village of Umtali, and the contractors, Pauling & Co., are sure of finishing the extension as far as Fort Salisbury—the future capital of Ma-Shonaland—before the close of next year. This second Rhodesia railway will benefit in a great measure Rhodesia and the northeastern portion of Portuguese Southeastern Africa.

"In regard to the beauty of its natural scenery this road surpasses the Bechuanaland Railway, but it has gained a sad notoriety through the great loss of life which has been experienced during the work up to the present day. The abnormally great death rate on the Beira Railway falls to the limit of Beira-Chimoio—into the first two-thirds of the finished portion.

Hundreds Died from Malaria.

"Since the commencement of the building of this road, in 1892, more than 700 workmen have died from the effects of the malaria, which deadly disease appears to affect the workmen in three forms—as typhoid, as the common East African intermittent fever, and as dysentery. Happily, the most unhealthy portion of the railway has been done with, and lately, by crossing the watershed already mentioned, the greatest local obstacles in the mountainous work have also been overcome, so that the future work has better prospects in regard to the sanitary condition of the employed as well as to more rapid progress. The Beira Railroad has been leased by Pauling & Co. for the yearly rental of £60,000. I have been informed that Pauling & Co. have also sent to London for a bacteriologist to study the malaria-miasma and to propose some effective treatment for the malady."

In a postscript Dr. Holub says:

"Since the above was written, the opening of the Bechuanaland Railway has taken place, and the festivities were duly carried out. Nothing I have heard up to this hour of the 4th of November has made a step toward the reconciliation of the Directors of the Royal Chartered Company with the Transvaal Government and the Boer element throughout South Africa. But other joyful news comes to hand—Sir Cecil Rhodes's declaration to commence at once the continuation work of a railway from Go-Bulawayo northward toward the Zambesi."

Survivors of the Cleveland.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 22.—The Government steamer Quadra arrived this evening with the survivors of the steamer Cleveland, most of whom, although not seriously ill, required medical treatment. Capt. Walbran of the Quadra has but little hope of the Second Officer's boat and its nine occupants. He cruised as far north as Hesquit and could find nothing of them. If they are still alive they will be found by the Willapa, which has gone still further north.

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OPEN EVENINGS CHRISTMAS WEEK.

SUICIDE IN MILLS HOUSE

Edward J. Epstein, Once Prosperous, Finds Life Too Hard at Forty-six.

LEAVES A WIFE AND FAMILY

A Letter Is Left in Which He Takes a Dismal View of Life, but His Bad Habits Seem to Account for His Misfortunes.

Edward J. Epstein, a man of respectable connections and good training, deliberately killed himself with drugs in Mills Hotel No. 1, Bleecker Street, yesterday morning. He died at St. Vincent's Hospital, West Eleventh Street, an hour after he had been taken from his room. Nothing could be learned of him last night, except what he chose to tell in the abbreviated obituary of himself that he left. He was the nephew of Simon Ottenheimer, a well-to-do merchant, who does business at 124 Wooster Street, and lives in a handsome house at 59 East Eightieth Street. Reporters who called at Mr. Ottenheimer's residence last night had the door slammed in their faces, and were told that the family was away from home and had nothing to say.

Besides his well-to-do kinspeople, Epstein seems to have had other advantages. His case is set forth in a letter evidently intended for the public.

He went to the Mills Hotel on Tuesday night, and was assigned to Room 323, which is a good room. The hotel is intended to shelter the destitute, and its prices are cheap, although it gives the usual hotel service. Epstein registered as Edward J. Irving, or was so understood by the clerk, who had at the time a dozen applicants for rooms who were trying to get their names in and to secure a good sleep in a warm and well provided place. The hotel had never had a suicide, and the manner of the new guest caused no suspicion of the purpose he had evidently formed. He had the drug he intended to kill himself with in his pocket, but the night clerk cannot remember that he showed any agitation or in any way attracted attention.

After he went to his room Epstein seems to have sat down quietly to write letters telling what he was about to do and why. One of these letters was addressed to the public; another was to George B. Epstein, a brother, at San Antonio, Texas; a third was addresed to Jules J. Bach, Bound Brook, N. J.; a fourth was to Mr. Otetnheimer; a fifth was to Dr. De Naouley of St. Vincent's Hospital, in West Eleventh Street, the nearest to the hotel.

Attracted by Smell of Gas.

A smell of gas attracted a porter to Epstein's room yesterday morning. Investigation, after the door had been broken in, showed that Epstein had determined to die then and there. After taking the drug, supposed to be fatal, he had turned on the gas jet in his room. His letter to the public was unsealed and read as follows:

"To One Who Cares to Read Some Hard Facts:

"The end has come. The struggle was too severe. A career is ended which had every prospect of being a brilliant one. A man in the prime of life must die who has everything to live for. Yet he cannot prevent it. It seems almost incredible that, born and bred in the City of New York, of good family, enjoying an education far above the average, speaking several foreign languages, a man should find it absolutely impossible to obtain employment of any kind. Will any one believe it? No. Those who never for a day have been out of a position, who have yet to know what want is, will tell you 'any man can work if he wants to.' It costs nothing to make this remark."

Then followed some statements about his efforts to get work, how he spent his last cent on advertising—and failed. Everybody had enough. He tramped from door to door; it was always the same. The letter resumes:

"Well, generous world, what is there left? I am neither a carpenter, plumber, plasterer, nor anything of the kind. I might have been helped to a position, and this could have been prevented by some member of the 'family.' I know it could have been done. My dead body may give them food for reflection. My education was a source of pleasure when I was prosperous; moving in the best society, &c., but as a means of securing employment it is useless."

"Here he speaks of friends by name, one Albert especially, 'but for whom he would have been dead long ago,' and goes on:

Speaks of His Wife and Boy.

"And now a few words about my beloved wife and my angelic boy. Why was it not vouchsafed to me to live with them as others do, to enjoy the society and counsel of my wife, to watch the daily development of my child? No. Even this must not be; and never was a man blest with a more patient, true, and loving, dutiful wife than I. Bless her! Perhaps when the millstone is removed she may be more fortunate. Her rich relatives will not see her want. They would never help her while I lived. To-night I feel so weak that I can no longer stand. Perhaps I may not see the light of day. It would be better so."

"A few words to the Coroner: Should it be Dr. Hoeber, he will remember me as a member of the old Standard Club. An autopsy is useless. I have taken three grains of morphine sulphate on prescription made out by myself. I have destroyed the chemist's label, so as not to get him into trouble, although that prescription was made out in the proper form. Only be sure that I am dead. Use every test.

"At forty-six I leave the sphere where I have met with more misfortune than otherwise. In a few days I shall be forgotten."

Two Sides to the Tragedy.

This gives the dead man's side of the tragedy. From all that could be learned last night there was another side. Epstein seems to have been of dissolute habits. Letters were found in his room from his wife begging him to send money for the support of his child, urging him to renewed efforts to secure employment, and wishing him good luck. She signs herself "Madeline," and with a woman's alternating comforting, coaxing, and scolding, says that she and the boy are happy with her parents, but hope that as a New Year's gift they will get news that he is steadily and profitably employed.

Epstein was well dressed and apparently comfortable. From all that could be learned of him last night, he was simply a victim of bad habits.

TOOK POISON IN THE CAPITOL.

Miss Elam of Atlanta, Ga., Tried to End Her Life Because She Could Not Be Assistant Librarian.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 22.—Miss Adah Elam, who for many years occupied the position of Postmistress of the House of Representatives took morphine this morning, and was found in an unconscious condition in a room on the third floor of the Capitol at noon to-day. The timely efforts of a physician from the Grady Hospital restored her. In the moment of returning consciousness Miss Elam begged those around her to let her die.

The cause of her act seems to have been disappointment at her failure to receive the position of Assistant State Librarian, for which she was an applicant. Miss Elam is a very determined and high-spirited woman, and she seems not to have been able to brook defeat. There were many applicants for the post, and she had determined to win. She had many friends in the Legislature, and secured scores of indorsements. In addition, it is said, several legislators wrote letters to Mr. Brown requesting her appointment.

When at last she became satisfied that another would be favored, she showed her disappointment very plainly, and talked despondently to friends in the Capitol yesterday afternoon. The Governor was one of the first to go to her assistance.

ALLEGED BANK THIEF CAUGHT.

Sauer, Arrested in Kansas City, Says His Father Is a Detroit Publisher.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 22.—William Sauer, who claims to be a son of W. G. Sauer, a Detroit publisher, and a graduate of Trinity College, in Michigan, is under arrest here, charged with complicity in a bank robbery at Vermillion, Kan., some time ago.

Sauer was found last night, suffering from injuries which will cost him an eye, and which, he said to-day, were received while preparing nitroglycerine for others, who, he alleged, committed the robbery.

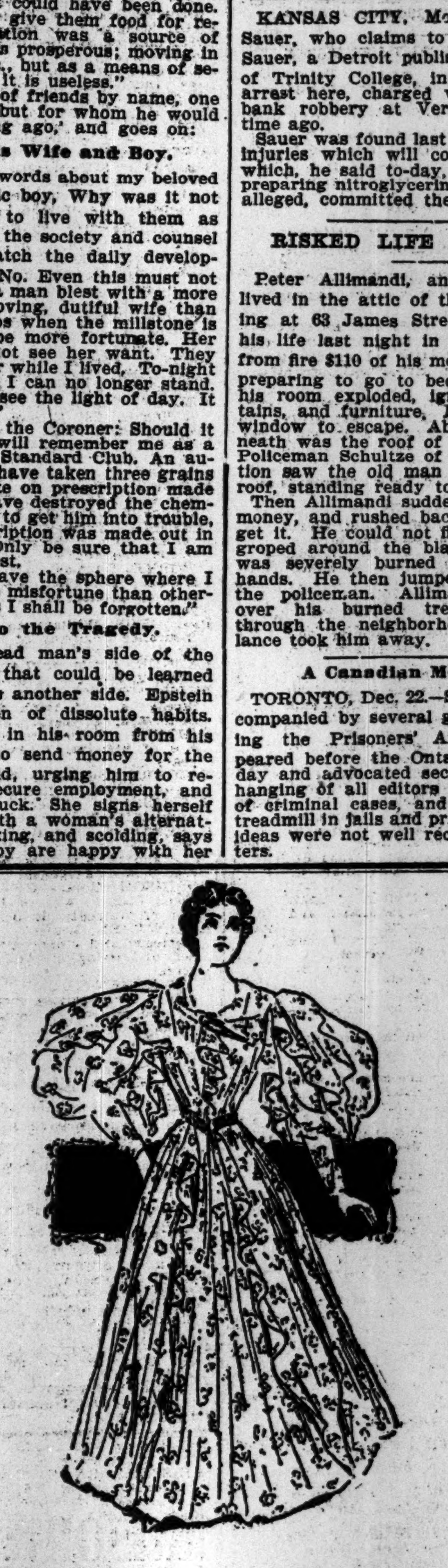
RISKED LIFE FOR MONEY.

Peter Allimandi, an aged Italian, who lived in the attic of the three-story building at 63 James Street, almost sacrificed his life last night in an attempt to save from fire $110 of his money. Allimandi was preparing to go to bed when the lamp in his room exploded, igniting the bed, curtains, and furniture. He rushed to a rear window to escape. About twelve feet beneath was the roof of the adjoining house. Policeman Schultze of the Oak Street Station saw the old man and climbed to this roof, standing ready to catch him.

Then Allimandi suddenly remembered his money, and rushed back into the flames to get it. He could not find his savings, and groped around the blazing room until he was severely burned over the face and hands. He then jumped into the arms of the policeman. Allimandi's lamentations over his burned treasure were heard through the neighborhood until an ambulance took him away.

A Canadian Mediaevalist.

TORONTO, Dec. 22.—Samuel H. Blake, accompanied by several gentlemen representing the Prisoners' Aid Association, appeared before the Ontario Government today and advocated secret court trials, the hanging of all editors who publish reports of criminal cases, and the revival of the treadmill in jails and prisons. His mediaeval ideas were not well received by the Ministers.



Every pretty woman wants a good complexion. This may be assured by the occasional use of Ripans Tabules. They promote perfect digestion, which means good health, and good health means a good complexion.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Private Contract—A Dull Day Among the Brokers and at Auction.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for W. L. Crow & Taylor, to a Mr. Palmer, the three-and-a-half-story dwelling, 622 West End Avenue, 21 by 100.11.

David Stewart has sold for R. J. Kennedy, for about $25,500, the three-story dwelling, 144 West Sixty-fourth Street, 17.6 by 100; also for Louis F. Weisman, for about $22,000, the five-story flat, 12 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.

It is reported that the five-story business building, 30 and 32 East Tenth Street, 27.6 by 92.3, leasehold, has been purchased by a Mr. Gould, for about $17,000.

William R. Smith has sold to Mary E. Lynch, for about $26,000, the five-story brick flat, 161 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25 by 99.11. In part payment, about $14,000, the buyer gives the three-story brick dwelling, 312 West Seventieth Street, 15.4 by 100.5.

Polhemus Brothers have sold for William K. Porter, to James McQuaid, the three-story dwelling, 1,058 Fifth Avenue, the seller taking in part payment a country residence near Nyack.

Alexander Kyle, Jr., has sold to William Mangel, for $9,500, the three-story brick dwelling, 209 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 16.8 by 100.2.

E. Osborne Smith has sold, for C. S. Woodward, to Curtis Deane, for $8,500, five and one-half lots, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street and Boscobel Avenue; also, for C. W. Strouse, to G. W. McAdam, for $10,750, four lots, southeast corner of Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street; also, six and three-quarters lots, northeast corner of Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street; also, the plot, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Jerome Avenue, 50 by 200.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, William Kennelly sold, at trustee's sale, to H. Reesling, for $45,900, the eight-story brick warehouse, 288 and 289 West Street, 46 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Ethelbert Wilson, for $51,431, the four four-story brick tenements, 859 to 865 Morris Avenue, 95 by 125.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to William Hanhart, for $6,000 and $6,800, respectively, the two three-story brownstone-front dwellings, 389 and 391 Pleasant Avenue, each 16 by 76; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Spencer C. Coe, for $4,150, the two-story brick dwelling, 38 Lorillard Place, 25 by 100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, 562 to 566 West Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 63 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 75 by 40, leasehold, three-story brick and one-story frame factories. Due on judgment, $2,695.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee, 411 East Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 139.9 feet east of First Avenue, 16.8 by 100.4, three-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,654.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles G. Olendorf, referee, 150 to 154 West Eighty-second Street, south side, 225 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 56 by 102.2, three four-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, $9,346; subject to other mortgages for $72,731.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas P. Wickes, referee, 630 Morris Avenue, east side, 99.6 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 17.6 by 70.3 by 17.11 by 70.3, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $6,596.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Theodore Connoly, referee, 505 Fifth Avenue, east side, 27.5 feet north of Forty-second Street, 37 by 108, four-story brick dwelling, with two-story brick stable at rear. Due on judgment, $32,923.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, 783 West End Avenue, west side, 38 feet north of Ninety-eighth Street, 17 by 80, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,263.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, 398 and 400 East Houston Street, running through to 289 and 291 Second Street, begins East Houston Street, north side, 341 feet east of Avenue C, 40 by 60.7 by 40.4 by 65.8, leasehold, two three-story brick and frame tenements on Houston Street, with store in 398, four-story brick tenement, with store, on 289 Second Street, three-story brick tenement, with store, on 291 Second Street. Due on judgment, $3,404.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 256 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, for a one-story frame store, 25 by 35, W. H. Cromwell, owner; Hiram Fox of 38 Park Row, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 450 feet west of Tenth Avenue, to a three-story brick cold storage house, Mount Vernon Consolidated Brewing Company, owner; Frederick Wunder of 99 Broadway, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $3,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Ninety-first Street, to a four-story brick cold storage house, Jacob Ruppert, owner; Julius Kastner of 744 Broadway, architect; cost, $7,000.

No. 914 Third Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, Z. Epstein of 218 East Sixty-first Street, owner; G. Hoffman, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Dec. 22.

AVENUE A, n e corner of 75th St, 51.1x98; Louis Raffloer to Eugene Melvin	1
AVENUE A, e s, 25 ft n of 75th St, 26x98; David Rothschild to Karl Wallach and another	100
AVENUE A, e s, 25 ft n of 75th St, 26.1x98; Eugene Melvin and wife to David Rothschild	100
AVENUE B, s e corner of 14th St, 33x100, Unionport; Frank Gass and wife to Anna Wilhelmine	1
AVENUE B, e s, 33 ft s of 14th St, 37.6x100, Unionport; Avenue B, e s, 100 ft s of 14th St, 108x105; Frank Gass and wife to George P. Baisley and another	1
BEACH AV, e s, 150 ft s of Dater St, 122.4x157.7x82.6; Elizabeth Walter to William G. Walter and another	4,000
BROOK AV, s w corner of 161st St, 47.5x irregular; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to John Bottomley	11,350
BROWN PLACE, n e corner of Southern Boulevard, 100x50; Elizabeth Walter to William G. Walter and another	7,500
BROWN PLACE, n e corner of 133d St, 100x50; Elizabeth Walter to William G. Walter	1
EDGECOMB AV, e s, 72.11 ft n of 138th St, 18x85; George Schweppenhauser and wife to Samuel H. Gamsborg	19,000
ELTON AV, n e corner of 158th St, 50x100; Lily Cornish to J. W. Cornish	1
GRAND ST, 426, and 22 Attorney St; Louis Raffloer to Eugene Melvin	1
GRAND ST, 426, and 22 Attorney St; Eugene Melvin and wife to Hirsh Robinowich	26,000
LOT 287, Block H, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Frank W. Gordon	600
LOT 124, Block C, map amended Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Charles M. Curtis and another	500
MANHATTAN AV, e s, 45.5 ft s of 104th St, 100.11x80; Eugene Melvin and wife to Louis Raffloer	1
MANHATTAN AV, e s, 45.5 ft n of 103d St, 111x80; Alexander Cameron to Katie Dick	1
MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 103d St, 201.10 ft to 104th St, x100x irregular; James A. Kelly and wife to Robert Dick	1
MANHATTAN AV, e s, 45.5 ft s of 104th St, 100.11x80; Katie Dick and another to Eugene Melvin	Omitted
PARK AV, w s, 310 ft s of 1st St, 25x100; Elizabeth H. Sias to Lizzetta Bininger	3,500
PROSPECT AV, n w corner of Dawson St, 25x193.2x25x192.2; also Prospect Av, s w corner of Dawson St, 26.8x189.11x22.8x189.9; Simon Danzig and others to Thomas O'Rorke	20,000
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s e corner of Briggs Av, 35x100; George H. Heddesheimer and wife to Mary A. Smallen	3,500
TINTON AV, e s, 225.10 ft s of 166th St, 16.8x100; Hugh S. Miller to Mary A. Whittle	1
UNION AV, w s, 238.5 ft n of 161st St, 52.11x164.3x52.11x164.2; Clara Decker to Thomas Wallace and wife	8,500
WASHINGTON PLACE, 26 and 28, 35x80; Louise C. Read to Louis Ottmann, as trustee	1
WEST END AV, s w corner of 99th St, 21x80; Thomas E. Leeman and wife to William S. Halliday	1
2D AV, w s, 22 ft s of 105th St, 26.11x irregular; Margaret Jaeger to Franz Jaeger	1
3D AV, 1,881, e s, 25.11 ft n of 101st St, 25x90; George Hooks and another to Jacob Bier	1
5TH AV, s w corner of 10th St, 92.3x126; Dudley G. Gautier and another, executors, to Amos F. Eno	240,000
5TH AV, s w corner of 10th St, 92.3x126; Dudley G. Gautier and others to Amos F. Eno	1
7TH AV, n s, gore Lot 78, map of the village of Wakefield, 50x114; Constantine Wagner and wife to Patrick McSorley	2,800
8TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft s of 155th St, 50x100; Edward J. H. Tamsen, as Sheriff, to David M. Koehler	810
42D ST, s s, 65 ft e of 9th Av, 17x98.9; Jane A. Allen to Louis Brenner	17,850
52D ST, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Annie Rehill to Eugene J. Cunisky	1
52D ST, n s, 175.3 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x98.6; Louis Ungerleider and another to Mary Bier	1
52D ST, s s, 175.3 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x98.6; Mary Bier to George Hooks; [illegible] and [illegible]	1
[illegible] ST, n s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 50x121.2x50x117.3; John O. Baker and wife to Lily W. Barney	1
70TH ST, s s, 256 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100; Louis Raffloer to Eugene Melvin	1
70TH ST, s s, 256 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.5; David Rothschild to Karl M. Wallach	100
70TH ST, s s, 256 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.5; Eugene Melvin and wife to David Rothschild	100
80TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Morris Roth and wife to Fannie Froehlich	1
81ST ST, 121 East, 20x102.2; William C. Clarke and wife to Abraham Bussing	1
84TH ST, n s, 41.7 ft w of Lexington Av, 0.0 1-3x102.2; John Livingston and wife to Louis P. Rollwagen	1
84TH ST, n s, 67.2 ft w of Lexington Av, 0.0 1-3x102.2; Herman Wronkow and wife to Louis P. Rollwagen	1
84TH ST, 151 West, 18x102.2; James W. White and wife to Judson Lawson	100
91ST ST, n s, 127.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 17.5x100.8; Simeon N. Leo and wife to Rebecca Magner	1
102D ST, n s, 132.6 ft e of Boulevard, 32.6x100; Edward E. McCall, referee, to Thomas Frazier	35,450
109TH ST, 317 East, 24x100.10; Martin Kretsch and another to Pasquale Patti	19,500
114TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 145x100.11; Louis Josephthal and others, executors, to Julia Fleischmann	46,000
114TH ST, 610 and 612 West, 28x100.11; Ernest R. Lawson and another to James W. White	100
124TH ST, s s, 156.3 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x100.11; Mary Delong to Andrew Klein	1
144TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 50x99.11; Jed Garrison and another to George F. Lewis	1,500
147TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 11th Av, 50x99.11; John D. Newton and wife to John Brown and others	1
147TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Boulevard, 50x99.11; James McMillen to John Brown and others	1
148TH ST, 682 East; Albert Rothermel to John F. Schwanewede	18,250
148TH ST, 684 East; Albert Rothermel to Henry Schwanewede	18,650
148TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Morris Av, 25x106.6; Adolph Wexler and wife to Lottie Ratner	1
149TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Boulevard, 50x99.11; Louis Wirth to Charles Reckling	Exchange
167th St, n s, 175 ft w of Union Av, 25x125x25x123.9; George T. Davidson, referee, to Harry Overington	2,800
169TH ST, s w s, 130.8 ft s e of Prospect Av, 50x132.8x31.7x87.10x200.5; Mary J. Martin and another to Thomas Farley	10

Recorded Leases.

CUNNINGHAM, Mary A., to Maria Guerre; 285 Mulberry Street, 4 5-12 years	$2,325
CORN, Henry, to Jean Boussod, Manzi, Joyant & Co. and another; 170 5th Av, 5 years	8,000
DRESLER, John H., to Emil Bossert; 456 11th Av, n e corner of 37th St, 4 5-12 years	1,560 and 1,650
FRANKFELD, Emanuel, to Thomas O'Reilly and another; 982 2d Av, store, &c., 3 5-12 years	900-1,080
KNELL, John, to Rudolph Martini; 2d Av, s e corner of 105th St, store floor, &c., 5 years	1,200-1,260
LYONS, Alfred, to Antonino Zito; 617 Hudson Street, 3 years	330
SCHREYER, John, to William T. Caton; 21, 23, 25 Catharine St, 5½ years	600 to 1,000
ZABINSKI, David, and another to Benjamin F. Saxton; 1,499 3d Av, 3 years	1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

BININGER, Lizzetta, to Elizabeth H. Sias; w s of 3d Av, (now Park Av) 325 ft s of 1st St, one-half year	$1,500
BEDDALL, Edward K., to Richard D. Harlan and others, executors, &c.; n s of 77th St, 360 ft w of West End Av, 2½ years	7,700
BEGG, Elizabeth, to the East River Savings Institution; 313 East 20th St, 3 years	6,000
year	50,000
BEGG, Elizabeth, to the East River Savings Institution; 426 East 17th St, 3 years	12,000
BLUMENTHAL, Babette and George, to Citizens' Savings Bank, New York; n s of 99th St, 225 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year	29,000
BLUMENTHAL, Babette and George, to James D. Putnam; Lots 112 and 118, map of section A, Vyse estate, secures bond	11,000
BLUMENTHAL, Babette and George, to James D. Putnam; n s of 99th St, 225 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year	11,000
BLUMENTHAL, Babette and George, to George F. Farrell; n s of 99th St, 225 ft w of 4th Av, ½ year	2,000
BOHNE, Frederick E., to Louis Grunig; 528 West 51st St, 3 years	2,000
BOYLE, Mary T., to Cornelius J. Jordan; 2,451 8th Av, 3½ years	22,500
BROWN, Paul S., to Lucy M. Green; 31 and 33 3d Av, leasehold, 3 years	2,000
BROWN, John, William and Andrew Gamble, to Charles W. Sloane; n s of 147th St, 225 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years	12,000
BUTLER, Jacob D., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York; s w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 153d St, 1	
ERICSON, Alfred, to Augustine J. Smith; s s of Freeman St, 75.9 ft e of Lyman Place, 3 years	8,500
DICKERSON, Elmira M., to William Elder; w s of Washington Av, widened, 90.11 ft s of 168th St, 3 years	11,500
FERRIS, Warren, to Seward Baker; n w corner of Grand and Willett Sts, demand	2,200
FELL, Thomas J., to Margaret Blake; Lot 199, map of Samuel Ryer homestead, 3 years	3,500
FLEISCHMANN, Julia, to Louis Josephthal and others; n s of 114th St, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years	41,000
FRAZIER, Thomas, to William C. Stuart and others, trustees, &c.; n s of 102d St, 132.6 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years	32,500
GOETZ, Matthias, to William Gillilan; 385 East 39th St, 3 years	9,000
HOLLAND, Thomas G., and wife, and John L. Holland to the Associates Land Company; n s of 233d St, widened, 10.7 ft w of Katonah Av, widened, 1 year	1,500
KENNELLY, Augustine, to Philip Teets and others, executors, &c.; e s of Lexington Av, 41.11 ft n of 44th St, 3 years	15,000
LEWIS, George F., to Lambert Suydam; 144th St, n s, 375 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 1 year	18,000
LEVY, Maurice, to Benjamin Haxtun, trustee; s s of 61st St, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years	15,000
MELVIN, Eugene, to the Bank for Savings of New York; Avenue A, n e corner of 75th St, 50x98, (two mortgages)	25,000
MELVIN, Eugene, to Louis Raffloer; s s of 70th St, 281 ft e of 2d Av, and adjoining lot, 3 years, (two mortgages)	28,000
MELVIN, Eugene, to Louis Raffloer; n e corner of Avenue A and 75th St, 25x98; ½ year	5,000
McSORLEY, Patrick, to Constantine Wagner; east half of Lot 78, (Gore,) map of Village of Wakefield, 3 years	500
O'REILLY, Thomas, and Domenick Lavelle to John F. Betz; 982 2d Av, lease of saloon, demand	1,215
O'RORKE, Thomas, to Simon Danzig and another; Lots 193, 194, 391, and 392, map of portion of the Dater estate, 2 years	10,000
PRODGERS, William, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 2,666 8th Av, 1 year	5,000
RATNER, Lottie, to Lewis Coon; n s of 148th St, 250 ft w of Morris Av, 1 year	2,000
RECKLING, Charles, to William E. Streng; s s of 149th St, 275 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year	1,250
RIEGERS, Charles, to Ashbel P. Fitch; s s of 91st St, 74 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years	6,000
RIEGERS, Charles, to Frederick Cramme; s s of 91st St, 74 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years	800
ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; 678 East 148th St, ½ year	3,000
ROBERTSON, Donald, and Alexander Grant to Oscar Coles; w s of Eagle Av, 97.8 and 122.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 1 year, (two mortgages)	21,000
ROBINSON, Horace B. C., and others to Jacob Cooper; w s of Kirkside Av, 801 ft n of Wellesley St, demand	750
ROLLWAGEN, Louis P., to George W. R. Matteson and others, trustees; n w corner of Lexington Av and 84th St, 5 years	60,000
ROLLWAGEN, Louis P., and wife to Herman Wronkow; n w corner of Lexington Av and 84th St., 1 year	11,000
RECKLING, Charles, to Louis Wirth; s s of 149th St, 275 ft w of Boulevard, 2 years	4,750
RATNER, Lottie, to Letitia McMurtry; n s of 148th St, 250 ft w of Morris Av, 3 years	10,250
ROTHSCHILD, David, to Karl M. Wallach; e s of Avenue A, 25 ft n of 75th St, ½ year	4,000
ROTHSCHILD, David, to Karl M. Wallach; s s of 70th St, 256 ft e of 2d Av, ½ year	9,000
SCHILL, Edward A., to Marie Eichler; w s of Tiffany St, 481.3 ft s of 167th St, 1 year	1,000
SCHNEIDER, Louis A., to Thomas C. Lyman; w s of Forrest Av, 279 ft s of 160th St, 3 years	4,500
SCHWANEWEDE, John F., to Albert Rothermel; 682 East 148th St, 1 year	2,750
SORENSEN, Laurids C., to Walter H. Sloane; n s of 27th St, 100 ft w of 10th Av, demand	17,000
SULLIVAN, Mary J., to Christian Diehl; 630 Water St and 59 Scammel St, ½ year	1,100
VON KATTENGELL, Emmy, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 109 East 55th St, 5 years	12,000
WALLACE, Thomas and Maria, to Clara Decker; w s of Union Av, 238.5 ft n of 161st St, 3 years	2,000
WEISSENHORN, Mathilde E., to Emanuel Raunheim; Lots 174 and 175, map of Undercliff Terrace, 24th Ward, ½ year	500
WEXLER, Adolph, to Andrew A. Bremner and another, trustees, &c.; n s of 148th St, 275 ft w of Morris Av, 3 years	10,250
WEXLER, Adolph, to Lewis Coon; n s of 148th St, 275 ft w of Morris Av, 1 year	2,000
WOOD, Virginia, to Eliza M. Zerega and others, trustees, &c.; s w corner of 3d Av and 111th St, 3 years	47,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, and others to Jonas B. B. Kissam	8,614
BACH, Aaron J., executors, &c., to Addie Lewin, 5-11 parts	5,000
BRADLEY & CURRIER COMPANY to James C. Gulick	20,000
BURKE, Luke A., and another to William M. Levering and another	8,000
CHESEBROUGH, Robert A., to G. R. Davis	7,500
FORD, Rosette E., to Frederick A. Snow	Nom.
HENCKEN, Albert C., and others to Magdalena Siess	2,500
KUDLICH, Herman C., executor, to Ida Muelhens, (2 assignments)	8,000
KNOX, Effie V. V., to Eliza S. Taber	5,037
LEVI, Emil S., to Ida Hanauer	5,168
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Adolph Frankenthal	21,128
MOORE, Ida M., to Atlantic Trust Company	26,000
O'CONNELL, James, to Abraham Cohn	Nom.
SIAS, Elizabeth H., to Nicholas Bininger	Omitted
THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE and Trust Company, executor, to Augustine J. Smith	Nom.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Frances Gosling	9,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to the General Theological Seminary of the P. E. Church in the United States	50,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to John Bigelow and others, executors	4,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Anna M. Richards	5,000
WEIL, Jonas, and another to Jeanette Adler, (2 assignments)	4,100

Mechanics' Liens.

COMMONWEALTH AV, 164; George W. Gouger against Charles Cook, owner; S. J. Robinson, contractor	$24
COMMONWEALTH AV, 164; George Kuhn against Charles Cook, owner; S. J. Robinson, contractor	17
EAGLE AV, w s, 251.10 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x120; Edwin Shuttleworth against Evelyn H. White, owner and contractor	500
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 151st St, —x—; Kaeyer and Skoglund against C. W. Mick, owner and contractor	38
SCAMMEL ST, 59, and 630 Water St; Joseph Masuccio against John Sullivan, owner; Napoli Carmel, contractor	46
3D AV, n w corner of 50th St, —x—; C. Hoffman, Jr., against John Kerwin, owner; James J. Gannon, contractor	129
7TH AV, s w corner of 144th St, —x—; C. Hoffman, Jr., against John Hughes, owner; James J. Gannon, contractor	53
1ST ST, s s, 200 ft w of Maple Av, 25x125, 24th Ward; Burton Brothers & Co. against Margaret Ceburre and Pasqualina Giella, owners and contractors	1,608
5TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Greene Av, 16 houses, —x—; Vincenzo Marchisano against Benham & Co., owners; Frank Louk and Peter Damate, contractors	20
83D ST, 212 to 216 West; J. A. Toscani & Co. against M. Levy & Co., Jacob and Rachel Axelrod, owners and contractors	159
118TH ST, s w corner of Madison Av, 75x100; Carmelo Buscemi and others against Alexander McDowell, owner; Ignazio Filocco, contractor, (5 liens)	126

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS—CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

125TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Martin Metzger, with George M. Pollard and Joseph L. Steinam, 10 payments	20,300

Lis Pendens.

CANAL ST, 61; Solomon Friedman and others against Max Rosenthal and another, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, H. Joseph.

MARKET ST, 37 and 38; Madison St, s w corner of Rutgers St, 98x99.7x99.4x99.7; Monroe St, n w corner of Rutgers St, 125x100; Rutgers St, s e corner of Monroe St, 17.4x—x94x—x94; Rutgers St, n e corner of Madison St, 27x60; Lexington Av, e s, 31.10 ft s of 105th St, 47.6x55; 129th St, s s, 385 ft e of 5th Av, 85x99.11; 129th St, s s, 327.6 ft w of 4th Av, 37.6x99.11; Madison Av, s e corner of 128th St, 20x85; Charles Shirley and another against Julia P. Healey and others, (action to declare will void, &c.;) attorney, T. W. Fitzgerald.

PARK AV, w s, 75 ft n of 127th St, 24.11x90; The Mutual Life Insurance Company against Henry A. Beyer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Miller.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 60 ft n of central line of 147th St, if continued, runs e 100x s 60x w 100, to avenue x 60; Edmund S. Whitman and others, executors, &c., against Bernard Cohen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. P. Wilds.

12TH ST, 290 West; John B. Frost against Henrietta Horton and others, (partition;) attorneys, Waldo, Wells & Snedeker.

109TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 100x100.11; Frances Crawford against Benjamin Spencer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel.

162D ST, n w corner of Melrose Av, 25x100x22.6x100; Augustine J. Smith against Amalie Bushmann, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. A. Allen.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Thursday, Dec. 23.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

28—Kilgour vs. Scott.
41—Flatow vs. Tappan.
88—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
89—Same vs. Union Theological Seminary.
Issues of Law in Suits at Law.
9—Leiter vs. Ronalds.
Equity Calendar.
36—Mallory vs. Mallory.
37—Mackaye vs. Mallory.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—In re Vogel.
2—Chittenden vs. Huntington.
3—Simpson vs. Wesendonck.
4—Carey vs. Hammerstein.
5—Blanc vs. Blanc.
6—Hill vs. Wine.
7—Platt vs. Davies.
8—Winthrop vs. Davies.
9—De Klyn vs. Simpson.
10—In re Bindseil.
11—Knorr vs. Bates.
12—In re Armstrong Fire Insurance Co.
13—In re Fire Association of N. Y.
14—Tracy vs. Falvey.
15—Carter vs. Snelling.
16—Steiner vs. Hammerstein.
17—Bent vs. Kittle.
18—Franklin Savings Bank vs. Watson.
19—Frazier vs. Smith.
20—Fitzpatrick vs. Ulman.
21—Gates vs. Bricks.
22—Finnigan vs. Behil.
23—In re Van Beuren.
24—Watertown Paper Co. vs. Place.
25—People, &c., vs. Scheuerle.
26—Leist vs. Leist.
27—Conaty vs. Conaty.
28—Van Brunt vs. Brown.
29—Karstens vs. Karstens.
30—Reis vs. Young.
31—Dunham vs. Hastings Pavement Co.
32—Giudice vs. Hays.
33—Wehrt vs. Robinson.
34—Loewenthal vs. Liberty Rubber Shoe Co.
35—Menken vs. Morning Journal Association.
36—Veyrac vs. Hannon.
37—Borck vs. Cohen.
38—Marcile vs. Satzman.
39—Sanders vs. Porter.
40—Horton vs. Metropolitan Railway Co.
41—Komarek vs. Komarek.
42—In re Archer & Pancoast Co.
43—Hanlenbeck vs. Fischer.
44—Einstein vs. Althof.
45—Mehrlust vs. Zimmermann.
46—Hoffman vs. Hoffman.
47—McGrath vs. Washburn.
48—Rollins vs. Washburn.
49—In re 10th Av. and Academy St.
50—In re Dougherty.
51—Mills vs. O'Reilly.
52—Dunham vs. Hastings Pavement Co.
53—Levine vs. Rahn.
54—Arrigoni vs. Press Publishing Co.
55—Beals vs. Stover.
56—Diamond Palace Co. vs. Seligman.
57—Lieberman vs. Geiger.
58—Kursheedt vs. Samuels.
59—Susenond vs. Curry.
60—Rosenberg vs. Rosenberg.
61—Jastwin vs. Zucker.
62—Kingsland vs. Fuller.
63—Gordon vs. Salkin.
64—King vs. Fellows.
65—In re N. Y. Bowery Insurance Co.
66—In re Valente.
67—Davis vs. Congregation, &c.
68—McCutcheon vs. Dittman.
69—Gorham Mfg. Co. vs. Rockwood.
70—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
71—Turbridy vs. Spiers.
72—Haan & Aeschlimann.
73—Furstenberg vs. American Soda Fountain Co.
74—Western National Bank vs. Homestead Bank.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re Willis Av. Bridge.
2—In re 135th St.
3—In re 136th St.
4—In re Wadsworth Av.
5—In re Dater St.
6—In re Andrews St.
7—In re Orchard St.
8—In re Potter Place.
9—In re Lind Av.
10—In re Woodruff St.
11—Anderson vs. Anderson.
12—James vs. James.
13—De Klyn vs. Simpson.
14—In re School Site, 163d St.
15—In re 99th St.
16—Health Department vs. Cureo.
17—Same vs. Morris.
18—In re W. 12th St.
19—Goodman vs. Goodman.
20—Durant vs. Durant.
21—Binninger vs. Binninger.
22—Health Department vs. Manescalo.
Demurrers:
597—McCotter vs. Demorest.
600—Wiswell vs. Bennett.
601—Same vs. same.
Preferred causes:
5857—Otten vs. Hart.
5231—Morrissey vs. Mayor, &c.
5839—Armstrong Cork Co. vs. Barker.
5894—Rosen vs. Rosen.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

5563—Clark vs. Gescheidt.
5666—Ebling Brewing Co. vs. Cronin.
5671—Hudson Plasterboard Co. vs. Gill.
5677—Cornell vs. Cornell.
5730—Edgell vs. Clarke.
5747—Teachers' Co-op. Assn. vs. Thompson.
5753—Callaghan vs. Bank for Savings.
5045—Sterphach vs. Friedman.
4648—Soles vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
4819—Firnski vs. Abrahams.
5117—Tripler vs. Campbell.
5254—Pope vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
5429—McCarthy vs. same.
5459—Ehret vs. same.
5286—Dolan vs. same.
3762—Mechanics' Bank vs. Green.
5001—Stewart vs. Kimble.
5367—Boston Dental Association vs. Tarr.
4990—Staeger vs. Lowen.
5406—Nat. Wall Paper Co. vs. Henderson.
1959—Kanitz vs. Hecht.
5361—Real Estate Co. vs. Realty Trust.
3942—Atlantic Trust Co. vs. Powell.
4860—Sheffield vs. Mitchell.
5623—McCarthy vs. McCarthy.
1930—Whicher vs. Smith.

Highest number reached in regular call, 5775.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., (Criminal Term.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts XI. and XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

13005—Rosenfield vs. Rosenfeld.
14281—Smith vs. Murdock.
14610—Daly vs. Oppenheimer.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., and VI. for trial.

7523—Nangle vs. Levering.
7537—Fulton vs. Broadway and 7th Av. R. R. Co.
7118—Wasshauer vs. Langer.
7288—Rauchstein vs. Horowitz.
7990—Kohlman vs. Salvage.
6080—Agnostine vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
7875—Fleming vs. Humber Co.
6929—Pierce vs. Thomas.
377—Yesco vs. Consolidated Gas Co.
7194—Feibel vs. Kahn.
7221—Johnson vs. Halstead.
7686—Haubner vs. East River Gas Co.
[illegible]—Hoffman vs. Ottenberg.
[illegible]—Wright vs. Zimmerman.
[illegible]—Zimmer vs. Clews.
[illegible]—Stutkeff vs. Sutherland.
[illegible]—Smyth vs. The Mayor, &c.
2408—Gray vs. same.
2409—Same vs. same.
7558—Wurzel vs. Harnisch.
973—Schroeder vs. Coatesville Rolling Mill Co.
7417—Richard vs. Haebler.
7596—Duffy vs. Nolan.
Inquest:
1336—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs. Sage.

Highest number reached in regular call, 8258.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part VII. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X. for trial.

9224—Siefke vs. Siefke.
7783—Ulrich vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
7363—Von Hanger vs. Berman.
2486—Lichtenstein vs. Jarvis.
12415—W. T. Mersereau Co. vs. Washburn.
503—Parker vs. Mayor, &c.
7001—Kovacs vs. Bloomfeld.
8213—Everett vs. Langroth.
5731—Rosendorf vs. Liss.
7855—Elber vs. Bishoff.
8580—Duffy vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
8581—Regan vs. same.
7850—Caponigri vs. Bronner.
7869—Golden vs. Siegharat.
7535—Connelly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3670—Tyrell vs. Oceanic Steam Nav. Co.
8135—Lethbridge vs. Mayor, &c.
8211—Mayer vs. Mayer.
8252—Brewer vs. Mayor, &c.
7041—Gray vs. Union Ry. Co.
7063—Wilson vs. same.
7064—Same vs. same.
5157—Anderson vs. R. Mitchell Furniture Co.
7302—Boentgen vs. N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—McAdam, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI. MacLean, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Furman, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

John P. Lake.
Fanny Smith.
Jeremiah McCarthy.
At 11 A. M.
Agnes S. V. A. Hall.
John F. Wilson.
At 2 P. M.
Elizabeth Koop.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. Contested wills. Case on.

1290—Mary Johnson.
1292—De Witt C. Lawrence.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on top floor of Brownstone building, Chambers Street, (formerly General Sessions.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on top floor Brownstone building, (formerly General Sessions.) All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

3877—Engel vs. Yunk.
3889—Picker vs. Rapp.
3810—H. J. Ronalds Printing Co. vs. Army & Navy Ill. Pub. Co.
3945—Weil vs. Mosher.
3878—Ronner vs. Gray.
3920—Wright vs. Chasmar.
3847½—Timberlake vs. Satterlee.
3973½—Misera vs. Labriola.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Lloyd for the People.

1—George Williams.
2—William Foreman.
3—Harry G. Hemming.
4—William Rau.
5—Thomas C. Van Brunt.
6—Morris Lustig.
7—Henry Oestreicher.
8—Mock Tuck, Hom Fay, O. Lin Fun.
9—Charles Schapiro.
10—Edward G. Fuller and William Lombard.
11—John McCarthy, Frank Moran, and Edward Johnson.
12—Joseph Hibbert and Joseph Farrington.
13—Bruno Bretschneider, Joseph I. Ott, and William Leunis.
14—William D. Faulhaber.
15—George Brummell.
Pleadings:
1—Thomas McNabb, alias Thomas Kelly.
2—Patrick Hennessy, alias John Manny.
3—Bessie Schuyler.
4—Jennie Orgler and Sadie Kane.
5—John J. Hannigan.
6—Thomas Culhane.
7—Leo Sonnenberg.
8—Patrick Halleck.
9—William Hanna, alias Martin F. Murray.
10—William Byers.
11—Ethel Williams.
12—Mendel Silberman.
13—Rosie Stein.
14—Emma Spencer.
15—Arthur Ryersdorf.
16—Chester Jarski.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Bell for the People.

1—Jacob Keefer.
2—Joseph Lombardi.
3—Hiram W. Harris.
4—John Wilson.
5—Thomas Kenny.
6—Antonio Caddo.
7—David Karron.
8—John Bischoff.
9—Lorean Stewart.
10—Chu Quon Won.
11—Henry Roth.
12—James Morgan and James McCafferty.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Van Allen for the People.

1—Louis Schuber and Chester Jarski.
2—William Hammond.
3—James Kelly, John Kelly, and Charles McCarthy.
4—John Dolan.
5—Alberta Carter.
6—Joseph Russell.
7—Joseph Robinson.
8—Adam Leech.
9—Gerardo Di Candia.
10—Grace O'Hara.
11—Henry Mass.
12—Patrick McCarthy.
13—James Farley.
14—John Polumbo.
15—Hyman Allen.
16—William Smith and Charles W. Loos.
17—John Barandon.
18—Samuel W. Roberts.
19—John Sullivan and William Ross.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Mitchell for the People.

1—Joseph D. Turner.
2—Mamie Gallagher.
3—James Donohue.
4—Albert Saurbrah.
5—Joseph De Fino.
6—Patrick Murphy.
7—Eugene O'Hara.
8—John Flynn.
9—Henry C. Goldband.
10—George Rickel.
11—Robert A. Ammon.
12—Gussie Meyer.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.
Buhler vs. Fennelly—Lewis L. Delafield.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.
Harlem Savings Bank vs. Moran—John Delahunty.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.
Freund vs. Muller—George T. Davidson.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.
Kirchner vs. Brown—William C. Breed.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.
Bradley & Currier Company vs. Helen Surbridge—Moses Barnett; Welcome S. Jarvis vs. Thomas F. O'Connor, (two cases)—Peter A. Lalor.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Johnson, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Maddox, J.; Part V., Keogh, J.—Day calendar.

2316—Ostheimer vs. Ahrens et al.
2358—Glenvy vs. Nassau R. R.
2371—Kane vs. Nassau R. R.
2382—Briggs vs. Nassau R. R.
2312—McCaul vs. Germania Fire Insurance Co.
2397—Friedman vs. Nassau R. R.
2398—Harkin vs. Robinson et al.
2401—Marston vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn R. R.
2406—Petrie vs. Nassau R. R.
2413—Geyer vs. Croger.
2415—Crawley vs. Pelletreau.
2416—Weinstock vs. Nassau R. R.
2420—Owens vs. Brill.
2421—Soderman vs. Third Avenue R. R.
2422—Deetjen vs. Ahrens et al.
755—Hedenberg et al. vs. Chamberlain.
4578—Gorman vs. Gorman.
1565—Strauss vs. Schwartz.
2430—Flynn vs. Metropolitan St. R. R.
2431—Monaghan vs. Metropolitan St. R. R.
2442—Ryder et al. vs. Long Beach Association.
2443—Farrell vs. Nassau R. R.
2447—Van Dyk vs. Van Dyk.
2453—Weisenbach vs. Met. St. R. R.
2460—Glynn vs. Nassau R. R.
2461—Glynn vs. Nassau R. R.
2469—Kerrigan vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2488—Wentz vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call. The regular rules printed on the calendar will be followed:

4532—Calamia vs. Slevin.
4480—Cassidy vs. Saxton et al.
4510—Gerlach vs. Boldt.
2300—Burns vs. Park Row Construction Co.
613—Boldt vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2484—Levitt vs. Nassau R. R.
2485—Philip vs. Falk Manufacturing Co.
2486—Sheridan vs. York.
2487—McCormick vs. Supreme Council, C. B. L.
2488—Warnke vs. Nassau R. R.
2490—Jones vs. Nassau R. R.
2491—April et al. vs. Manneck.
2492—Miller vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2493—People ex rel Vanderhoff vs. Palmer.
2494—McGinley vs. Nassau R. R.
2496—Cohen vs. Nassau R. R.
2497—Masterson vs. O'Loughlin.
2498—Searing vs. New York and Brooklyn Bridge.
2499—Gildersleeve vs. City of Brooklyn.
2500—Smith vs. City of Brooklyn.
2501—Mohan vs. New York and Brooklyn Bridge.
2502—Minch vs. Rafter.
2503—McCauley vs. Long Island R. R.
2504—Gibbons vs. City of Brooklyn.
2505—Friberg vs. Garnsey.
2506—Avery vs. O'Callaghan.
2507—Keupp vs. Lowenstein.
2508—Keupp vs. Lowenstein.
2509—Keupp vs. Lowenstein.
2510—Keupp vs. Lowenstein.
2511—Keupp vs. Lowenstein.
2512—Bachman vs. Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban R. R.
2513—Kerby vs. Lang.
2514—Knight vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2515—Betz vs. Kern.
2516—Sprague vs. Finn.
2517—Parfitt vs. Campbell.
2518—Biguin vs. Prudential Insurance Co.
2519—Shutt vs. Prudential Insurance Co.
2520—Demmarle vs. Bremer.
2521—Mason vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn R. R.
2522—Loader vs. Oelrich.
2523—Jacques vs. Oelrich.
2524—Harmon vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2525—Cohen vs. Abrahams et al.
2526—Lopez vs. Nassau R. R.
2527—Popper vs. Boynton Co.
2528—Reichers vs. Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban R. R.
2529—Heddesheimer vs. Nassau R. R.
2530—Potts et al. vs. Adams.
2531—Cohen vs. Nassau R. R.
2532—Riecks vs. Manhattan Beach Hotel Co.
2533—Richardson vs. Atlantic Avenue R. R.
2534—Sinderband vs. Nassau R. R.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Smith, J. Day calendar.

1613—White vs. Tebo.
1274—L'Hommedieu vs. Brennan.
1540—J. Fallert Brewing Co. vs. Liebgold.
1242—Murphy vs. Murphy.
1466—Gow vs. Gow.
1584—Reynolds vs. Hardenbrook.
575—McNulty vs. Gaynor.
1552—French vs. Walsh.
1610—Peterson vs. De Baun.
1596—People ex rel. Coney Island Jockey Club vs. Naff.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S. Calendar for Thursday.

The will of Mary O'Reilly.

The accounting of Mary Hughes, Mary Harvey, Joseph Bell, Henry G. Pearce, Josephine Clark, Halsey Wing Knapp, Thomas McMahon, Selleck Waterbury, Edward and Francis McMahon, Peter Brouard, John Gregg, Lucey Hurrill, and Thomas Baker.

The administration of Christopher C. Bennett.

The transfer tax of Elizabeth P. Casey and Elizabeth C. Fairbanks.

Contested calendar at 10:30.—Will of Joseph Spor. 65—Will of Maria De La Motta.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.

141—Daniel J. Foley vs. John O'Donnell.
342—Michael Dempsey vs. Joseph C. Scott.
227—Douglas A. Park vs. Harry I. Hayden.
357—Edward Pearce vs. Nassau Electric Railroad Co.
359—Anna M. Nann vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Co.
360—Bridget McDonough vs. Nassau Electric Railroad Co.
170—Caroline Schurtz vs. Salvatore Summa.
44—John Hanna vs. Nassau Electric Railroad Co.
331—John H. Kirk vs. Nassau Electric Railroad Co.
459—Emma Hepner vs. Edward P. Carroll and Board of Education.
362—Minnie P. Gleffkin vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Co.
365—John Garcia and another vs. Reuben Jeffery.
260—O. J. Gude Co. vs. E. Sannanery Calvert.
367—Michael Angelo Mercurio vs. Orsolina D. Gennaro.
375—Arthur Giles vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Co.
138—Annie Breschard vs. Nassau Electric Railroad Co.
384—Ward S. Anderson vs. Nassau Electric Railroad Co.
391—Herman Grell vs. Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Co.
392—Otto Huber Brewery vs. Aloysius Simon.
395—Abraham Turetzki vs. Nassau Electric Railroad Co.
396—Thomas H. Clarke vs. City of Brooklyn.
397—Frederick Warth vs. Nassau Electric Railroad Co.
398—Patrick Conron vs. Nassau Electric Railroad Co.
399—Frank Roesler vs. Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Co.
400—Frank Roesler vs. Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Co.

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 400.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Hurd, J.—Nathan Leavitt, grand larceny, second degree; Philip Richter, assault, second degree; Martin Mezman, grand larceny, second degree; August Short, grand larceny, second degree; James Mansell, petit larceny; Charles Gallagher, burglary, third degree.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

GUSTAVE ROTH.—Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey has received an attachment against Gustave Roth, a dry goods dealer, from Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner for $583, in favor of the H. B. Claflin Company. The Sheriff made a levy at 480 Ninth Avenue, but the goods were claimed by Simon Adolphus, a nephew of Mr. Roth. The attachment was obtained on the ground that Mr. Roth had disposed of his property.

BERNARD GOODMAN.—Creditors of Bernard Goodman, manufacturer of shirts at 89 East Broadway, who made an assignment on Tuesday, with liabilities of $25,000, were busy yesterday trying to get back their goods through the Sheriff. Writs of replevin were entered by the following creditors: F. Vietor & Achelis, $943; William Wood & Co., $150; Isaac Wallach & Co., $822; Bacon & Co., $195; Jacob S. Bernheimer & Brother, $294; Edward H. Hamilton, $230.

NATIONAL SMOKE CONSUMING COMPANY.—Judgment for $14,507 was entered yesterday against the National Smoke Consuming Company in favor of Charles A. Pratt, surviving partner of Pratt & Smith. On Jan. 17, 1896, the company entered into a contract with Pratt & Smith, whereby it acknowledged that it was indebted to Pratt & Smith to the amount of $18,000, which the company agreed to pay in installments running over fourteen months, but the payments were not made. The company was incorporated under New Jersey laws on July 29, 1895, with a capital stock of $300,000. The summons in the present case was served on Louis M. Simpson of 35 Nassau Street as a Director of the company. Execution was issued to the Sheriff, but the address of the company was not given.

W. M. LINNETTE.—The Sheriff has received an attachment against W. M. Linnette, liquor dealer of 2,020 Seventh Avenue, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, for $1,000 in favor of Albert G. Federhart, which was obtained on the ground that Mr. Linnette is a non-resident, and has departed from the State. Mr. Federhart, in his complaint, stated that he sold Mr. Linnette $467 worth of furniture on Dec. 6, and when payment was demanded Mr. Linnette gave him a thousand-dollar bond of the Toledo, Columbus and Southern Railway Company, which Mr. Linnette represented was worth $1,000, but did not want to sell before Jan. 1, in order to save the interest due then. Mr. Federhart said he gave Mr. Linnette the difference between the amount of the bill and the face of the bond, $533, in cash. Mr. Federhart afterward learned that the bond is worthless, and that Mr. Linnette, who had resided with his family at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Brooke Avenue, had moved to Huntington, Mass. Business continued as usual at the store in charge of a clerk, and the Sheriff made a levy there. Mr. Linnette took the saloon about Oct. 1 last, having come here from Montreal. He gave a chattel mortgage on Dec. 7 to Bernheimer & Schmid, brewers, for $4,000.

Out of Town.

BERNER-MAYER COMPANY.—The Sheriff has received another attachment against the Berner-Mayer Company, manufacturers of beer pumps at Cleveland, which has a branch in this city at Canal and Centre Streets, for $1,379, in favor of Hepe, Koven & Co., for merchandise.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

AIKEN, William E.—Brown Manufacturing Company	$165
ANHALT, Joseph, and Daniel Shea—C. H. Meyer	24
AVERILL, Elizabeth—J. F. Miller	218
ADELMANN, Adolph—Morris Rosenfield and others	208
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TO KEEP A CHURCH CLEAN.

A Notice Issued by a Board of Trustees on Long Island.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Dec. 22.—A new edifice has just been taken possession of by the Brookhaven Methodist Episcopal Church, and in order that the church may be clean at all times the Trustees have issued the following:

Trustees' Notice.

The friends who gather at the church for religious worship are requested to observe that all scribbling or marking names on the hymn books are strictly forbidden; also all scratching of names or pencil marks on any of the pews and the spitting of tobacco juice on the floor of the church are strictly forbidden under the penalty.

By order of the Trustees.
BENJAMIN BROWN, Chairman.

The Trustees say the notice is intended more for outsiders than for the regular attendants at the church.

CHILD DANGEROUSLY SCALDED.

Its Mother Took It from the Hospital, Despite Warnings.

Little Rosie Peterman, the eighteen-months-old daughter of Mrs. Christina Peterman of 286 Central Avenue, Williamsburg, was probably fatally scalded yesterday afternoon by falling into a pan of boiling water. The father of the girl is a tailor, and her mother is also employed at outside work during the day. During their absence an older daughter, Bertha, was left to look after the rooms occupied by the family.

During the afternoon Bertha filled the pan and began to scrub the kitchen floor. Little Rosie was playing with a long string which she dragged along the floor. She fell backward into the water. Her sister pulled the child out and her screams brought neighbors, who summoned an ambulance from St. Catharine's Hospital. After the child was taken there Mrs. Peterman appeared and demanded her daughter. She was told that the child would probably die if it was taken away from the hospital, but she declared that as the child was hers she must insist upon taking her away, which she did, despite the physician's warnings.

OLD OFFICIALS RE-ELECTED.

The Hebrew Free School Association's Annual Meeting.

The Directors of the Hebrew Free School Association held their annual meeting in the vestry rooms of the Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, last night. The following officers were re-elected, to serve for another year: President—Albert F. Hochstadter; Vice President—Henry Budge; Secretary—Samuel B. Hamburger; Treasurer—Joseph Lilienthal; Clerk—C. T. Oberfelder. The Directors were also re-elected, for three years, as follows: Meyer S. Isaacs, David Kohn, William C. Popper, Jacob Korn, and Joseph Lilienthal.

The report of the School Committee showed that there were 3,500 boys and girls, divided into 65 classes, receiving instruction in Hebrew. The Finance Committee reported that $1,933 had been donated and bequeathed during the past year, and that members had paid dues to the amount of $6,487.50.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

Its Little Inmates Figure in a Christmas Tree Entertainment.

With the opening of the Christmas season the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless has started its annual festivals in the twelve industrial schools which it supports in this city, and the pupils of each school will have had their Christmas feasts and entertainments by New Year's Day. In addition, the teachers at the Home, 29 East Twenty-ninth Street, gave an entertainment there yesterday for the friends of the institution. The chief entertainers were the little inmates of the home themselves, who recited and sang and trimmed a Christmas tree, the decorations for which they had made, as well as the presents they gave each other. There are about 200 of the children. The entire school joined in several choruses, and some of the smaller children were chosen to give special songs. To-morrow evening they will have a stocking-hanging ceremony, for which toys, oranges, &c., are in demand.

The society, which has been at work for over sixty-three years, receives most of its inmates through the agency of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The funds on which the home and the twelve industrial schools depend for support, and which have been also drawn upon to supply "out-door" relief, have been running low of late, and the managers are much in need of help. The work is conducted almost entirely by women, though there is an Advisory Board of men, on which Charles H. Knox, Dr. Henry C. Houghton, Augustus Gaylord, H. W. Bookstaver, and the Rev. Dr. W. T. Sabine are members.

Enough Money for This Case.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges the following additional contributions in response to its recent appeal in behalf of an elderly Frenchwoman: "A. I.," and "C. H. C.," $50 each; "S. M. L.," "A. M. S.," "cash," "B. R.," and Mrs. Winfield Scott, $5 each; "H. C. F." and Mrs. Fordyce D. Barker, $3 each; K. Otani, J. T. Dunnell, and "Annette," $2 each; "J. A. H." and "M. E. M.," $1 each. As sufficient money for this case has now been received, no further contributions will be required.

Conviction in the Day Robbery.

Leon Roussel, the Seventh Avenue jeweler, who has been on trial before Judge Fitzgerald in the General Sessions Court on the charge of receiving $6,000 worth of jewelry stolen by Etienne Castillon from Miss Susan De Forest Day's steam yacht Scythian, was convicted yesterday. He will be sentenced on Friday. The jewelry was stolen Sept. 15 last, while the yacht was off Whitestone, L. I. Castillon pleaded guilty.

Kitching Must Stay in Prison.

Judge Aspinall, in the Kings County Court, yesterday denied the application of Frederick McHenry Kitching for leave to withdraw his plea of guilty and for a new trial. As soon as the order on this decision can be entered, Kitching, who is already at Sing Sing, will be placed with the other prisoners to serve out his sentence of five years' imprisonment. Kitching is the Wall Street broker who was indicted for passing bad checks.

New Altar Consecrated.

A new altar presented to St. Lucy's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, by Mr. and Mrs. Michael Sullivan was blessed yesterday by Bishop Wigger. The altar was then consecrated to St. Michael, and the Bishop celebrated mass. He was assisted by Chancellor T. A. Wallace, the Rev. J. Boylan, rector of the church, and the Rev. J. Brown, the curate.

Woman's Exchange Christmas Stock.

The Woman's Exchange, at 12 East Thirtieth Street, is well prepared for the rush of Christmas buying that is now on. Every article that is pleasing to the eye and withal useful is included in the stock. Gifts suitable for fathers, mothers, children, and all people who expect a visit from Santa Claus can be purchased there.

Christmas Dinner for Women.

The Gentlewoman's Hotel and Home League, which provides homes for working women, has issued an invitation to its prospective patrons to attend a free Christmas dinner from 2 to 10 o'clock in the afternoon and evening at 52 West Eighteenth Street.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

A New Site Provisionally Selected by the Commission.

TO BE NEAR GRANT'S TOMB

The Action Taken Requires the Approval of J. Q. A. Ward, President of the National Sculpture Society—Gen. Collis Still Favors the Plaza.

A provisional site for the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument was decided on yesterday at a meeting of the Monument Commission, the former plan of erecting the monument at the plaza, Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, being abandoned. The site which found favor with the commission and its advisers is about 1,000 feet north of the Grant Tomb, on Riverside Drive, and the erection of the monument there would necessitate the removal of the Claremont Hotel. The provision is that the site be approved by J. Q. A. Ward, President of the National Sculpture Society.

Under a clause of a bill passed by the Legislature in 1896, four men—the Mayor, the President of the Board of Aldermen, the President of the Municipal Art Society, and the President of the National Sculpture Society—are constituted the Municipal Art Commission, and have the power to veto the plans or sites for proposed public structures.

The proposed plaza site was submitted to this commission several months ago, and Mr. Ward objected so strenuously that the commission vetoed the plan. The Corporation Counsel was asked for an opinion on the construction to be placed on the law of 1896, and he said that he believed the action of the Art Commission valid.

Among those who were present and favored the new site on Riverside Drive were Mayor Strong, President Charles T. Barney, of the Municipal Art Society, Recorder Goff, Col. James A. Goulden, representing the Grand Army of the Republic, and President Samuel McMillan of the Park Board, who suggested the site.

Mr. Ward is on a vacation visit in Urbana, Ohio. Several of the Commissioners said that they understood him to be favorable to the Riverside Drive as a location for the monument. Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, opposed any change from the selection of the plaza site and announced his intention of asking another opinion from the Corporation Counsel. He said the monument was more in the line of a patriotic memorial than an artistic triumph, and he urged that the Art Commissioners should have nothing to say in the matter. On the vote Gen. Collis cast the only negative ballot.

Letters were read from Prof. William P. Ware, Prof. Hamlin, Russell Sturgis, and Bruce Price, in favor of erecting the monument on the drive. The principal arguments were that, situated there, it would be in no danger of being overshadowed by tall buildings, as would be the case in such proximity to the Savoy and Netherland Hotels at the plaza. The proximity of the site to Grant's tomb, it was argued, would be the most appropriate place for it, from the patriotic view.

Officer Hannigan Indicted.

Policeman John J. Hannigan, who last Thanksgiving Day shot Charles McNally, seventeen years old, while chasing him through First Avenue, near One Hundred and Third Street, was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury on the charge of assault in the first degree. Hannigan, at the time he shot young McNally, was attached to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, commanded by Capt. Creedon. He was chasing McNally for playing football in the street. The boy asserted that he had taken no part in the game, but had just stepped from the building in which he lived when the officer started for him. Hannigan declared that he stumbled while chasing the boy, and that his revolver was accidentally discharged.

Lexow Indictments Dismissed.

The five indictments found against James Burns, a ward man, as a result of the Lexow committee's investigation, were dismissed by Judge Newburger in Part I. of the General Sessions Court yesterday on District Attorney Olcott's recommendation. Mr. Olcott said that a conviction in the case would be impossible, as there was no evidence to corroborate the testimony of the complainants, as required by law. The indictments against Burns charged him with extorting money from several merchants by permitting them to incumber the sidewalks in front of their places of business. Burns was arrested and released under $5,000 bail. He ran away, and his bail was forfeited. He surrendered himself to the District Attorney last July.

$800,000 Jersey City Bonds Sold.

The Jersey City Board of Finance yesterday offered $800,000 of five-year tax arrearage bonds at 4 per cent. They were taken by E. H. Rollins & Sons of Boston, who bid 100.937.

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Select family hotel. Special low rates.

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TWO FURNISHED FLATS, six rooms and bath; refined; first and fifth; very light; references; $38 and $45. Janitor, 54 West 98th St.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 23, 1897.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Belle of New York—8:15.
DALY'S—Taming the Shrew—8:15.
DORIS'S WINTER CIRCUS—10 A. M., 2:00 and 8:15 P. M.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—A Marriage of Convenience—8:30.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Royal Box—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—An Irish Gentleman—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Secret Enemy—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Lady of Quality—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Stranger in New York—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—The Cooing Dove—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—An American Citizen—8:20.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Princess and the Butterfly—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MANHATTAN—The Ballet Girl—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating on Ice—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—A Ward of France—8:15.
WEBER & FIELDS'—Pousse Café—Vaudeville—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 14.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

WIPE OUT THE DEFICIT.

Mr. Loud of California is confident that he can secure the passage of his postal bill at this session, and that it will do away with the deficit in the revenue of the Post Office.

Certainly he should be able to do so. Though the postal deficit is generally juggled out of any calculations made by the majority leaders, it is paid out of the taxes, and it adds an average of $10,000,000 a year to the amount that must be provided. The Republicans should welcome very heartily any measure that would relieve them of that much discredit in the management of the Government, especially if it does not involve politics.

Mr. Loud's policy is far from politics in this sense, that the blunder it proposes to correct has been continued by one party as much as by the other, and neither one is specifically responsible for it. He proposes, in general terms, to cease carrying purely advertising or commercial publications for very much less than it costs the Government. In this he is simply abolishing an inexcusable abuse which is of no general advantage whatever, and which pays large profits to a relatively small class at the expense of the people generally and to the direct disadvantage of the immediate competitors of those favored. If that is not in the line of democratic fair play, we should like to know why.

Undoubtedly he will meet with ingenious opposition from those whom his honest and business-like reform will affect. And much of this opposition it will be very difficult to trace to its real source. The deficit of the Post Office Department is the exact measure of the unjustifiable profits of those from whom it is now proposed to withdraw their special favors, and the chance of losing $10,000,000 a year will stimulate hard fighting. But not only is Mr. Loud right; he has in his long and vigorous struggle for this reform made it very plain that he is right. He has overcome most of the resistance that was due to lack of information. He has very few really convinced opponents to meet. His reform will stand in this session more nearly on its merits than it has ever stood before—and that is greatly in its favor.

THE FATE OF RILEY.

The Democratic Party in Boston appears to have got together. Less than 3,000 votes were cast for Riley, the candidate of the Bryanite Democrats, while Mayor Josiah Quincy polled nearly 40,000 votes and was elected by 4,000 plurality over Curtis, the Republican candidate. At the election for Governor in November Boston was carried by the Republicans. Quincy polled a heavier vote than was cast for George Fred Williams, who ran for Governor on the Bryanite platform of the regular Democrats.

Mayor Quincy is not a silver Democrat. He was opposed to Bryan and free coinage at the Chicago Convention. Since that time he has said nothing. As Mayor and candidate he appears to have the confidence of both the sound-money Democrats and the Bryanites. In other words, the rank and file of the party in Boston has concluded to drop the silver issue in local politics. With the party reunited at the polls the leaders would be very foolish not to come together also.

But the interesting point in the Boston election is Riley. He is a particularly bright Irish-American and a highly interesting campaign speaker. He has the fluency of his race and his speeches abound with quips that keep his audiences amused and expectant. His meetings were the feature of the campaign. Crowds went nightly to hear him and it seemed highly probable that he would draw off Democratic votes enough to beat Quincy. But Riley polled only 2,885 votes out of a total of 79,000. The crowd was willing to hear him talk, but few voters wanted him for Mayor.

Would there have been a similar surprise in Henry George's vote in New York if he had lived until after the election? Mr. George's audiences, like Riley's, were large and enthusiastic. But every sensible man knew that a vote for him would be thrown away unless there were enough of them to weaken Tammany and elect Low. The fate of Riley suggests the strong possibility that the voters who made up George's audiences were for Van Wyck as a first choice and would have voted for him anyway, notwithstanding their apparent enthusiasm for George.

There has been a very strong aversion to throwing away votes this year. The voters have manifested a disposition to avoid side issues and vote against the Republican Party.

HAWLEY AND SMALLEY.

At the New England dinner in Brooklyn there was a passage between Senator Hawley and Mr. George W. Smalley which possesses an interest and significance not confined to the company to which the words were spoken. Responding to the toast "New England and Old England," Mr. Smalley praised the virtues of both in warm terms, from which few will dissent. But the correspondent of The London Times was less happy when he spoke of Anglo-American relations. The Venezuelan message of President Cleveland convinced Europe that we are a menace to the world's peace, and amicable relations with England were preserved only by England's forbearance. Our Cuban policy is now such a provocation to Spain, and our sermonizing about Armenia and Greece are so offensive to other nations as to have convinced Continental powers that they must unite for self-protection against the United States. Under such conditions Mr. Smalley asked, in words that may well seem eloquent to those who agree with him, whether or not the friendship of powerful England was worth seeking by the United States.

Of course it is well worth seeking. But too much may be asked or paid even for a good thing. If, for instance, England's favor had been purchased by acquiescence in her old Venezuelan policy, who can say how remote, or how near, would be the duplication upon American soil of events now marching to a stormy settlement in Asia and Africa? During this current week a Berlin journal remarked that our acquiescence in the disciplining of Haiti by Germany and our forbearance regarding Cuba show that our maintenance of the Monroe doctrine is controlled by our fear of iron-clads. We do not disparage the Spanish Navy, nor yet the two German schoolships which won such a famous victory at Port-au-Prince. But it would be unfortunate for our foreign friends to get the idea that the Monroe doctrine would yield to those forces, either separately or together. The strength of that doctrine does not lie in the United States Army nor in the United States Navy, but in the rooted conviction of the American people that it is not for their interest that the American continent should be parceled out upon theories of hinterland, and spheres of influence, and other principles which result from European conditions.

The remarks of the London press upon President McKinley's message are in accord with Mr. Smalley's idea that our sermonizing is offensive to Europe. Upon Mr. McKinley's statement that the forcible acquisition of territory was obnoxious to our National conscience, the London sneer was that we seemed to think there was a special American morality. Of course we think no such thing. The American idea is that in the immutable code of universal morality the acts of nations are of the same quality, without regard to the comparative strength of the parties. The London papers asked yesterday what was the attitude of the United States toward current events in China. The answer is that the carving of helpless China is so repugnant to the principles of national morality that upon this continent it would be forbidden, and the covert invitation to participate has no charms for us. That may be sermonizing, but it cannot possibly offend any one whose conscience is not touched. Our good faith in this position is shown by our applying it in American affairs, despite European obloquy and misunderstanding. Cleveland was truculent when he served warning about Venezuela. McKinley, they say, is weak and nerveless when he declares that international law, which is simply international morality, forbids our remedying Spanish misrule in Cuba. There is a very simple principle which reconciles these inconsistent criticisms. America is first in the thoughts of our Presidents, not Europe. Cleveland and McKinley were not thinking solely, nor even chiefly, of England or Spain. There was no desire to menace or offend England, and there is no wish to displease Spain. Both nations were simply informed of what was passing in the American brain and conscience. Spain will do well to emulate England's recognition of finality.

Now, if these things are so, it is obviously important to England and to Spain and to Germany, and to all concerned to know them. No true friend of England would do England a service by telling her, nunc pro tunc, that the Monroe doctrine was nothing between friends, that Cleveland meant nothing, and that the American people were not behind him. The wrong both to England and the United States in that case was repeated in less degree by those representing to England that the American agents in the seal case were pettifogging attorneys whose shallow wiles were easily circumvented by Sir Wilfrid. The question here is not whether the American contention is intrinsically good or bad. The point is whether the English people and London editors are well served by those who think their salary earned by misrepresenting American opinion. Mr. Smalley has had more than one experience which should go far to convince him that if he does not knowingly misrepresent America it is only because, in Senator Hawley's words, he fails to understand it.

THE ITALIAN CRISIS.

What is evident in the political situation of Italy is that a majority of sixteen votes in a total vote of nearly 400 is not a working majority. It might be in a government of parties like that of Great Britain. It cannot be in a government of groups, such as those of the Continental countries which have the forms of Constitutional and representative government, and of which Italy is one. But the Italian groups are constituted on a different system of crystallization from those of most other European countries. In Germany, for example, and in France, the nucleus of a group is, at least professedly, a political principle, a common way of regarding public questions. In Italy the nucleus is a leader or else a sectional interest, often a combination of the two. An aspiring politician needs, just as his predecessor in the sixteenth century needed, a band of condottieri who will vote as he tells them to vote, and the Parliamentary majority is apt to be, to a considerable extent, an aggregation of the followers of the various members of the Ministry.

That is one of the facts which make the peculiarity of the present situation. For the Marquis Rudini is by profession a Conservative, and yet is at the head of what must be classified as a Liberal Ministry. The Marquis Visconti-Venosta, the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the same Ministry, is also a member of the Right. He has retained his portfolio, rather against his own inclination, in deference, as it has been rumored in Rome, to the personal wishes of King Humbert. In the critical division of last Monday it appears that his personal following voted against the Ministry of which he was a member, and it is this defection that reduced the Ministerial majority to so narrow and precarious a margin.

The alliance of Rudini and Zanardelli, the Liberal leader, would apparently command a working majority of the Italian Chamber, but it would also apparently be an unnatural alliance. The Marquis di Rudini is an opportunist who would not be likely to reject it for that reason. In fact, he has defended the combination in advance upon the ground that it would prevent the formation of a homogeneous and irresistible party, which would threaten excesses in the way of Radical and anti-clerical legislation. It is by no means clear that in taking this course the Prime Minister is not consulting the public good as well as his personal ambition. His latest Ministry has by no means been unsuccessful. Italy has come out of her Abyssinian adventure better than she had any reason to expect. She is the smallest and weakest of the great powers, and she has undertaken to emulate the strongest in the size of her armament and in the nature of her policy. The result has been disastrous, as it could not fail to be. She has been unable to sustain her military and naval budget, and her finances years ago succumbed to a pressure beyond her resources. Yet Italian securities are now at par in Italian markets, and the budget for the first time in many years does not show a deficit. Nay, the Minister of Finance has even proposed a reduction in certain taxes, which will benefit a hundred and fifty thousand taxpayers. These are services which the Italian voters and their representatives ought to appreciate in deciding the fate of the Ministry which has rendered them.

MR. EVANS'S JUSTIFICATION.

Pension Commissioner Evans has justified the civil service law and regulations while he was trying his best to discredit both. It is perfectly apparent to any one who reads his testimony before the Senate Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment that he believes in the thing the civil service law was intended to secure, which is faithful attention to duty, with intelligence, but he joins in the sneer at the name of the instrumentality that has been devised to take the place of the brutal system that a good many Tennessee Republicans and some other Republicans insist upon preferring.

Mr. Evans has signified to the Appropriations Committee of the House that he can after June 30, 1898, dispense with 100 clerks now employed in the Pension Bureau if he is permitted to choose whom he will dismiss. If Senators and Representatives will not interfere to save the inefficient men and women whom he will be glad to get rid of as idlers and mischief-makers, he promises to drop 100 clerks without impairing the efficiency of the office. In the presence of Senators, and in answer to Senator Lodge, he very candidly informed the committee that "inefficient clerks have the most influence to prevent dismissal," and that he had little expectation that he would be allowed to dismiss them. As a matter of course, he did not expect that Senator Lodge and Senator Pritchard would vex him in this way, but he very honestly doubted whether other Senators would refrain from trammeling him.

The Commissioner of Pensions does not like bad clerks, the sort who devote their time to prolonging jobs, shortening the hours of labor, contriving mischief and blunders, or settling the affairs of the Nation in the headquarters of State associations. And he admits that some of the best clerks in the bureau over which he presides came in under the "spoils" system. Possibly many of them were there when the civil service law took effect in 1883. If it had not been for that law, does he not know that they would have been lost to the bureau years ago? None of them could have weathered two changes of political administration. He ought to know his own power as Commissioner under the civil service law to dismiss inefficient clerks.

For a man who is as outspoken as he is in formal opposition to the merit system, and who fancies he is talking on the popular side in Congress, Commissioner Evans has made one of the best statements for the reform that have been uttered since Mr. Lodge and his committee began their investigation. If he were more courageous to act upon his own convictions, his defense of the reform would be more straightforward, but it would not be more real than it must appear to be to every reader of his testimony.

MORE BEER, LESS SPIRITS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent argument I ventured to maintain that the generally conceded increase in the consumption of malt liquors in the United States had not been followed or accompanied by any decrease in the consumption of spirituous liquors. My opponent agreed to leave the question to your decision. My devotion to total abstinence does not extend to the pleasure to be derived from mild betting, and, though I felt that I was violating a fundamental rule by betting on a sure thing, my opponent was equally confident, and we refer the wager to you, if you shall think it worth your time and attention. Very truly yours,
ABSTAINER.
Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1897.

Our correspondent has lost his wager, if he and his opponent will agree to accept the consumption per head as the test, which we assume that they will do, as this can be the only fair test in a growing population.

The latest official statement on this subject is contained in the "Statistical Abstract" sent to the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Treasury on the last day of 1896. This volume was prepared under the direction of Mr. Worthington C. Ford, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, whose personal reputation adds to the authority of the official statement. The abstract gives the figures of "consumption per capita of distilled spirits and of malt liquors" for each year since 1869. There has been an almost uninterrupted increase in the consumption of malt liquors, and there has been a marked decrease, though not so great or so uniform, in the consumption of distilled spirits. We give below the figures for every fifth year from 1875, and those for 1896:

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION.

	Distilled Spirits. Proof Gallons.	Malt Liquors. Gallons.
1870	2.07	5.31
1875	1.50	6.71
1880	1.27	8.26
1885	1.26	10.62
1890	1.40	13.67
1895	1.12	14.95
1896	1.00	15.16

Broadly speaking, it may be said that the average consumption of distilled spirits is less now by one-half and that of malt liquors is twice as great as a quarter of a century ago. This is, however, probably not quite true, as the figures for 1869 show a per capita consumption of 1.67 proof gallons, and the increase in the next year to 2.07 gallons was undoubtedly due to some exceptional cause, affecting the statistics rather than the actual facts. This inference is sustained by the fact that the consumption dropped in 1871 to 1.50 gallons. It is reasonably near the truth to say, however, that the decrease in the use of spirits is fully one-fourth, and probably one-third, in a quarter of a century.

Although our correspondent does not submit to us the question of the explanation of this change, we have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that the increased use of malt liquors is one of the causes of the decreased use of spirits.

According to the correspondent of The Evening Post, the Democrats in the House have quietly agreed to refuse all aid to the Republican opponents of the merit system in amending the law, though they will help in its unconditional repeal. The motive for this is said to be the hope that the civil service rules will prevent negro officials in the South from appointing negro subordinates. That is doubtless true, though in the Washington departments it is noticed that two classes of young men now get appointments on competitive examination who did not get them from the politicians, the educated whites and the educated negroes. But does it not occur to our friends the Southern Democrats that if the civil service law were unconditionally repealed, every colored Collector or Postmaster could fill his office with unfit persons of his own race or otherwise, precisely as the white officials used to do before the law was passed? Is their hatred of the merit system in itself stronger than their dislike of negro office holders?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—According to The Athens (Ga.) Banner, credit for "saving the Union" should be shared equally between the North and the South. This conclusion it reaches by a somewhat peculiar line of argument. The right of secession, says The Banner, was not first raised in 1861. As long ago as when the United States acquired the "Province of Louisiana" from France, several of the New England States took steps toward expressing disapproval of the Government's policy in this way, but the grievances formulated in the Hartford Convention were adjusted and nothing was done. So, too, the State of Franklin, since incorporated with Tennessee, once withdrew from the Union, and it was brought back, not by force, but by a concession to its demands. Thus, declares The Banner, the question regarding the right of secession remained an open one up to the close of the Rebellion, and, if its settlement "saved the Union," then the South, by taking up arms, did as much as the North toward the attainment of that end. It is worth noting that this able bit of logic forms part of a protest against bearing part of the enormous pension burden and yet getting no advantage from it. The pension problem does, indeed, have a confusing effect on the mental faculties.

—When Chief Utan died, some months ago, Philadelphia mourned the loss of what was perhaps the finest representative of the great apes that ever came to this country. He was long the brightest but not the most beautiful creature in the Zoological Garden of which the Quaker City people are so proud, and his demise brought forth many eloquent tributes of esteem from the local scientists. Now the Chief is again on view, not once more alive of course, for death is final, even in Philadelphia, but as a triumph of taxidermy, formally presented to and accepted by the Academy of Natural Sciences. He stands upright, showing his full four feet of height and with his right hand grasps a branch well above his head. His left arm is extended as though ready to grip a smaller branch of the stout live oak that serves to support him. The blue-black parchment-like face has the same inquisitive look that the Chief assumed in life, and the coat of long brown hair is in splendid condition. Some interesting facts were brought out when the autopsy on this remarkable ape was made. The doctors did not discover the cause of his death, but that, perhaps, was because most of their attention was devoted to his brain. This proved to be an organ well worth examining, for it weighed fourteen ounces, instead of from six to nine, as had been expected, and the fissures and the development of its tissues were strangely like those of the human brain. The other organs showed nothing surprising, except that the vermiform appendix was eleven inches long, not measuring the kinks in it, either. In human beings this troublesome mystery is shorter than this by seven or eight inches, and yet Chief Utan had never utilized his exceptional facilities for having appendicitis.

—One of our contemporaries revealed yesterday, in a formal editorial announcement, that it had never had, and never would have, a musical critic, preferring, it said, to trust to reporters for information in regard to harmonic events as well as to all others. This is reassuring as to the future, but it is not explanatory as to the past, for the articles on musical topics which this particular contemporary has hitherto published have been destitute of just those qualities which a reporter—a good reporter, that is—would have been sure to give them. A reporter, for instance, would never have said that Ysaye, for an encore at a certain concert, played the last movement of a Bruch concerto when, as a matter of fact, he played the last movement of the Mendelssohn concerto, which is, perhaps, the best known piece of classic music ever written for the violin. A reporter would have asked what the man did play and from somebody competent to tell him. Taking the same precaution a reporter would not have credited the playing of an overture to a soloist, nor would he have written, in the case of Halir, that he repeated the slow movement of a Beethoven concerto and played it better than before, when he had really performed something quite different. Some papers have critics with special knowledge; some have, besides, reporters who can ascertain facts in regard to music as in regard to anything else, but it has seemed occasionally that the paper in question had neither. Everybody will be glad to learn that our contemporary is to acquire at least one of the valuable aids to accuracy.

PERSONAL.

—After the death of Alfred Sandford, which occurred at St. Louis last week, it was asserted in the obituaries published there that he had once been engaged to be married to Miss Julia Dent, now the widow of Gen. U. S. Grant, and that when Gen. Grant was President Sandford secured from him, through her aid, the position of Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the port of St. Louis. These statements were telegraphed in many directions and soon attracted the attention of Mrs. Grant. She deemed the matter of enough importance to deserve a denial, and in a dispatch to one of the Washington papers she says: "I hasten to correct the utterly untrue statement that I was at one time engaged to Mr. Alfred Sandford of St. Louis. Gen. Grant was the only man to whom I ever was engaged, and that before I was quite eighteen years old. It is true that I asked for a place for Mr. Sandford, who was a neighbor of my family, and well known to Gen. Grant, who considered him thoroughly qualified to fill the position in which he placed him." It would be interesting to know how this mistake originated.

—A great light went out with the death of ex-Justice Charles Daniels on Tuesday. In any other country save this, a career such as his would have been remarkable, and even here there were elements in it that made it something out of the common. He was, in the best sense of that much-abused term, a self-made man. Beginning at the cobbler's bench, he rose by most patient industry and undoubted talent to be one of the foremost jurists of his day. In rising, too, he scorned the arts that are used by ignoble minds. He never lowered his standards of honor or conviction in order to gain place. When he had achieved distinction, also, there was about him none of that bragging self-assertiveness which too often marks the man who has risen from lowly surroundings. He was one of a type whose success is a tribute to republican institutions, themselves advanced by the influence of lives such as his. Every such career is an aid in the development of American manhood.

REPLY TO MR. SAVAGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your paper of Sunday you quote from a clergyman who asks in a friendly way why you devote so much time to certain "so-called" unorthodox preachers to the exclusion of others.

You answer that one reason for so doing is that it leads to discussion. This makes me bold to enter the arena in regard to one clergyman to whom your correspondent refers. Nearly everything is to be gained and almost nothing lost by a fair and open discussion of truth. But I submit that what we need and what all intelligent men should demand, is that we should not only be fair, but that we should really discuss.

The reason why so many object to the utterances of the Rev. Mr. Savage is that he is not fair, and that he does not discuss. Let me try to be fair in telling why. First, I think it may justly be said that Mr. Savage does not treat his high themes with that dignity and soberness which are essential to real discussion. He talks of what to a great many respectable people are sacred subjects, not, indeed, in the ribald way of Mr. Ingersoll, but with an airy, flippant assurance, which gives one no confidence either in his scholarship or his ability to treat a subject of that kind impartially. Let me illustrate what I mean by referring to an article by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, in The Outlook of Dec. 18. Some one wrote to Dr. Abbott asking what authority there was for the virgin birth of Jesus. In this article, Dr. Abbott answers.

Now, it is probable that a great many people would differ more or less from Dr. Abbott's opinion on this subject, but no one could, I think, read his article or others on similar topics without being impressed with two things: first, the reverent and sober-minded way in which the writer approaches all such questions, and, secondly, that whatever Dr. Abbott's opinion may be, he has looked at both sides, had mental sympathy with each side, and had weighed carefully the respective evidence.

I claim that no one would think this of Mr. Savage. The average reader of most of his theological utterances would not imagine that he had seen or could see both sides. He appears to wear theological blinders. This habit of mind makes declamation easy, but discussion impossible. If this seems too sweeping, take for an illustration his words at the Unitarian dinner, which you reported on Tuesday. He there said that according to the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds God is a barbarous God, and that if there was a man in the city having such a character as the orthodox churches ascribe to God, he would not be invited to our houses or spoken to on the street.

It is not always fair to judge a man by what reporters say of him, and I trust that no one will judge my hypothetical dancing class that way. But Mr. Savage's sermons are authoritatively published, and such statements are not unusual. I think we can maintain that one who allows himself to use such language is not a man whose theological opinions have any real value or could contribute at all to what we ordinarily call "discussion." My second point about Mr. Savage is that he is behind the times. Thinking people, to say nothing of scholars, have long outgrown the habit of thought which he represents. It is the habit which from thirty to fifty years ago was called "vulgar," viz.: common, unscientific, and destructive criticism. It consisted of intemperate attacks upon the Old Testament, the creeds, and old beliefs in general, with no attempt at doing anything but laying an axe at the root of the tree.

That was well enough in its day, but we have grown beyond all that sort of guerrilla warfare. For many years the construction of a new theology, or, at least, a new theological habit of thought, has been going on. Take the book of Dr. Gordon of the old South, "The Christ of To-day," and we might just as well mention twenty others. In Dr. Gordon we not only have a scholar, but a true liberal, wide-minded, far-visioned, and able beyond question. Do we find him rushing about in that old arena, where so many of us fought our theological battles thirty years ago? No. The men who are leading the real theological thought of today recognize that the time of construction has come, and a book like Dr. Gordon's is not only a noble attempt as an eirenicon, but it marks a positive theological advance. As far as I am acquainted, the average clergyman and large numbers of Christian laymen are moving along such lines. I think the people who used to believe as Mr. Savage says all Christians do believe are dead and buried long ago.

The truth is that he creates these people out of his own imagination. He is a theological Don Quixote. He reminds me of a student in the Unitarian Seminary at Cambridge, who told me that he had walked his room half the night and could not sleep because he was so mad with people who believed in such a stupid doctrine as the Trinity. But that sort of temper belongs to the seminary period, and if a man carries it into mature life he misrepresents his opponents and unfits himself to answer them.

My third objection to Mr. Savage is that he contributes nothing of value to the vital questions at stake. I am not aware, but should be glad of correction if I am wrong, that any one in the denomination to which he belongs has made any contribution to that noble movement, which is almost a science, "The Higher Criticism."

I don't find that when scholars over the world are rearing this new spiritual temple, Unitarianism can find anything better to do than throw stones at the old one. Mr. Savage, for example, constantly as he comes before the public gives us no hint that he is even aware of the Higher Criticism. One looks in vain to find any influence of a Driver, or a Cheyne, or a Briggs, or even a Harnack. If he does know what orthodox scholars are doing, why does he ignore it? If he does not know, why does he speak at all?

And now, let me hasten to say that I understand Mr. Savage to be a very charming man. He has a poetical, and at bottom a religious, nature. I have read more or less from his pen for many years, and when he gets down from his theological Rosinante and loses sight of the theological windmill which he thinks necessary to demolish, we have no fault with him. Calvin himself would have enjoyed his talk at the Lawyers' Club the other day. But here, in New York, where we believe ourselves at least abreast of the times, we protest against this old-fashioned, unprogressive, unappreciative theological declamation. We protest all the more because it is done under the name of liberal teaching, when, with all due respect, we think it narrow and destructive, fatal to the development of a truly free thought and a constructive theology.

EDWARD L. STODDARD.
St. John's Rectory, Jersey City Heights, Dec. 21, 1897.

Discourses on Unitarianism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why do you "debase" your first-class journal by publishing at this blessed season extracts from Unitarian discourses? The preacher to whom you gave so much room in your columns last Monday seems to regard the Second Person of the Trinity very much as the Mohammedans do their Issu Ben Miriam. I was inveigled into reading a few lines of his heterodoxy, and was reminded per contra of Macaulay's finest sentence: "It was before Deity, embodied in a human form, walking among men, partaking of their infirmities, leaning on their bosoms, weeping over their graves, slumbering in the manger, bleeding on the cross, that the prejudices of the synagogue and the doubts of the academy and the pride of the portico and the fasces of the lictor and the swords of the thirty legions were humbled in the dust."

CLARA MARSHALL.
New York, Dec. 22, 1897.

A WOMAN'S REASONING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is encouraging to learn in an extract from The London Mail, printed in The New York Times of Dec. 21, that the increase of madness in England may be counteracted by marriage. Statistics, it appears, prove that "the odds are against the single man's retaining his senses." All this is extremely gratifying to my sex. We knew, of course, that men became madly in love with some of our species, and were speedily cured of the disease by matrimony, but that it falls to the lot of women to save men in general from lack of mind had not occurred to us. We hope, indeed we supposed, from being continually charged with the fact, that some woman was responsible for every mental and moral vagary indulged in by the men. How consoling then to know that only by an alliance with our superior strength of mind can they retain their own senses.

The dangerous period, we are told, for men's wits to go astray is "between the ages of twenty and twenty-four." We thought we had frequently discovered irrational symptoms about that interesting time of adolescence, and are glad our intuitions did not mislead us. While the danger diminishes, we are informed, as age increases, yet the married man's chance of remaining in possession of his faculties is so much greater than the bachelor's, it behooves the latter to join that "old fashioned and honorable institution, marriage," as soon as possible, and to maintain his mental equilibrium.

This motive, joined to the "scientific courtship" lately recommended by a New Jersey clergyman, will, no doubt, create the ideal state of things so long desired in the marriage question. The man, having no mind of his own without the woman, must perforce follow her lead—a thing Englishmen have been slow to perceive. It is pleasing to be assured that although the "married woman shows a marked superiority over the unmarried woman," as regards not "going mad," yet it is really not necessary for those who desire to retain their single blessedness to relinquish it in order to know what they are about. My own opinion is that a woman is less likely to "go mad" when left to her own devices than with a man in tow. At all events, we shall know hereafter that a single man is likely to be "out of his head."

F. W. H.
Mount Vernon, Dec. 21.

INTERRUPTIONS AT LECTURES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a regular attendant at the course of lectures delivered on art at the Metropolitan Museum, I have been struck with one feature of the management which seems to me particularly objectionable. I refer to the custom of allowing persons to enter the hall after the lecturer has begun his discourse; frequently the interruptions continue to the very end.

The effect of this is practically to deaden the speaker's voice for all those who are not fortunate enough to hold front seats, and as the attendance is always deservedly very large, many who may perhaps have come from a distance are obliged to content themselves with such disjointed utterances as reach them in the intervals of quiet.

It seems so simple a matter to close the doors to all comers after the hour of commencement, that one cannot understand why the present lax system should prevail. New Yorkers are justly known to be a most patient and long-suffering people in matters pertaining to their comfort and convenience, a ready proof of which is seen in the disgraceful delays in the repaving of their principal avenue, and that an entire audience should be disturbed to suit the convenience or caprice of a straggling horde of tardy arrivals appears to be an additional illustration of how far these same citizens will endure the tyranny of petty impositions and still keep silence. Let us hope that at the remaining lectures the management will have seen fit to abate this nuisance.

A. N. P.
New York, Dec. 21, 1897.

Small Profits for Milk.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the methods and results of the newly incorporated "Milk Trust" are matters for the future to determine, some of the criticism of it already made is not founded on accurate knowledge. For instance, a large city dealer, in a statement which you print this morning, says: "The farmers get 3 cents per quart in the Winter months and 2½ cents in Summer, and in this they find a profit." This is an inexcusable statement. What the farmers of Sussex County, N. J., have received per quart for their milk since last April (and the same prices hold good for our other milk producing districts) is shown in the following figures taken from my own books:

April	2 and 1¾	cents
May	1½	cents
June	1½	cents
July	1½	cents
August	1¾	cents
September	2	cents
October	2¼	cents
November	2½ and 2¾	cents

It is needless to say that at these prices, the farmers do not "find a profit." Indeed, those who depend on their dairies for an income have for several years been as badly off as have the Kansas farmers in the drought-stricken region. If the Trust shall succeed in substituting organization for disorganization in the distribution of dairy products and in displacing wasteful competition by economic method, there seems to be no reason why it may not benefit both the producer and the consumer. The producer certainly stands in need of some assistance.

PRODUCER.
New York, Dec. 22, 1897.

Credit Where it Is Due.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the many excellent distinguishing features of The New York Times is that of not arrogating to itself the credit of being the author of every public improvement or reform or the preventor of the many abuses that are perpetually cropping up within its limits. This was exclusively the privilege of yellow journalism. I regret to say it has for a long time been shared by The New York Herald. The latest exhibition in that line is the claim that to its efforts is due the fact (if it is an accomplished fact) that Amsterdam Avenue will not have four trolley tracks laid down on its surface. The credit for this is primarily (I might say entirely) due not to any newspaper in the city, but to the unfaltering and persevering efforts of a body of citizens living either on that avenue or in its immediate neighborhood. The chief credit is in reality due to the hard work done in that direction by the Episcopal Parish of St. Michael, whose clerk, Mr. Thomas A. Fulton, and sexton, Samuel J. Luckings, aided by the Rev. John P. Peters, rector, (who, by the way, did not confine his opposition to mere talk, but utilized his pulpit and his parish house in the cause,) shouldered nearly all the burden, and performed all the drudgery of arranging for the mass meetings held to oppose the scheme, and of enlisting Recorder Goff and other speakers, who did so much to cause the proposed plan to be abandoned, (if abandoned it has been.) The Herald had nothing whatever to do with that abandonment, and did not begin the agitation for it.

ED. R.
New York, Dec. 22, 1897.

"It Is to Laugh."

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

The secret meetings of Rapid Transit Commissioners and intending bidders for the tunnel scheme in New York concern the proposed expenditure of $35,000,000 of the money of the people. Should that expenditure be ordered, $12,000,000 of it would be chargeable against Brooklyn.

NUGGETS.

Not Unreasonable Supposition.

Yeast—Where do they get the gold leaf from?

Crimsonbeak—Oh, I believe they gather them from the trees out at the Klondike.—Yonkers Statesman.

Disappointed in His Boy.

"Smith's just about discouraged trying to make something out of that boy of his."

"Yes?"

"I saw him to-day, and he told me he had just bet a pot of money on the football team the boy plays in, and lost it all."—Detroit Journal.

Richly Deserved.

"My wife got even with that burglar who set the burglar alarm going and woke the baby."

"What did she do?"

"She pulled him in by the collar and made him rock the baby to sleep again."—Detroit Free Press.

At the Bookstall.

Clerk—Well, of course, if you want that particular book, I'll be glad to sell it to you; but here is one for the same price that is much better, in my judgment, and——

Haughty Lady—Sir, I didn't ask for your advice. I think I know an artistic binding when I see one!—Cleveland Leader.

Professional Call Delayed.

New Woman Physician—George, is there any prospect of it clearing off very soon?

George—No; why.

N. W. P.—Mrs. Smith sent for me to come over and see her three days ago, and I have been waiting ever since for it to clear off. I am sure she will be expecting me.—Philadelphia North American.

ERIPE NOS, DOMINE.

From The Minneapolis Journal.

From hairbreadth 'scapes by flood and fell,
O Lord, deliver us!
From accidental hurts, as well,
O Lord, deliver us!
From hunger gaunt, from wan despair,
From dread disease, from carking care,
From germs that lurk 'most everywhere,
O Lord, deliver us!

From those who steal, from those who beg,
O Lord, deliver us!
From those who try to pull our leg,
O Lord, deliver us!
From various nuisances and bores
Who dwell on these terrestrial shores
And haunt our offices in scores,
O Lord, deliver us!

From those who ne'er do aught that's wrong,
O Lord, deliver us!
From hypocrites with faces long,
O Lord, deliver us!
From long-haired men with "pomes they'v' wrote,"
From short-haired women who would vote,
And from the man who holds our note,
O Lord, deliver us!

From agents with a book to sell,
O Lord, deliver us!
From him with some old joke to tell,
O Lord, deliver us!
From wives, who, mornings such as these,
Will lie in bed and take their ease,
And make us start the fires or freeze,
O Lord, deliver us!

From Aldermen on plunder bent,
O Lord, deliver us!
Or else they'll get our last red cent,
Please, Lord, deliver us!
From Mayors with a "policy,"
From Fire Chiefs who go on a spree,
From conversation that's too free,
O Lord, deliver us!

From shams of every kind, we pray,
O Lord, deliver us!
From asses that do naught but bray,
O Lord, deliver us!
From cranks with hobby new to ride,
From those whose thorns are in the side
And lots of other things beside,
O Lord, deliver us!

AUSTRO-HUNGARY TREATY

Baron Banffy Says Hungary's Interests Require that Their Ties be Made Stronger.

CANNOT HAVE KOSSUTH'S PLAN

He Gives Warning that the Government Will Not Permit a Repetition of the Scenes Enacted in the Reichsrath.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 22.—In the lower house of the Hungarian Parliament to-day, Baron Banffy, the Premier, speaking of the bill providing for a provisional prolongation of the Ausgleich, declared at the outset that he could not accept the resolution of Francis Kossuth demanding the establishment of an independent Hungarian customs régime by Jan. 1, 1898, but, continued the Premier, he would accept a motion to publish as soon as possible the data necessary for the establishment of such a régime, or for the conclusion of a commercial treaty with Austria and the draft of a customs tariff, and to arrange to ascertain the views of business men. He pointed out that Hungary had the right to establish an independent customs immediately, if it was in her interest to do so; but she considered the compromise arrangement with Austria more advantageous, if it could be arranged with due regard to Hungary's interest. That, however, was doubtful.

The Government, nevertheless, the Premier continued, desired to give Austria time to recover herself, and did not wish to cause a state of confusion, the harmful consequences of which were incalculable. The present bill did not infringe upon Hungary's rights and interests, and, he added, the Government would act vigorously against attempts, similar to those of the Reichsrath, to prevent its becoming law. This remark caused an uproar, after which the Premier concluded with appealing to the House not to create difficulties, as Hungary's interest, he pointed out, far from requiring her to loosen her relationship with Austria, required that her ties with the latter country be made closer and stronger. This statement was greeted with applause from the Rightists, but it caused an uproar among the Leftists.

QUAKINGS NEAR SMYRNA KILL.

Loss of Life and Injuries Reported, with Damage to Property.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 22.—A number of earthquakes, increasing in intensity, have occurred to-day around Smyrna, Asia Minor. Already considerable damage has been done; some have been killed and many injured.

TRAGEDY IN A PRUSSIAN MINE.

Eight Corpses and Seven Men Recovered and Five Others Missing.

DORTMUND, Prussia, Dec. 22.—An explosion of firedamp took place to-day at the Kaiser Stuhlzwei pit, with terrible results. Eight corpses have been brought to the surface and seven men, living, but severely injured. There are five still missing.

NIHILIST EDITORS IN LONDON.

They Are Remanded for Inciting the Assassination of the Czar.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Vladimar Bourtzeff, editor of the Naro do Voletz, (The Will of the People,) the Russian who was arrested at the British Museum and remanded at Bow Street Police Court on Dec. 16, charged with endeavoring to persuade several persons on various occasions to assassinate the Czar, was brought up on remand to-day, in company with a man named Weirzbecki, printer of the paper mentioned, who had since been arrested.

An incriminating article in the Naro do Voletz was produced in court. In it the writer declared the policy of the Russian revolutionists was the same as that of the Terrorists of twenty years ago, and pointed out that Czar Nicholas had already reigned three years at a period when the revolutionist campaign ought to be summed up in the word "regicide." If he had been assassinated on the day of the funeral of Czar Alexander II., the article continues, either a revolution would have broken out or a liberal Constitution would have been declared. Each new Autocrat, according to the writer, ought to have had a year, and, if he had not granted a Constitution at the end of that period, he ought to have been attacked without pity.

Detective Melville testified regarding his visit to Bourtzeff's room and the finding of documents relating to Nihilism, the assassination of Alexander II., the death of Stepniak, and the present Czar. Both prisoners were remanded.

It appears that Bourtzeff escaped from Siberia to Constantinople, where the Russian police tried to seize him on board a British steamer, but the Captain of the vessel prevented them from so doing.

STEAMER CROMA ON THE ROCKS.

Vessel from New York Goes Aground Near Leith at High Tide.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The British steamer Croma, Capt. Tindle, from New York Dec. 5 for Leith, Scotland, went ashore on the east side of Inchkeith Island, a small rocky island in the Firth of Forth, opposite Leith, during thick weather. Tugs with a lighter are attending her.

The Croma, on sighting the island, reversed her engines and dropped anchor, but the chain broke and she was driven on the rocks at high tide. Tugs and lighters were dispatched from Leith. Owing to the ebbing of the tide the tugs were unable to tow the steamer off. She is discharging, and it is hoped she will float at the next tide. The vessel is not leaking and is apparently undamaged, though it is feared she may sustain damage from the rocks at low tide, owing to the heavy cargo carried.

The Croma was built at Sunderland in 1883, of iron, and is 2,071 tons register. She hails from Newcastle, England, and her New York agents are Simpson, Spence & Young.

Fire on the Livonian.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22.—The Allan Line steamer Livonian, Capt. Whyte, lying at this port, experienced a slight fire in her icehouse last evening. None of her cargo is believed to be damaged.

Steamer Falkland Strained.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The British steamer Falkland, Capt. Main, from Antwerp for New York, has put into St. Michael's with decks damaged and engines strained.

William Speaks at Grandenz.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—Emperor William, while visiting Grandenz yesterday evening, said to the Burgomaster:

"My solicitude for your town aims at seeing it more fully equipped as a fortress, in order that it may be able to withstand any pressure in the future. I hope, however, that it may never happen, for our Eastern neighbor is a dear, loyal friend of mine, and has the same political views as myself."

Slayer of Actor Terriss in Court.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Richard Arthur Prince, alias "Mad Archer," the super who assassinated William Terriss, the actor, outside of the Adelphi Theatre on Thursday last, was brought up on remand at the Bow Street Police Court to-day, charged with the crime, and was again remanded. The court was crowded with theatrical people.

Uruguay's New Minister of War.

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 22.—Gen. Gregorio Castro has been appointed Minister of War in succession to Gen. L. E. Perez, who resigned the Ministry of War and Marine yesterday.

EGYPTIANS REACH KASSALA.

Formal Cession of the Place to Take Place on Christmas, When the Italians Will Leave.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Egyptian troops have arrived at Kassala, and the Egyptian flag has been hoisted over the fort by the side of the Italian.

The formal cession of the town to Parsons Pasha, the British officer in command of the Egyptian forces, will take place on Christmas Day, when the Italian troops will depart.

DINNER IN ASTOR GALLERY.

Upholders of the Equality of "Pilgrim Mothers" Meet.

The upholders of the ancestral equality of the "Pilgrim Mothers" held their annual dinner in the Astor gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon from 12:30 until 5 o'clock.

Political equality, total abstinence, and patriotism were represented by members of various organizations, as well as club life with a less definite aim.

Among those who responded to toasts were Mrs. Blakes, Mrs. Katherine Cunningham, Miss Annie S. Peck, the mountain climber; Mrs. C. R. Hood, Mrs. Priscilla D. Hackstaff, and Miss Harriette A. Keyser. Mrs. Almon Hensley and Mrs. Belle Grey Taylor gave original poems, and Mrs. Fenetta Sargent Haskell a recitation.

EQUESTRIANISM TO MUSIC.

Sixty-three Couples in the Ring at the Central Park Riding Academy.

The music ride at the Central Park Riding Academy last night was one of the best attended of the season. There were sixty-three couples in the ring. Mr. De Kieffer was in command.

Most of those who were in the saddle have been steady attendants at like events since the indoor riding season opened, and they were consequently well prepared for the walk, trot, and canter evolutions in the various figures. A number of new riders were also present, and still others who have arranged to ride in the future but who viewed last night's ride from the balcony in order to become familiar with the figures. Among those in the saddle were:

Dr. and Mrs. Sturmdorf, Miss A. C. Ryan, the Misses Haydock, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Callmann, Mrs. Murray, the Misses Fries, Dr. H. S. Stark, James Beck, C. Weinberg, J. E. Tooker, Samuel Knight, B. Sinauer, Mr. and Mrs. Veith, Richard Donnelly, A. Lehman, S. Guiterman, James Slater, W. Salmon, A. C. Van Duyn, C. C. Sanford, and Robert Smith.

COLLEGE MUSICAL CLUBS AWAY.

They Leave Princeton for Their Annual Christmas Tour.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 22.—The university musical clubs started on their annual Christmas tour at noon yesterday in their special train, made up as follows: Car No. 100, loaned by S. G. De Coursey, President of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad; the Maryland, loaned by the Garrett family of Baltimore; the Delaware, loaned by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and a twelve-section Pullman sleeper and a baggage car.

The tour this year will be somewhat shorter than heretofore, and only eight concerts will be given. The Princeton Alumni Associations and other friends of Princeton have made extensive preparations for the entertainment of the clubs.

The first concert was given last evening in Wilmington, Del. In the afternoon Mrs. Job H. Jackson gave a tea to the club members. Immediately after the concert in the New Century Club hall a dance was given in the same building by the Delaware Alumni Association. The clubs spent to-day in Baltimore, where a number of small private teas had been arranged. The concert in Lehmann's Hall was followed by a dance.

Thursday evening a concert will be given in Washington. A smoker will be held in a prominent club after the concert. The clubs will render a joint concert with the Yale clubs in Pittsburg on Friday night. Dinner parties and luncheons will occupy the day, and a joint smoker with the Yale singers will be held after the concert. On Saturday evening the clubs will sing in Cleveland. No dance will be given, but Mrs. Dr. T. C. Martin is to give a tea to the men.

Indianapolis will be reached Monday morning. Mrs. Jamison will hold a reception in the afternoon. After the concert in the Grand Opera House a dance will be given in the Proplaeum. A dance will also probably be given in Cincinnati, although it has not been definitely arranged. In Columbus Mrs. William Henry Miller will give a reception to the students and the alumni will give a dance.

Yale Glee Club in Brooklyn.

The annual Christmas tour of the Yale Glee and Banjo Clubs was begun last night in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The Yale boys were greeted by one of the largest and most enthusiastic audiences they have ever faced in Brooklyn, and nearly every number was encored. The largest of the box parties was that of ex-Park Commissioner Elijah R. Kennedy, whose son, S. R. Kennedy, '98, is President of the Banjo Club. In this party were Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Kennedy, Leonard Kennedy, William B. Davenport, President of the Yale Alumni Association of Long Island; Mrs. Davenport, Dr. H. E. Owen of New York, the Misses Owen, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. P. Pratt, Miss Pratt, Miss Maud Earl Conklin, and Miss Nellie Twyeffort of Paris.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The début of Miss Nathalie Hatch took place yesterday evening at a large dance given in her honor by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Hatch, at their home, 64 West Fifty-sixth Street. Palms and laurel were used in the decorations.

The West End Women's Republican Association held its regular monthly business meeting at 477 Boulevard, yesterday, and listened to a paper which had been sent in by Mrs. Wallerstein, who was kept away by illness. Mrs. Clarence Burns was in the chair. A rather animated discussion on the question as to whether the club should commit itself regularly to the support of Republican candidates resulted in the laying of a motion relative to the matter indefinitely on the table. In view of the request of Miss Webster, a member of the association, who wanted to engage the room for dancing on Wednesdays, and for other reasons, it was decided to change the regular day of meeting to Thursday. The annual election will take place two weeks from to-day.

The fair for the benefit of sick and wounded Cubans who adhere to the cause of "Cuba Libre," which is managed by members of the Club Patria, (a local organization of Cubans in sympathy with the insurgent cause,) and by some American women, was opened at the Hotel Endicott, Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue, yesterday. It will be continued to-day and to-morrow, from 3 to 6 and from 8 to 10:30 P. M. The articles on sale have been given by various New York business houses, at the solicitation of Mrs. Charles A. de Lima, who has been chiefly instrumental in organizing the matter. Music is given in the evenings. The proceeds of the fair will be distributed through the Cuban Junta.

Bank Paid by Express Company.

The Southern Express Company of this city has by check reimbursed the National Park Bank for $10,000 in bills, stolen while in the charge of the express company at Columbia, S. C., Sunday. The money was for the National Bank of Newbery, S. C., and was stolen in transit. It was sent by the Park Bank, as correspondent of the Newbery bank. Agents of the Southern Express Company are investigating the robbery.

Mrs. Booth's Serious Condition.

Ballington Booth was informed yesterday by the doctors of the Presbyterian Hospital that his wife's condition was very serious. It was reported in the afternoon that there had been a decided decrease in her strength, but last night her condition had not undergone any further change. Mrs. Booth is suffering from enlargement of an artery. She is allowed only five ounces of liquid food a day.

The New York Heavily Laden.

The American Line steamship New York left here at 10 A. M. yesterday on her way to Southampton. When off Tompkinsville the ship came to anchor and waited for the tide to rise sufficiently to take her over the bar at Sandy Hook with safety. The vessel carried more freight on this trip than usual, and was deeper in the water. The ship remained at the anchorage for more than two hours.

RICH GIFT TO SAMUEL SLOAN

Officers and Employes of the Lackawanna Road to Honor Him on His Eightieth Birthday.

GOLD SERVICE WORTH $100,000

To be Presented as a Mark of the Esteem of the Donors for the Venerable President of Their Railroad.

The officers and employes of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will, on Saturday, see the realization of an idea that had its origin among them a year ago, when they will present to Samuel Sloan, on the occasion of his eightieth birthday, a magnificent solid gold, 18 carat tea service. This present will be both a birthday and a Christmas testimonial, and is intended as a token of the good will of the donors to the venerable, but still active, President of the company that employs them. The presentation will be made at Mr. Sloan's home, and the address will be made by E. R. Holden, Vice President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, in the presence of many of the officers of the company, and of other railroad officers.

The idea of this recognition of Mr. Sloan's eightieth birthday had its origin at his last birthday, and since then a committee of officers and employes of the company has been busied in carrying it out. The service consists of a dozen pieces and a salver, and cost the donors $100,000. Some of the most expert workmen of Tiffany & Co. have been at work upon it for two months.

The service will be suitably engraved, the inscriptions telling the date of Mr. Sloan's birth and of his entering the service of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company in 1864, and saying the gift is a token of the esteem and good will of the men who have worked with and under him for more than thirty years.

Samuel Sloan was born in Lisburn, near Belfast, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1817. He was brought to America in his infancy, and was graduated from the Columbia College Grammar School in 1830, worked as a clerk, and subsequently became a merchant. He was Supervisor of Kings County in 1850-51 and State Senator in 1858-9. He entered railway service in 1854 as a Director of the Hudson River Railroad. From February, 1855, to August, 1865, he was President of that road. From August, 1865, to August, 1867, he was Commissioner for the trunk lines. In 1864 he was elected a Director, and in August, 1867, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, which office he holds now. He is also President of a number of railroads in both the East and West, his capacity for railroad management causing his services to be in wide demand. He is also largely interested in financial institutions.

Mr. Sloan married, in the Spring of 1844, Miss Margaret Elmendorf, of that distinguished Somerset County, N. J., family. He is the father of a large family, and has many grandchildren. He is a member of the Reformed Church, and has long been actively connected with various benevolent institutions of this city. The Long Island City Hospital, of which he was the first President, owes its organization and the valuable property on which it is situated to his personal interest in it. Mr. Sloan is a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, and Union Clubs.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Migel—Katz.

A brilliant wedding took place last evening in the Pouch Mansion, on Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, when Miss Gertrude Evelyn Katz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Katz of 808 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, and Saul Migel of this city were married. The Rev. Dr. Alexander Geismar performed the ceremony. The maid of honor was the bridegroom's sister, Miss Clara Migel. The bridegroom was accompanied by his brother, Moe Migel, as best man, and the ushers were Bert Reiss, Sidney Katz, George Katz, Arthur Rosenberg, Carl Forsch, and Julius Noyen. The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with point lace, and carried a bouquet of bridal roses. The spacious reception room of the gallery was decorated with Christmas greens, palms, and American beauty roses. A large reception followed the ceremony. The young couple will make their home in Brooklyn.

Robertson—Renne.

Miss Anna Van Cleff Renne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Renne of 74 West One Hundred and First Street, was married last evening to William H. Robertson, at the home of her parents. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Francis of Rutgers Baptist Church, Ninety-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The bride, who wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with chiffon and lace, was attended by Miss Annie Frey, the maid of honor, who wore a gown of blue silk, trimmed with chiffon. Mr. John Robertson was best man. A reception followed the ceremony. The couple will spend their honeymoon at Lakewood.

Alton—Belitzer.

Miss Elsa Belitzer of Charleston, S. C., the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Belitzer of 6 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, was married last night to Thomas Archibald Alton of Washington. The ceremony was performed at 641 Lexington Avenue by the Rev. Dr. L. G. Pangborn of New Haven, an uncle of the bridegroom. The bride's attendant was Miss Florence Cohen of Charleston, S. C. D. M. Edwards of Washington was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Alton will make their home in Orange, N. J.

Lowry—Aldrich.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Dec. 22.—The Rev. M. H. Lowry of Rahway, N. J., and Miss Eva B. Aldrich, were married at noon to-day at the home of the bride. The bridegroom formerly had charge of the Baptist Church in Port Jefferson. The Rev. Robert Lowry of Plainfield, N. J., father of the bridegroom, united the couple.

Nolan—Newell.

Thomas Nolan and Miss Marie Lillian Newell were married in St. George's Church, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Nolan will live at 150 Quincy Street, Brooklyn.

ROMANCE ENDS IN MARRIAGE.

George H. Lefferson Marries Miss Laura B. Forsman in Brooklyn.

A wedding in Brooklyn yesterday furnished the sequel to a romance in which the constancy of lovers triumphed over the opposition of the parents of one of them. Miss Laura B. Forsman, a pretty young woman of twenty, was married to George H. Lefferson of Asbury Park at noon at the home of her aunt, Mrs. David Johnes, 350 Bridge Street.

The bride's mother died about four years ago leaving considerable property. Mr. Forsman remarried two years afterward, and at about the same time Miss Forsman met Mr. Lefferson. Mr. Forsman strenuously objected to his daughter receiving Mr. Lefferson's attentions. His opposition, it is said, was due to the fact that he did not think Mr. Lefferson capable of supporting his daughter in the style to which she had been accustomed. Mr. Lefferson is a contractor, whose business is promising, but not large.

Miss Forsman then lived at 60 West Seventy-sixth Street, this city. Lefferson was forbidden to call, but the young woman remained true to him. Mr. Forsman then sent his daughter to the House of Mercy, at Inwood-on-the-Hudson. Lefferson brought habeas corpus proceedings and had her released. Soon after this Miss Forsman left her home in this city and went to live with her aunt in Brooklyn.

The Rev. Charles B. Johnes, cousin of the bride, officiated at the wedding yesterday. The bride was given away by her uncle, John B. Clayton. There were no attendants and the wedding was a simple one, only about a dozen relatives and friends being present. In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Lefferson left for Asbury Park, where they will make their home.

Broker Shipherd Bailed in $10,000.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 22.—John J. Shipherd, the broker who is charged with embezzlement by Frank De Haas Robison, was bound over to the Common Pleas Court by Justice Bauder in the sum of $10,000 this afternoon. Bond was furnished for the amount and Shipherd released.

CANON CHEYNE HONORED

A Representative Gathering Welcomes Him at the Dinner of the Judaeans.

TRIBUTE TO HIS ERUDITION

Prof. Richard J. H. Gottheil of Columbia, Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, Dr. Charles A. Briggs, Prof. Francis Brown, and Prof. Charles P. Fagnani the Speakers.

A large and representative gathering of Jews and Christians assembled at the Tuxedo, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, Tuesday night, on the occasion of the dinner given by the Judaeans in honor of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Kelly Cheyne, Canon of Rochester, England, and Oriel Professor of Interpretation of the Holy Scriptures at Oxford University. Dr. Henry M. Leipziger presided, and among the speakers, besides the guest of honor, were the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of the Faculty of the Union Theological Seminary; Prof. Richard J. H. Gotthell of Columbia University, the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs, the Rev. Prof. Francis Brown, and the Rev. Prof. Charles P. Fagani, all of the seminary.

In introducing Canon Cheyne as the first speaker, the Chairman said he felt somewhat in the same position that Heine is said to have felt the first time he met Goethe. He had prepared an elaborate address, but all he could say at the time was that the cherries on the road to Nüremberg were very good indeed.

Welcomed as an Englishman.

Continuing, he said:

"There are many reasons indeed why we are glad to welcome as the first guest of this society Canon Cheyne. As Americans we welcome him as an Englishman, because as Americans we know that all that is best in England is ours. We recognize England as the home of civil and religious liberty, and as a student I am fain for the moment to believe in the Anglo-Israelite theory.

"We claim him as one of faraway descent of the ten tribes carried into captivity. I welcome him as an Englishman, because America and England are the two nations that have set to the world the example of arbitration; and I believe that the idea of arbitration, and I am sure Canon Cheyne will agree with me, is largely the result of his researches into Isaiah, who prophesied far back that the time must come when the sword should be made into ploughshares, and the knife into the pruning hook, that nation should no longer rise against nation, and there should be no war any more. [Applause.]

"We welcome him as the scholar. In this age of rush and wear and tear and strife after the tangible and apparently real it is refreshing to meet a man who devotes his life to scholarship, working at the foundation of truth, truth to his fellow-man, standing as a living example of 'The Scholar and the World.'"

Canon Cheyne's Address.

Canon Cheyne's health was then drunk, and he responded as follows:

"I knew a teacher and author of our own Church once who gave as an advice to those who pursued the truth, whether in knowledge or in moral life, to prune down your words. And I feel that that message is directed to me this evening. I hardly deserve all those eloquent testimonies which have been offered to-night to one who has done but little, no doubt, to justify it, and who has yet given his ceaseless endeavors to attain that ideal. I will therefore endeavor not to say more than I strictly believe to be true, and I will therefore endeavor to keep away from all rhetorical expression and simply express what I feel.

"I thank you most heartily for this cordial reception, this welcome to an Oxford scholar. I delight to say that the spirit which the doctor states to have been my own spirit, is the spirit of all of my own colleagues, in my work as a theological scholar at Oxford University, and in the department of the Bible. I take it, therefore, as an expression of friendliness to all our English teachers of the Bible."

"I feel that I can say little in reply to such an eloquent address as you have just heard.

The Old Testament.

"The more we take a delight, as your President has said, in the Old Testament, the more we find that it is supreme amidst the literature of the ancient world, that it is all morality and spirituality. It is the religious expression of religious sentiment. We find none of the Bibles of the world that can come up to the Old Testament in purity and depth of thought and spirituality.

"I would, therefore, join your President in urging all faithful Jews to study more and more deeply the Old Testament, sympathetically, and yet critically.

"No one will ask the Buddhist to give up the treasure which he really considers the treasure intrusted to him. No one will ask the Christian to give up the treasure which is his, nor the Jew the treasure which he holds, but each will preserve jealously that treasure which is distinctive of itself. And surely the Jews are right in thinking what they do of their treasure, and likewise the Christian, and when in the course of time, whatever calamity comes, his treasure will still be preserved, the treasure of eternal life, which shall be not for the Jew alone, but for the world, for all mankind.

"I thank you gentlemen for this warm and unexpected welcome, and I shall always have a happy recollection that I have received such a warm welcome at the hands of such an important and representative body of New York Hebrews."

Prof. Gottheil on Bible Study.

Prof. Gottheil was the next speaker. After paying a tribute to the Canon's scholarship and his services to the cause of critical Bible study, the Professor said: "For too long a time the intelligent and rational study of the Bible has been excluded from the curriculum of English and American universities. It was feared that religion might suffer at the hands of free thought and free investigation. But here Germany, to whom Biblical criticism owes so much, has led the way. It took the study of the Bible out of the domain of pure theology and made it a part of the general study of Oriental literature. It placed the Bible in its proper setting and a great light has illumined it, coming from other branches of Oriental learning.

"In England the fight has been more obstinate and the victory gained not so complete. This is largely due, I think, to the fact that the great English and Scotch universities were originally founded as pure theological training schools. I do not dare to say more than a word about our work here in America. Our great universities, fashioned as they are more on the German than on the English model, will have less difficulty than their precursors in England have had. It is significant, I think, that nearly all those who are ex-cathedra expounders of the Bible in our universities are at the same time teachers of other Semitic languages and of Semitic history.

"It is a sign that we shall develop here still further on this line of making the study of the Bible a part of the study of general Oriental literature. Nearly all our leading universities are now imbued with that spirit; and I am certain that your coming, Prof. Cheyne, will be a source of inspiration to us all and will help those who have the faith that truth alone must be our guiding star, and that truth can never be dangerous."

President Hall's Speech.

Dr. Leipziger then introduced Dr. Hall, who said, in part:

"When the distinguished scholar and Canon from Oxford, who has just spoken to you, was giving his lectures in the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary, one of the many delightful circumstances of those occasions was the presence in the assembly of eminent representatives of the Jewish Church. And I shall not be satisfied as President of Union Theological Seminary until in that same chapel where Canon Cheyne spoke, some authoritative Jewish voice shall be heard speaking to us the truth of your own position."

Functions of the Seminary.

Reverting then to the theme of his address, "The Theological Seminary as the Conservator of the Truth," Dr. Hall continued:

"In the days in which we live it is an open question to many right-minded and good people whether the theological seminary is to be looked upon as a conservator or a destroyer of the truth. I am of the opinion that the theological school of liberal tendencies is the conservator of the truth. I feel I must speak somewhat in outline of the three points which I wish to state as expressing the way in which the theological seminary conserves the truth. Let me say, first, that truth is conserved by its perpetual investigation.

"There have been those who thought that truth was conserved by being let alone—that, I think, is fallacious. Truth that is truth, is conserved and is glorified in its conservation by ceaseless researches, and the deeper and more fearlessly the research goes on, the more wonderfully does the elemental indestructibility of truth demonstrate itself.

"Then, I think, truth is conserved by being incarnated in living men. To this end the theological seminary exists. But we are to seek to conserve the truth by incarnating it in the lives of men, that they themselves may be its protectors, its living protectors; that they themselves may hand it on in the unbroken line of descent.

"And so, the theological college seems to me, so far from being a cloistered seclusion, to be in touch with the throbbing life of the human race; one that is not in touch with the sorrows and the joys, the ignorance, aspirations, and sufferings of the human race around it simply fails."

Dr. Briggs, Prof. Brown, and Prof. Fagnani followed with five-minute addresses.

THOUGHT TO BE YELLOW FEVER

Capt. Buck of the Steamer Saratoga Removed from Her to Swinburne Island.

When the health officers boarded the Ward Line steamer Saratoga, at Quarantine, yesterday, they found the Captain of the vessel, E. P. Buck, ill and suffering with a high fever. It was thought to be yellow fever. With this exception, the passengers and members of the crew were in good health. There were twelve passengers on board the vessel.

Health Officer Doty determined that only Capt. Buck need to be removed from the vessel. The water at Quarantine was crowded with vessels at the time, and the Saratoga was ordered to move up the bay. When she came to anchor the surgeon of the ship, with one of the medical officers from Quarantine, took Capt. Buck to Swinburne Island.

Secretary Smith of the Ward Line went to the Saratoga in a tug and superintended the removal of Capt. Buck. When he returned to the city he said: "Capt. Buck had been confined to his quarters for several days and yesterday grew worse. As none of the passengers or crew had been in contact with him it was not considered necessary to send any of them to the island."

After he was removed from the ship Capt. Buck's quarters were sealed and the ship was disinfected. She then went to her pier at Wall Street. Capt. Buck has been in the employ of the company several years. He lived with his wife at 108 Webster Avenue, Jersey City.

THE STOUT MAN DISAPPEARED.

Mrs. Fuchs Now Regrets the Money She Paid for His Envelopes.

Many persons who live in the vicinity of 346 East Ninety-second Street, where Mrs. Louisa Fuchs lives, are anxious to catch sight of a man who got away with some of her money yesterday. The man is short and stout, his mustache is black and heavy, his face is read. He tapped yesterday morning at Mrs. Fuchs's door, and she allowed him to walk into her flat with a big box of about 500 envelopes, which he said he was selling. Mrs. Fuchs was attracted to him because he spoke such beautiful German.

Before long the visitor told his hostess, in strict confidence, that he wasn't really selling envelopes. He was an agent, he said, for a German firm. Then he continued in such an eloquent strain that the woman could not tell afterward just what he had said, except that he sold ten envelopes for $5, and there was money in each envelope, and any one could get rich quickly by patronizing him. To illustrate, the man pulled out an envelope from the box, opened it, and found a two-dollar bill in it.

Mrs. Fuchs thought it wonderful, and she called in Mrs. Schmidt from the second floor. "Try it," said the stout man. Mrs. Schmidt drew an envelope from the box and there was $5 in it. He called in Mrs. Heintz from the fourth floor. Mrs. Heintz tried it and drew $1.

Mrs. Fuchs was the only woman there who had money, and the red-faced man sold her the entire box for $5. But she was not to open the box until 4 P. M., when, he said, he would bring around the boss agent. Then he walked down stairs, whistling light-heartedly. Mrs. Fuchs put the box of envelopes under the bed, and said to Mrs. Schmidt, "I bet you I find forty dollars."

About 3 o'clock she decided to take a look at just one envelope before the boss agent arrived. She did so, and found it empty. Then she opened five more with the same result. She clutched the box and ran to consult with John Meyer, the saloon keeper at the corner. Mr. Meyer opened a hundred envelopes without finding bills. Mrs. Fuchs asked him not to mention a word about it. She told the grocer the same thing; then the butcher, and then the baker.

Afterward she went back to the house and told every woman in it, and asked each one never to breath a word about it, as she had been made the sole confidante of the bereft one. At last it got to the ears of the police and now they are looking for the stout man.

Mouse and Matches Cause a Fire.

A mouse and matches were responsible for a good deal of excitement in the five-story tenement house at 300 Cherry Street, early yesterday morning. Sixteen families live in the house. One of the tenants on the top floor smelled smoke and went from floor to floor arousing the tenants. The smoke was finally traced to the apartments of the Levine family on the second floor. After much difficulty the family was awakened. It was then found that smoke was pouring from a closet near the kitchen. A policeman was called in, and he broke open the door of the closet. It was discovered that there was a mouse hole in the wall, and a number of burned matches were pulled out. The fire was quickly extinguished.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Jane Webster.

Mrs. Jane Webster, eighty-three years old, widow of William Webster, who was an inventor of some prominence, died Tuesday after a brief illness, at the home of her son-in-law, Daniel O. Underhill, of 510 East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street. Mrs. Webster was born in Staten Island, and was a member of the Sharot family, who were among the first settlers of the island. Funeral services will be held at the house at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The Rev. Michael Bronk of the Ascension Baptist Church will officiate, and the interment will be in Kensico Cemetery. A son and daughter survive her.

Mrs. Catharine L. Swinton.

Mrs. Catharine L. Swinton died on Tuesday, after a short illness, at her home, 292 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. She was the widow of Prof. William Swinton, who died a few months ago. Prof. Swinton was the author of a number of school books and other works. Mrs. Swinton was born in Montreal, Canada, but had spent most of her life in Brooklyn. She was connected with the Church of the Messiah, in Greene Avenue. Five children survive her. The funeral services will be held this evening at 8 o'clock and the burial will be to-morrow.

John M. Woodburn.

John M. Woodburn, forty-seven years of age, an old and well-known resident of Southampton, N. Y., died at his apartments, 206 St. Nicholas Avenue, Tuesday evening. Mr. Woodburn, who had been suffering from lung trouble, came to this city about three months ago for treatment, but failed rapidly after his arrival here. A widow and one daughter survive him. The body was taken to Southampton yesterday for interment.

John Sedgwick.

John Sedgwick, sixty years of age, died Tuesday at his home, 301 South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon. He was born in this city. In 1863 he established the clothing firm of Longstreet, Sedgwick & Co. He retired in 1879, but recently had been engaged by a large clothing house in this city. He was a vestryman of Trinity Church, Mount Vernon. He leaves a daughter and two sons.

Theodore B. Smith.

Theodore B. Smith died suddenly at his home, 53 Lexington Avenue, Jersey City, on Tuesday night, from heart disease. He was born in Jersey City in 1845, and was for many years connected with the firm of Colgate & Co., soap makers, but retired from business ten years ago. He was an Alderman in 1873-4. He is survived by a widow and three children.

FUNERAL OF MISS HERBERT.

Services at St. Andrew's Church, Washington—Burial to Take Place at Montgomery, Ala.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Funeral services were held this afternoon over the body of Miss Leila Herbert, daughter of ex-Secretary Herbert, whose tragic death yesterday shocked the capital. The services were held at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, and were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Perry. A large and distinguished gathering was in attendance. The floral offerings were magnificent and completely hid the black cloth casket.

The honorary pallbearers were Senators Pettus and Morgan of Alabama, Dr. G. L. M. Curry, Secretary of the Navy Long, Paymaster General Stewart of the navy, Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn, Charles J. Bell, Col. Winthrop, Admiral Ramsey, and Capt. Charles O'Neil of the navy. The active pallbearers were Lieut. Gilmore of the army, L. A. Shaver, L. H. Finney, T. H. Clark, Representative Plowman of Alabama, John Wright, and Lieut. Southerland of the navy. Justice White of the Supreme Court and many persons prominent in army and navy, diplomatic and social circles, were present.

This evening the body was taken to Montgomery, Ala., where it will be interred on Friday beside that of her mother. Secretary Herbert and Mr. Micou, his son-in-law, accompanied the remains.

Funeral of Washington Hesing.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—The funeral of Washington Hesing, ex-Postmaster of Chicago and editor in chief of The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, took place to-day. Services were held at the Cathedral of the Holy Name. Previous to the public services, private services were held at the Hesing residence, where Wilhelm Rapp of The Staats-Zeitung delivered a brief commemorative address, which was followed by remarks by United States Senator Mason and others.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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E. & W. "Topeka." E. & W.
A round end, high banded collar.

DIED.

BEACH.—At her home, Milford, Conn., Dec. 21st, after a long illness, Minnie O. Prescott, wife of Dennis Beach, aged 47 years.

Funeral services at the residence, River St., on Friday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 1:02 P. M., changing at Bridgeport.

SWINTON.—In Brooklyn, on Dec. 21st, Catherine L., widow of William Swinton, in her 62d year.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 292 Jefferson Av., on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

Fresh Pond Crematory open every day in the year for business and visitors.—U. S. CREMATION CO., 62 East Houston St., New York.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Dec.
ANGELO, Frank, 100 Mulberry St.	46	17
BOHLIG, George L., 181 E. 80th St.	32	21
BUCHMAN, Mary, 645 10th Av.	59	21
BLAKE, William J., 405 E. 77th St.	31	20
BAUER, Mathies, 523 E. 153d St.	66	20
BROWN, Joseph B., 171 W. 48th St.	75	22
CAVAGNARO, Annie, 31 Park St.	1	21
CODY, Frances, 27 Barrow St.	2	21
CHERRY, Isaac, 501 E. 116th St.	35	20
CHAPMAN, Joseph, 251 W. 35th St.	1	21
COOK, Emily, Manh. State Hosp.	43	21
CLARK, Mary, 82 Carmine St.	40	20
CARNEY, Nora, 845 2d Av.	64	19
DOBROWOLNY, Lilly, 420 E. 59th St.	2	21
ELLIOT, Robert, 347 E. 87th St.	40	21
FRANK, Sophia, 440 W. 53d St.	73	21
FLEMING, Ella, 517 W. 39th St.	19	20
GEE, Annie J. J., 164 Amsterdam Av.	2	20
GOUGH, William R., 745 Washington St.	72	20
GALVIN, Henry, 208 Rivington St.	28	20
GREEN, Joseph, Pier 1, North River.	36	21
HAMEL, Bernard, 338 E. 86th St.	69	19
HERLERHY, Margaret, 123 E. 52d St.	60	21
HOWLETT, Flossie L., 334 W. 49th.	8	21
KEARSEY, Thomas B., 50 Trinity Pl.	34	21
KRUOVITCH, Vaso, 452 11th Av.	21	21
KRETCHALE, Isabella, 833 8th Av.	75	21
KERR, Mary A., 786 Amsterdam Av.	48	20
KELLY, Eugene, 752 10th Av.	2	22
KLEE, William J., 321 W. 15th St.	43	21
LANIGAN, Bridget, 276 Avenue B.	40	20
LEVI, Frances, 103 Forsyth St.	65	21
LEVY, Sarah R., 111 Hester St.	36	21
LENNON, Joseph J., 62 Roosevelt St.	36	22
McLOUGHLIN, Annie, 354 Madison St.	1	21
McCORMICK, James, 512 W. 39th St.	43	19
McCORMICK, James, 404 W. 29th St.	48	19
McINTOSH, Margarita, 329 W. 44th.	1	21
MECKLE, Christian, 337 E. 10th St.	48	21
MASSETT, Frances, 428 Forest Av.	8	21
MURPHY, Josephine F., 327 W. 13th.	2	20
MAYER, Julius, 131 E. 17th St.	62	21
MAHONEY, Annie, 215 W. 66th St.	38	19
MURPHY, Joseph, 137 Allen St.	1	21
MARKLE, Albert, House of Refuge.	14	21
O'NEIL, Mamie, 75 West St.	4	21
O'CONNOR, Annie, 502 E. 119th St.	67	21
PALMER, James S., 71 E. 114th St.	15	20
RING, Katie, 211 E. 73d St.	19	19
REINWALD, Sarah, 76 Mangin St.	19	19
ROBERTS, Mary E., 324 E. 41st St.	1	22
SWEENEY, Peter, 228 E. 44th St.	62	20
STEPHENS, Clarence, Harlem Hosp.	39	20
SIEBERT, John, 134 Broome St.	57	20
SHAY, Nellie, 34 City Hall Place.	23	20
SCHOENWETTER, Lena, 252 Delancey St.	36	21
TONGRADA, Toney, 32 Oak St.	1	21
TEICHLER, Eva, 216 Stanton St.	1	22
TREUSCH, John G., 83 Bowery.	41	20
WYSS, Caroline, 430 W. 36th St.	2	21
WERDER, Dora, 409 W. 13th St.	46	21
WHITNEY, Martha J., 130 E. 24th St.	81	21
WELCH, William, 46 Monroe St.	50	21
WOODBURN, John M., 206 St. Nicholas Av.	46	21
WARREN, Charles, 332 W. 48th St.	29	21
WELCH, Edward H., 518 W. 50th St.	24	21
WALSH, Mary, 53 W. 83d St.	49	20
WEBSTER, Jane, 510 E. 160th St.	82	21

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Dec.
ANDERSON, John, 51 Spencer St.	3	21
BELL, Carrie, 60 Covert St.	47	21
BEAVER, Joseph, 569 Lorimer St.	65	21
BETZ, Lilly, 238 Suydam St.	1	20
BEGELE, George, 182 Stagg St.	4	21
CLOONEY, Mary A., 34 Walworth St.	12	20
COLLINS, Hannah, St. Peter's Hosp.	43	31
DUKELAN, May L., 539 Bergen St.	54	20
DI JULIO, Dominziano, 18 N. Portland Av.	31	21
FINEHOUT, Cornelia V., 110 Buffalo Av.	59	21
GRIFFIN, Charles, 26 41st St.	53	21
GUADAGNO, Vincenzo, 143 Union St.	82	21
HENDRICKSON, Aletta C., 389 Kosciusko St.	74	21
HOURIGAN, David, 247 Myrtle Av.	63	19
HURLEY, William, 235 15th St.	63	20
HALL, Mary, 481 17th St.	78	21
HAHN, Christine, Wartburg Home.	78	21
HALEY, Henry, Fulton and Concord Sts.	76	21
HETRICK, Jacob, 200 Meserole St.	63	20
HOPKINS, Lorenzo A., 107 Lawrence St.	58	21
KENNEY, Mary, 475 Hudson Av.	53	21
KNOBLOCK, John, 9 Hall St.	30	21
KEITEL, Elsa, 54 Garden St.	1	20
KELLY, William, 61 Bleecker St.	50	20
KIRSCHENMANN, Justine, 1,386 Bushwick Av.	30	20
MURPHY, Wm., 356 Lexington Av.	76	21
MEYER, Landoline, 157 Jerome St.	48	20
MURPHY, William D., 200 Halsey St.	55	21
McDERMOTT, Nellie, 120 Roebling St.	29	21
McCARTHY, Elizabeth, 70 Box St.	28	21
McGRISKIN, Sarah, 88 58th St.	45	21
O'CONNELL, T., 241 Richardson St.	36	20
PRICE, Bernard, 82 Jamaica Av.	60	21
PARKER, Henry F., 672 Prospect Pl.	39	21
PURCELL, Jane, Eagle St. and Manhattan Av.	42	20
PHELAN, Annie E., L. I. State Hosp.	75	18
POWELL, Amelia, 411 7th Av.	62	21
RIKER, Elizabeth, 98 Ralph Av.	82	20
RYAN, Jane, St. Peter's Hosp.	30	20
SWINTON, Catharine, 292 Jefferson Av.	62	21
SMITHERS, Martha B., 1,143 Dean St.	71	20
VAN WYNAN, Bernard, 69 16th St.	41	19
WILSON, Robert, 997 St. Mark's Av.	24	41
WILLIAMS, Charlotte E., 305 Lexington Av.	71	20
WOODS, Mary, 148 N. 6th St.	52	21

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SCHAUS' GALLERY,
204 FIFTH AVENUE,
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

Ask Your Doctor Why
Caswell, Massey & Co.'s Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is superior to all others. Order from druggist.

FROM WRECKED AMERICAN BARK.

Officers and Seamen of the Marion S. Harris Reach Port.

On board the steamer Hovelius, which arrived here from Brazilian ports yesterday, were Chief Officer Hooper, Second Mate Bently, and three seamen of the American bark Marion S. Harris, which went ashore Nov. 19 on a coral reef near Cape St. Roque and became a total loss. The vessel struck the reef about six miles off shore. She stuck fast and it was plain that she would soon go to pieces. Capt. Dasey launched a life boat and went to Natal in search of assistance.

While he was gone the vessel was surrounded by a number of piratical natives from the coast, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the crew of the vessel kept them from boarding and looting her. On Nov. 17 the vessel began to break up. When the Captain returned with a lighter the crew refused to save the cargo. When there was no possible hope of saving her she was abandoned, and the crew took to the boats and started for Natal. They were taken care of by the American Consul for eight days and sent to Pernambuco, where they took passage for home.

Capt. Dasey remained at Natal to look out for the owners' interests. The Marion S. Harris was formerly the Norwegian bark Linda. She was built in 1883 and was owned in Philadelphia.

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FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 1.

Corrigan Consolidated Street Railway Co.

FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BOND, DATED JULY 1, 1886.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that twenty-three (23) of the above described bonds were this day drawn for redemption, as provided in Article Twelfth of the above described mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

24	117	265	518	715	766
39	208	339	582	721	850
59	226	445	626	735	909
106	227	502	656	755	

All future interest on any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupon due January 1st, 1898, in accordance with Article Twelfth of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
BY G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

NEW YORK, November 30, 1897.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the twenty-three (23) bonds above mentioned were designated by lot in our presence.

T. STALLKNECHT,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOREGOING CERTIFICATE, SAID MENTIONED BONDS WILL BE PAID AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1898, AT 110 PER CENT. ($1,100 PER BOND.)

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
BY G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL.....$2,000,000.
SURPLUS.....1,100,000.

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H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BRIGHT, ACTIVE MAN WHO HAS HAD EXceptional business training, familiar with all speculative markets, an expert bookkeeper and office man, large acquaintance in New York, desires position with brokerage firm; A1 references. ENERGETIC, Box 160 Times Office.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull and irregular.

Although less active than for some time, the stock market yesterday showed considerable firmness. It was a typical holiday market, narrow and dull, with but little interest shown by any but the professional room traders. And as most of these traders devoted themselves to the anthracite coal and the local railway shares, leaving the rest of the market to itself, there was a general firmness indicative of the market's inherent strength.

***

Much less attention was paid to the money market than heretofore. Three per cent. was the prevailing call rate, although some few loans were made as high as 4 per cent. The money market situation was apparently clearer than of late, and apprehensions over the probability of tight money were accordingly less in evidence. The decline in exchange rates was also reassuring.

***

The traders paid but little attention to the general market, giving most of their time to the coalers, Manhattan Elevated, Metropolitan Street Railway, and Sugar Trust, all of which were features of the day's trading. The anthracite stocks were most prominent in the early dealings, the stories regarding the agreement by various companies to Mr. J. P. Morgan's central selling agency plan making those stocks speculative favorites.

***

Wall Street has believed for some time past that coal trade developments of importance were pending, the character of the recent buying of anthracite stocks furnishing grounds for that opinion. There have been many denials from apparently authoritative sources, and there were repeated denials of the same sort yesterday, but the Street, nevertheless, is apparently convinced that the various coal companies are hereafter to work in harmony, and that the anthracite trade in 1898 will be less hampered by internal dissensions than ever before in its history. General credence was given to yesterday's reports of the central selling agency plan.

***

The firmness shown by the general market was most encouraging, especially in view of the absence of speculative interest consequent to the approach of the holiday season. Where there was no professional hammering there was quiet strength, with a noteworthy tendency toward a higher level of prices.

***

Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $20,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 128⅜@128⅝.

***

In State bonds $5,000 Virginia funded debt, 2-3s of 1991, sold at 69⅛.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sug. Refs.	¾	N. Y., N. H. & H.	¾
Baltimore & Ohio	½	N. Y., Susq. & W.	⅝
Capital Tract.	1½	N. Y., Susq. & W. pf.	1½
Consolidated Gas	1½	Ontario & Western	½
Erie 1st pf.	¾	Pacific Mail	½
General Electric	½	Rio Grande & W. pf.	½
Long Island	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1⅝
Manhattan cons.	2⅝	Reading 2d pf.	1
Met. Street Railway	2½	St. Jo. & Gr. Is.	½
National Lead pf.	½	Third Av. R. R.	6
N. J. Central	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Canada South	¾	St. Jo. & Gr. Is. 1st pf.	½
Consolidated Ice	1	Southern Railway	⅝
Hawaiian Sugar	½	Texas Pacific	½
Kansas City, P. & G.	½	West. Union Beef	½
Northern Pacific	½		
Pitts. & West. pf.	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. Gas L. & C. 1st	1	Cons. Gas., Chi., 1st	1½
Colum. & G'ville 1st	2½	St. L. & S. F. tr. 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

Nor. Pac. 1st, reg.	1	U. P. 6s, '96, ex.M.C.	3

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 3½@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for first-class single names, and 5@6 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $128,738,382; balances, $7,595,731; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $642,932.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent. Discount in open market, 2 15-16@3 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were ½c lower at $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.81½@$4.81¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.84½@$4.84⅝ for demand, $4.85@$4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.81@$4.82¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95 3-16, and guilders at 39 15-16@40 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c premium. Boston—5@10c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56¾@57¾. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26 7-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45⅝.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 355,045.44 ounces of silver bullion.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports from Jan. 1 to date	$13,650,246
Exports in the same period	29,899,191
Net exports	$16,248,945
Net imports, 1896	31,453,173
Net exports, 1895	71,249,640
Net exports, 1894	77,708,515

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On the Stock Exchange, 3,700 shares of Phoenix sold at .07@.08. On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Best and Belcher sold at .55, 1,500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11, 500 Mollie Gibson at .21, 300 Phoenix at .07, 1,000 Pharmacist at .08, 200 Union Consolidated at .30, and 400 Yellow Jacket at .45. On the Mining Exchange, 21,000 shares of Gold Magnet sold at .06b30 @.07b30, 5,000 Rocky Mountain at .14b30, 50 St. F. Cariboo at 2.62½@2.75, 5,000 Waldorf at .12b30, 5,000 Alamo at .03⅛, 45,000 Cannon Ball at .006¾@.007b30@.006c@.006¼, 1,300 Golden Fleece at .63½, 10,000 Jefferson at .04½, 8,000 Justine at .01⅛@.01¼, 300 Lillie at .72, 91,000 Sentinel at .003⅛@.004@.003@.004, 15,100 Tamarack at .009⅞@.009⅝, 5,000 Work at .04¼.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ¼, to 97⅞; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 58¼; New York Central, ¼, to 110½; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 83¾; Illinois Central, ⅛, to 106⅝; Erie first preferred, ⅞, to 39¼. Declined—Reading, ¼, to 11⅝, and Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 58⅛. Atchison sold at 13⅛. British consols declined 1-16, to 112⅛, for money, and ⅛, to 112⅜, for the account. The Bank of England lost £100,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 12½c and exchange on London was 25f 24½c. Gold was quoted in Rome at 104.82.

GRANGERS NEGLECTED.

The granger stocks were neglected yesterday, none of the group, with the exception of Burlington and Chicago Great Western, showing transactions of more than 5,000 shares. They all fluctuated within fractional limits, and all showed firmness. Commission houses bought sparingly of the granger stocks and the traders left them much to themselves. Burlington was traded in to the extent of over 11,000 shares, continued Boston sales of that stock being responsible for its comparative activity.

CURRENCY REFORM NEEDED.

Mr. James M. Drake of the Stock Exchange house of Drake, Mastin & Co. believes that the unsettled money question is now the only menace to continued prosperity. Mr. Drake advocates bold measures on the part of Congress, believing that the question must sooner or later be squarely faced. Mr. Drake, to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, yesterday, said:

"The only thing, as I see it, that can put the enterprises of this country on a firm foundation is a thorough and satisfactory treatment by Congress of the money question. The solution of this problem will cost the Government three or four hundred millions of dollars, but the people must submit to this loss before we can get on a solid basis. The silver certificates which the Government has outstanding must be redeemed. The difference between the face value of these certificates and the actual value of the bullion will be the loss. It will take almost two silver dollars to redeem every certificate, but the matter must be settled at some time, and nothing is gained, and much is lost, by putting off the final reckoning.

"The Government finds itself much in the same position as a private firm which cannot meet its obligations. It must redeem itself and start anew. The loss which it would sustain would be nothing compared with the loss which the present situation is causing. There seems no possible chance for silver to increase in value, so that that is no argument for delay. We are now suffering because of the lack of confidence in us abroad by reason of our reported financial unsoundness. We must be put right with the world.

"As to the manner of making good this discrepancy, my suggestion would be to retire from use the dollar. A new issue of half dollars of about the present size of the silver dollar would be advisable. The present quarters should be redeemed and new ones issued which should approximate in size the half dollar of our current issues. Of course we should want dollar certificates, but I believe the silver dollar an unwise coinage.

"Aside from the convenience, there is a saving which would be effected. The loss by abrasion of a coin of the size which the silver dollar would have to be in order to represent its value would be considerable. This loss, which is much larger than people ordinarily suppose, might just as well be saved. The Treasury ought to contain enough bullion to cover the value of silver certificates, and then every certificate destroyed or lost would be an actual gain to the Government.

"The Government, in getting into its present predicament, has merely made an unfortunate speculation, and the sooner it makes good the easier it will be. As to the probability of such action being taken within a reasonably short time, I have great hopes. The matter is now being agitated, and will soon be thoroughly discussed. The solid people of the country are desirous of such action, and, in some form or other, I feel confident it must come about.

"There are no other questions likely to come up before Congress which will make themselves felt. With increased earnings and expenditures on all sides, we ought to have a long run of prosperity, provided we are placed on a firm financial basis."

THE ANTHRACITE COMBINE.

The anthracite coal stocks were the features of yesterday's market. Reading first preferred was the most active stock on the list and one of the strongest. It sold up close to 53 and gained nearly 2 points for the day. Jersey Central on comparatively light transactions also showed strength, selling as high as 96 and closing near that price. Delaware and Hudson made a fractional gain for the day. Reading common and second preferred were both active and strong. The Readings in fact were the most active of the coalers. Ontario and Western was another strong feature. Lackawanna on sales of 200 shares declined fractionally.

The stories of an agreement between the various anthracite interests upon a plan for a central sales agency were responsible for Wall Street's interest in the coalers. THE NEW YORK TIMES some time ago told of plans that were making for the establishment of such a sales agency scheme, proposed by Mr. J. P. Morgan and approved, at that time, by many of the Presidents of the anthracite companies. Since then Wall Street has heard many reports of the same kind, none of them, however, having official confirmation, and all of them met with more or less official denial.

The recent buying of the coal stocks by interests identified with the anthracite trade, however, has told Wall Street better than mere words could have done that important developments in the anthracite trade were pending and were shortly to be announced.

There were denials of the same sort yesterday which Wall Street refused to believe, and although the news of this new alliance among the anthracite roads may have been published before the promoters of the scheme were ready for its publication, and although it may be in error regarding the details of the plan, it is evident that there is much more truth than poetry in it.

Wall Street men close to anthracite interests, although unwilling to allow themselves to be quoted, yesterday practically admitted the truth of the published stories. According to these authorities official announcement of the plan will be made about Jan. 1. In the meantime more denials are quite likely.

A feature of the trading in the securities of the anthracite coal roads yesterday was the heavy demand for Reading 4 per cent. bonds and the small supply of these securities. The bonds were quite active and strong, and just before the close leading banking interests were bid 86⅝ for $500,000 of the 4s and the privilege to call as many more within a week. But none of the bankers, not even those who were in the Reading reorganization and who took many of the bonds at that time, had any for sale yesterday at such prices.

IRON TRADE CONDITIONS.

In its review of trade conditions The Iron Age, a recognized authority on the iron trade, will say to-day:

"It is considered an open question whether all the wire interests have covered for their steel billets for the first quarter of the next year. In some cases these requirements do not come into the open market, since there are contracts in force between steel works and rod mills on sliding scales based on the price of Bessemer pig iron.

"There have been considerable purchases of Bessemer pig in the Central West, and the market has strengthened to $9.50 Valley Furnaces and $10 Pittsburg.

"Quite a number of conferences among manufacturers in different lines have been held lately. The makers of black sheets have held a meeting at Pittsburg, but do not appear to have reached any conclusions. The Eastern bar iron mills were in conference at Philadelphia, and decided to establish 1.10 cents at mill as the price of refined bars and 1.02½ cents for common. Press dispatches announce a somewhat wild story concerning the bridge builders, in which there is a grain of truth.

"The news shaping the course of the markets in the near future is somewhat contradictory. In the West some very large car orders have been placed, and the demand for finished iron is quite heavy. Chicago has some pretty large contracts for structural material, while two large municipal jobs are coming up in New York, in addition to what has been placed lately. It looks as though, all in all, a fairly heavy tonnage will come in this line of work.

"On the other hand, the orders for six steamships, to be built on the Delaware, which were to bring a good deal of work to the plate mills, appear to be hung up, which is having an unfavorable effect upon that branch of the trade.

"The wire trade has continued quite active under the stimulus of the negotiations for consolidation. It is reported that one large barb-wire concern in the Chicago district, which does not control its own rod supply, is a party to the deal, while negotiations are pending for another large plant, similarly situated, in the Central West.

"It is intimated that the consolidated company will purchase what outside supplies of steel billets are required from two of the largest plants in the country under special contracts which exclude as buyers outside consumers for the wire trade.

"Numerous reports are current with reference to the wire consolidation, from the statement that a very serious obstacle defeating the whole scheme has been met to the assertion that it is bound to go through and will make $6,000,000 per annum. Deducting $2,450,000 for 7 per cent. interest on $35,000,000 preferred stock, this, according to the estimate in question, would leave over $3,500,000 for the common stock, which, we are told, is to be the favorite of the insiders. Since some of them have earned 25 and 27 per cent. on their capital in recent years, it would take a pretty heavy discount from par to tempt them.

"For a long time the Southern pig iron makers have maintained a strong attitude, and there was practically a deadlock between buyers and sellers, in which the latter seemed to have the more advantageous position, with the statistical situation to back them up. During the last week they have suddenly weakened, and the market is about 25 cents off."

EXCHANGE RATES DOWN.

The further decline of ¼ cent in sterling exchange yesterday brings the rate down to 4.84½, at which price gold importing operations could be conducted. This gives new encouragement to that part of Wall Street fearful of high rates for money. Any further advance in the money market would probably be attended by another decline in exchange rates which would make importations of gold quite likely, in view of the attending profit.

CALL MONEY QUIET.

The call money market quieted down considerably yesterday. There was a liberal supply of money at 3 and 3½ per cent., although loans at 4 per cent. were recorded. The trust companies were in the market all day offering call money at 3 per cent., and the bulk of the loans were made at that figure. Three per cent., in fact, seems at the moment to be the regular call rate. The great majority of outstanding loans have been marked up to that figure.

LOCAL RAILWAYS STRONG.

Toward the close yesterday Manhattan Elevated, which, during the morning, had been rather inactive, developed sudden strength and shot up to 106½. During the last two hours of business the stock was unusually active, and it held its strength up to the close, which showed a net advance of 2⅝ points. The upward move in the stock was caused largely by shorts, who became nervous and made a rush to cover, brokers acting for insiders helping along the advance. There was no definite news regarding the property, but after 3 o'clock the Street was full of vague hints of developments shortly to be announced relating to extensions.

Metropolitan Street Railway again showed considerable strength, selling up and closing at 127, its highest recent price. The stock gained over 2 points for the day. The Street attributed the advance to the agreement between the company and the Third Avenue over track crossings, but there was again buying by brokers known to handle the accounts of Metropolitan interests and also of Fourteenth Street politicians. The mere agreement with the Third Avenue Railroad Company is hardly sufficient warrant for the strength which the stock has recently shown, and for the confident steady buying which has been in evidence of late.

Third Avenue Railroad stock, both on the Stock Exchange and on the curb, showed great strength. About 600 shares were traded in on the Exchange, and the stock gained 6 points for the day, selling up to 153, at which price it closed.

THE VANDERBILT STATEMENTS.

The Vanderbilt dividends and the Vanderbilt statements, which Wall Street has been looking forward to for some time, came yesterday. There was no change in the dividend rates, the regular semi-annual 3 per cent. on Lake Shore, 2 per cent. on Michigan Central, and 1 per cent. on Canada Southern being declared.

Lake Shore's estimated statement for the year ending Dec. 31 was a surprise, even though large figures were generally anticipated. The increase in gross earnings was comparatively insignificant—less than $100,000—but there was a decrease in operating expenses of $240,000, producing an increase in net earnings of nearly $340,000. Fixed charges for the year decreased $385,000, thus giving a balance applicable to dividends of $725,000 greater than at the end of 1896, and amounting to $3,746,000. Dividend payments amounted to $2,968,000, leaving a surplus, after dividend payments, of $778,000, an increase of $724,000 over the surplus of Dec. 31, 1896, which amounted to but $54,000. The balance applicable to dividend purposes equals $7.57 per share, an increase of $1.46 over the same item in the 1896 report. Lake Shore's figures were the subject of much enthusiasm among the Vanderbilt houses and throughout the Street they were looked upon as indicative of the careful and conservative management of the property.

Canada Southern's statement, on the contrary, was rather disappointing. There was a decrease in gross earnings of nearly $200,000, and a small increase in the net of $18,000. An increase in interest and rentals caused the surplus to show a decrease of about $2,000. The balance applicable to dividends amounts to $303,000, a decrease of nearly $54,000, and after dividend payments amounting to $300,000, the road shows a surplus of $3,100, against a surplus at the end of 1893 of $19,500.

SUGAR DULL, BUT STEADY.

Sugar Trust fluctuated within a range of one point yesterday, showing no particular tendency, and drifting back and forth between 138 and 139. The traders paid less attention to the stock than for some time, the transactions in it aggregating less than 15,000 shares. Again, there were evidences of pool liquidation which was said to be under the direction of one of the conspicuous outside operators. Some of the more prominent room traders are outspokenly bullish on the stock, and there was much buying from this quarter yesterday. Not only has there been an unusual absence of news regarding Sugar Trust of late, but there has been a suspicious dearth of rumors.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The following stocks were listed yesterday on the New York Stock Exchange:

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.—$2,320,000 additional general mortgage 5 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1987, Nos. 35,190 to 37,509, inclusive, and registered bonds into which said coupon bonds may be converted, making total amount of bonds, coupon and registered, listed to date, $43,924,000. The coupon bonds bear numbers between 1 and 37,509, inclusive.

Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company.—$2,441,000 additional 4 per cent. consolidated mortgage gold bonds of 1946, Nos. 15,175 to 15,473, inclusive, and 15,610 to 17,751, inclusive, making total amount listed to date, $17,615,000, Nos. 1 to 15,473, inclusive, and 15,610 to 17,751, inclusive.

Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company.—$2,615,000 Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company first consolidated mortgage gold bonds of 1898, extended at 4 per cent. to 1947. Bonds may be added from time to time, as and when issued, up to a total amount of $6,385,000. The bond carries a new agreement and coupon sheet.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.—$1,217,000 additional 5 per cent. fifty-year gold mortgage bonds, Nos. 5,182 to 6,398, inclusive, making total amount listed to date $6,398,000, Nos. 1 to 6,398, inclusive.

Chicago Terminal Transfer Railway Company.—Mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds of 1947, Nos. 1 to 13,000, inclusive, up to $13,000,000; 4 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock, up to $17,000,000; common stock, up to $13,000,000.

WALL STREET TALK.

Following are topics which yesterday received Wall Street attention:

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Declaration of the regular dividends by the Vanderbilt roads.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Talk of a dividend of 1 per cent. on Reading first preferred stock.

Announcement that Chicago and Northwestern Railroad will in the coming year complete double tracking main line across Iowa.

Net earnings of Northern Pacific for October expected to make a favorable showing.

Declaration of an extra dividend of 1 per cent. on Rio Grande Western preferred stock, in addition to quarterly dividend of ⅝ per cent.

Trunk Line meeting considering rate situation.

Increase of 1,402 in number of loaded cars received and forwarded at Indianapolis for the week ended Saturday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Completion of the underwriting of New York Biscuit stock.

Excursion of Indiana Retail Lumber Dealers' Association to this city about the middle of next month.

No more bank notes to be retired until January, the limit of $3,000,000 having already been reached this month.

Notification by Texas State Railroad Commission that on Jan. 4 they will consider a new tariff of rates to apply on shipments by express.

Conference of General Passenger Agents at Atlanta, Ga., to harmonize the rate situation and arrange Southern Railway Seaboard Air Line differentials.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting gross earnings for the second week in December showed increases:

Cleveland, Canton and Southern	$5,161
Cleve., Cin., Chi. and St. Louis	20,820
Grand Trunk	63,864
Kan. City, Ft. Scott and Memphis	4,455
Kan. City, Mem. and Birmingham	3,973
Louisville, Evans. and St. Louis	3,148
Norfolk and Western	6,236
Rio Grande Southern	1,817
Western N. Y. and Pennsylvania	13,400

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Northwest's gross earnings for the month of November increased $725,877.

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Canada Southern's estimated gross earnings for the year ending December 31 decreased $191,000; net earnings increased $18,000; surplus decreased $2,000; total surplus decreased $16,400. Michigan Central reported an increase in surplus, after dividends, of $16,000. Lake Shore showed an increase in gross earnings for the year of $99,056, an increase in net of $338,625, and in surplus of $724,028.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Only two of the stocks dealt in on the curb yesterday showed noteworthy activity. The announcement of an agreement between the Third Avenue and Metropolitan Street Railway Companies caused a sharp rise in the former's stock. Offerings of it were light and it advanced over five points on small transactions. Standard Oil was the leader in activity, rising to 362. This price brought about a realizing movement and a sharp reaction resulted, the stock going down to 355. After a slight rally from this point there were large sales at 357.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	202	207
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	195	197
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	76½	78
Brooklyn Elevated trust receipts	8	8½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	77½	79
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	[illegible]	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	46	47
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	94	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad	321	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	39	40
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	70	73
Kings County Elevated	2	3
Kings County Traction	45	46½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	96¾	99
New Orleans Traction common	2½	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	198
Third Avenue Railroad, ex dividend	151	153
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	107	109
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	19	20
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	93	96

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex div.	89½	90½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	105	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	77
Union Ferry	66½	67½
Union Ferry bonds	104	106

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	85
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	91	93
Indianapolis Gas stock	118	125
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex int.	104	108
Lafayette Gas Company, 1st 6s	91	93
Lafayette Gas Company stock	86	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	59	61
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	76	78
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	52	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	71

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) subs	102¾	103½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, when issued	93	94
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock, when issued	30	31½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	100	101
Columbus Gas	90	93
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	74	75
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	300	320
Madison (Wis.) stock	63	65
New Amsterdam pf., when issued	70½	71½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	111½	112½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company con.	106½	107½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	98½	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	37	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	87	89
St. Paul Gas stock	40	46
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York, ex div.	137	141
Standard Gas, New York pf., ex div.	148	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	119
Syracuse Gas stock	24	25
Syracuse Gas 1st, 5 p. c. bonds	94	97
Western Gas Company	88½	90
Western Gas Company bonds	102½	103¼

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	30	33
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	65
Glucose common	30½	31
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	90	91½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	2
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	10	15
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	55	63
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	94	96
Lorillard Company pf.	115	117
Malt common	25½	26¼
Malt preferred	75½	76¼
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
New York Biscuit Company	105	107
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	5	7
Pennsylvania Coal	340	355
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney preferred	62	69
Standard Oil Trust	356	357
Trenton Potteries	10	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	53
Union Typewriter	6½	9
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	77	81
Wagner Car Company	155½	157
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	80	85

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	100
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	100	106
Commercial Cable stock	180	185
Hudson River Telephone stock	61	65
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅛	1⅝
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	53	58½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	148	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	110	115
Trow Directory pf.	39	43
Wool Exchange	110	112

Water Company to be Mortgaged.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 22.—A certificate of consent of the stockholders of the Mamaroneck Water Company to mortgage the property and franchises now owned and hereafter to be acquired in the sum of not exceeding $1,000,000 was filed in the Westchester County Clerk's office. It is required that the bonds of this company, not exceeding in the aggregate $1,000,000, be issued to enable the company to retire the present bond issue of $50,000, and properly to carry on its business and acquire additional facilities. A deed of trust was ordered to be delivered to the State Trust Company of New York, Trustee.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Western New York & Pennsylvania Railway Company.
Buffalo, N. Y., December 20th, 1897.

The Interest Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the WESTERN NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, due January 1st, 1898, will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Continental Trust Company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City.

On account of requirements of law, it is necessary that coupons have attached a statement showing residence of owner.

F. S. BUELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.,
120 Broadway, New York, Dec. 22, 1897.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, it was

RESOLVED, That a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾ per cent.) upon the Preferred Stock of the Company be declared payable on Jan. 3, 1898, to stockholders of record, and that the transfer books for the Preferred Stock be closed on Dec. 27, 1897, at 3 o'clock P. M., and opened on Jan. 4, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.

PH. FERD. KOBBE, Treasurer.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New York, December 22d, 1897.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Tuesday, the 1st day of February next, to the Stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 31st instant, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed, to be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 17th day of January next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station.
New York, December 22, 1897.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Tuesday, the 1st day of February next, to Stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on Friday, the 31st day of December, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed. The books will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 17th day of January next.

D. A. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

The National Bank of North America
IN NEW YORK.
25 NASSAU STREET.
Organized 1851.
Eighty-eighth Dividend.

At meeting of the Board of Directors at this Bank held this day, December 22d, 1897, the usual semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared payable to the shareholders, on Monday, January 3d, 1898. The transfer books will remain closed until that day.

HENRY CHAPIN, Jr., Cashier.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co.
74 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1897.
DIVIDEND NO. 23.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable Jan. 10, 1898, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William Street, to stockholders of record of Dec. 31, 1897. Transfer books will be closed Dec. 31, 1897, and reopened Jan. 11, 1898. By order of the Board of Directors.

M. W. DOMINICK, Treasurer.

Franklin Trust Company.
DIVIDEND No. 30.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 8th, 1897.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this company, payable Jan. 3d, 1898, to stockholders of record on closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. on December 24th, 1897, until 10 A. M. on January 3d, '98.

JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

Denver Consolidated Tramway Company.

The January coupons of the Denver Tramway Company six per cent. bonds and of the Metropolitan Railway Company six per cent. bonds will be paid January 1st, 1898, at the office of the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, New York City.

DENVER CONSOLIDATED TRAMWAY COMPANY,
By RODNEY CURTIS, President.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, December 21, 1897.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 3d proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening January 3d, 1898.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
146 Broadway, New York, December 21, 1897.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Trustees, payable January 3, 1898, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on December 24, 1897. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. January 3, 1898.

EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, Dec. 21, 1897.

A dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the third day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST Consolidated Mtge. 5 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Co. will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, Dec. 24, 1897, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Jan. 1, 1898, and will open Jan. 3, 1898, at 10 A. M.

JOSIAH M. HILL, Sec'y.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 17, 1897.

Astor Place Bank,
New York, Dec. 16th, 1897.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., payable January 3d, 1898, to the stockholders of record of December 28th, 1897.

The transfer books will be closed December 28th and reopened January 4th.

JOHN T. PERKINS, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank,
New York, December 22d, 1897.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after January 3d, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New York, Dec. 21, 1897.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1898. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 21st until January 3d, 1898.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Phenix National Bank,
New York, Dec. 21, 1897.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three (3) per cent. free from tax, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1898. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 24 to Jan. 3 next.

ALFRED M. BULL, Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York,
Dec. 21, 1897.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. upon the stock of this bank, free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 1, 1898, and the transfer books will be closed until that date.

GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK.
NEW YORK, Dec. 22d, 1897.
96TH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1898. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

A. T. J. RICE, Cashier.

The Oriental Bank,
New York, Dec. 22d, 1897.

Eighty-ninth consecutive semi-annual dividend. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after January 3d, 1898. The transfer books will be closed from December 22d until January 3d.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

NEW YORK, December 14th, 1897.
Office of the State Bank.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of 3 per cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1898. Transfer books will be closed from December 29th, 1897, to Jan'y 4th, 1898.

J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

The Denver Union Water Company.

The January coupons of the Denver Union Water Company will be paid at the Fourth National Bank, New York City, January 1, 1898.

THE DENVER UNION WATER COMPANY.
By W. S. CHEESMAN, President.

The Mechanics' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, Dec. 22, 1897.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable January 3d, 1898. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

THE NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, No. 46 Wall Street, will pay the coupon due January 1, 1898, on the first mortgage bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co.
By A. S. HEIDELBACH, Chairman.

East River National Bank,
New York, December 22, 1897.

A dividend of four (4) per cent. has been declared payable on and after Monday, January 3, 1898.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
NEW YORK, December 10th, 1897.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The net earnings of this Company are now on a basis which, after providing for fixed charges and a reasonable cash surplus for contingencies, justify the belief that the Company may, with safety, begin the distribution of dividends on its preferred stock;

And Whereas, The preferred stock certificates of this Company contemplate that any dividends thereon shall be declared and paid quarterly:

Therefore, Be it resolved, that there be, and there hereby is, declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 % on the preferred stock of this Company for the quarter ending December 1st, 1897, same to be paid January 15, 1898, to the holders of record of the preferred stock at the closing of the transfer books on December 21, 1897;

Resolved, That for the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company be closed at 3 P. M. on December 21, 1897, and reopened at 10 A. M. on January 4, 1898.

GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, December 10, 1897.

The above dividend of 1 % will be payable on January 15, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on December 21, 1897, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of preferred stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for preferred stock will close in New York and in Berlin at 3 P. M. on December 21, 1897, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 4, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK IN BERLIN,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Office of
Southern Railway Company,
80 BROADWAY, N. Y., December 15, 1897.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the Company was declared, payable January 20, 1898, to preferred stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books for preferred stock.

The transfer books for preferred stock will close December 30th, 1897, at 3 P. M., and will reopen January 10th, 1898, at 10 A. M.

JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

23 WALL STREET, N. Y., December 15, 1897.

The above dividend of ONE PER CENT. will be payable on Jan. 20, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on Dec. 30th, 1897, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for preferred stock of the Southern Railway Company.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for preferred stock will close December 30, 1897, at 3 P. M., and will reopen January 10, 1898, at 10 A. M.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.
December 15th, 1897.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on January 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 24th, 1897, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., December 24th, 1897, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., January 4th, 1898.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Columbia Bank,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 42D STREET.
New York, December 20th, 1897.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed from December 21st, 1897, to January 3d, 1898.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York,
New York, Dec. 21, 1897.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. and an extra one of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WM. R. KURAU, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co.

(OF CHICAGO).

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, 2 Madison Street, on Monday, January 10th, 1898, at eleven o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed in accordance with the by-laws at the close of business Monday, December 20th, 1897, and will reopen Tuesday, January 11th, 1898.

C. K. G. BILLINGS, President.

Notice of Meeting of Stockholders.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Willson Aluminum Company will be held at the office of the Company, at 90 Cedar St., Room 1,107, New York City, at Eleven o'clock A. M. on January 5th, 1898, to determine whether the Capital Stock of the said Company shall be increased from 1,000 shares to 1,200 shares of the par value of $100.00 each; to elect Directors, and take action in such other matters as may come before the meeting.

GEO. F. SEWARD, Director.
CHAS. C. NADAL, Director.
J. TURNER MOREHEAD, Director.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16th, 1897.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the LACLEDE GAS LIGHT CO. for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be brought before it, will be held at the office of the Company, in St. Louis, on MONDAY, January 17th, 1898, at 9 A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on December 24th, 1897, and reopen Jan'y 18th, 1898. By order of the Board.

EMERSON McMILLIN, President.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
11th December, 1897.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the banking house, No. 15 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, 11th January, 1898. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 13th, 1897.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1898, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Seventh National Bank
OF NEW YORK.
(OLD 7TH WARD BANK.)
New York, Dec. 13th, 1897.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, Nos. 182 and 184 Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1898, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.

Nineteenth Ward Bank,
New York, Dec. 22, 1897.

The annual meeting of stockholders of this bank for the election of President, Vice President, and ten Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house Wednesday, January 12, 1898, from 9:30 to 10:30 A. M.

L. H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

The Bank of New York.
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 7, 1897.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1898.

The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York.
Dec. 11th, 1897.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall St., on Tuesday, Jan. 11th, 1898, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, Dec. 21, 1897.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1898. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic, New York.
Dec. 9, 1897.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 11th, 1898, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Ninth National Bank,
New York, Dec. 10th, 1897.

The annual election of Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 407 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1898, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 10th, 1897.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1898, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

UNION TYPEWRITER CO. STOCK.
WM. WILLIS MERRILL,
419 Produce Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

To the Stockholders of the

Central Pacific Railroad Company.

[illegible] January 1, 1898, the greater part of the [illegible] States bonds issued in aid of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will [illegible] matured, and it is deemed advisable that [illegible] of action of all stockholders should be secured, in order that their interests may be properly protected.

At the request of the holders of a large number of shares, and of the LONDON COMMITTEE, of which [illegible] F. G. Banbury, M. P., is Chairman, and which has on deposit a very large amount of the stock, the undersigned have agreed to act as a Committee to represent the interests of the stockholders in this country, in conjunction with the London Committee, under an agreement contemplating the adoption of a plan of reorganization to be submitted to certificate holders. The plan of reorganization contemplates:

1. An equitable settlement with the United States Government respecting the Government's lien on the aided portions of the road.
2. Avoiding, if possible, the expenses attendant upon a receivership.
3. A reorganization under which a new issue or new issues of bonds may be made at the lowest possible rate of interest.

After a satisfactory settlement with the Government shall have been reached the question of the relations of the Company to competing and connecting Companies will receive the Committee's careful attention.

In order that the Committee may be prepared to act at the proper time, without delay, holders of shares are urged to deposit them at once with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, which will issue its Negotiable Receipts against the deposit of Share Certificates under the agreement, and in due time application will be made to have the receipts listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Copies of the agreement may be obtained at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 WALL ST. NEW YORK, or from any member of the Committee.

New York, December 10, 1897.

AUGUST BELMONT,
JOHN G. CARLISLE,
GEORGE COPPELL,
Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE,
Counsel.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

A Circular addressed to the holders of the Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds of the above Company, due 1988, detailing the proceedings taken for the protection of the interest of the Bondholders and calling for a deposit of the Bonds in order that these interests may be effectively represented, has been issued in New York and London, under this date. Copies of the Circular and Bondholders' Agreement, together with statement furnished by the Receivers, may be had upon application to either of the undersigned.

The time for depositing bonds will expire on JANUARY 2, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.

New York, 1st November, 1897.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, is prepared to purchase for the sinking fund $140,165.51 of the FIVE AND SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879 OF THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO. at the limit price of 105 and accrued interest until January 1st, 1898, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage.

The FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., Trustee, by E. S. MARSTON, Vice President.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 15th, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,545,920.81
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1.84
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		21,250.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		90,627.25
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		130,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		17,425.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		518,236.54
Due from State banks and bankers		56,922.40
Checks and other cash items		9,888.21
Exchanges for Clearing House		256,842.58
Notes of other National banks		12,580.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,372.78
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$242,274.75	
Legal-tender notes	524,315.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	150,000.00	916,589.75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		11,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, (other than 5 per cent. redemption fund)		24,603.85
Total		$4,863,431.01

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	106,998.03
National bank notes outstanding	213,440.00
Due to other National banks	224,552.44
Due to State banks and bankers	515,315.70
Individual deposits subject to check	2,907,956.24
Demand certificates of deposit	9,175.78
Certified checks	70,676.33
Cashier's checks outstanding	63,816.49
Total	$4,863,431.01

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, J. DENNISON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. DENNISON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of December, 1897. W. C. KING, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:

JOHN W. CASTREE,
CHARLES REED,
JOHN W. NIX,
Directors.

BOSTON BANKS.

Report of the Condition of the

GLOBE NATIONAL BANK

OF BOSTON, MASS.,

At the Close of Business Dec. 15, 1897.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts,	$5,748,795.74
Due from banks,	313,319.80
Cash and reserve,	1,802,639.04
	$7,864,754.58

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in,	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits,	180,194.84
Circulation,	490,700.00
Deposits,	6,193,859.74
	$7,864,754.58

CHARLES H. COLE, President.
C. H. HOOKE, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

BUREAU OF CANAL AFFAIRS.

ALBANY, December 14, 1897.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 79 of Laws of 1895, proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday, the 5th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day for a loan of

Three million two hundred and thirty thousand dollars

for which transferrable certificates of stock, registered,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,

will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund established by said act, bearing interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of January and July, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1918.

THESE BONDS ARE EXEMPT FROM TAXATION pursuant to Chapter 80, Laws of 1897.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the loan not less than $1,000, and such proposals must be accompanied by a certified check for one per cent. of the amount of the bonds bid for.

Payments for the loan will be required to be made on the acceptance of the proposal by deposit in the Bank of the Manhattan Co. in the City of New York to the credit of "Treasurer of the State of New York, on account of Canal Fund," of the amount of the award, together with premium and accrued interest from January 1, 1898.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Interest on the loan from the first day of January, 1898, will be payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Co., in the City of New York.

All proposals must be sealed and indorsed "Loan for Canal Improvements," and directed to the Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

JAMES A. ROBERTS, Comptroller.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
158	160	13	Adams Express	155	160	155	158½	......
74¾	78	1	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	......
115	118	1	American Express	115½	115½	115½	115½	......
18	19	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	18½	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
138¾	138⅞	14,715	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	138⅜	138⅞	138	138¾	+ ⅝
86	86½	181	American Tobacco	86	86	86	86	......
12⅝	12⅞	116	At., T. & S. F.	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ½
30⅝	30¾	1,012	At., T. & S. F. pf.	30	30¾	30	30⅝	+ ½
13⅞	14	600	Baltimore & Ohio	13⅜	14	13⅜	14	+ ½
4½	4⅝	2,430	Bay State Gas	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ¼
32½	32⅝	402	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32½	+ ½
6¾	7	1,900	Bruns. Co., 2d in. pd.	7	7	6¾	6¾	— ½
53	54	580	Canada Southern	54½	54½	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅜
61	63½	318	Capital Traction	61	63½	61	63½	+1½
11¼	12½	50	Central Pacific	11½	11½	11½	11½	......
21⅛	21⅜	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	......
161	..	30	Chicago & Alton	162	162	162	162	......
99⅛	99¼	11,637	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	99¼	99¾	99	99¼	+ ⅛
15	15⅛	5,300	Chicago Great West.	15⅛	15⅜	15	15⅛	......
94⅝	95	4,680	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	94⅝	95⅜	94⅝	94⅞	+ ⅛
142¼	142½	215	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	142¼	142½	142¼	142¼	......
120⅞	121	920	Chicago & Northw.	121¼	121⅜	121	121	......
90⅛	90⅜	2,840	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	90⅜	90½	90⅛	90¼	— ½
34½	34¾	25	C., C., C. & St. L.	34½	34½	34½	34½	......
182	182¾	625	Consolidated Gas	181	182½	181	182½	+1¼
30	32½	20	Consolidated Ice	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	......
87	89	200	Consolidated Ice pf.	89	89	89	89	—1
112	113	575	Del. & Hudson	113	113½	113	113	— ½
156	157	200	Del., Lack. & West.	156	157	156	157	— ¼
11¼	12	20	Denver & R. G.	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	......
45½	46¼	50	Denver & R. G. pf.	45	45	45	45	......
123½	125	45	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	125	125¼	125	125¼	......
38⅜	38⅞	700	Erie 1st pf.	38¼	38⅜	38¼	38⅜	+ ⅜
..	..	81	Ft. W. & D. C.	18	19½	18	18½	......
33¼	33⅜	400	General Electric	33¼	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	+ ½
26½	27	100	Hawaiian Sugar	27	27	27	27	+ ½
103⅜	104	202	Illinois Central	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	+ ½
91	96	84	Ill. Cent., leased lines	91	91	91	91	......
20⅜	20⅝	2,400	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	20⅝	21¼	20	20¼	— ¼
43⅝	44½	300	Laclede Gas	44	44½	44	44½	......
90	91	40	Laclede Gas pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½	......
16	16⅝	100	Lake Erie & West.	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ½
172	174	200	Lake Shore	173	173	173	173	— ½
39	40	850	Long Island	38	39½	38	39½	+1½
56½	56⅝	1,260	Louisville & Nashville	56⅝	56⅝	56⅜	56½	+ ½
106	106¼	25,117	Manhattan Con	103½	106½	103½	106⅛	+2⅝
126⅞	127	6,167	Met. Street Railway	125⅝	127	125⅝	127	+2⅛
1	1½	100	Mexican National ctfs.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	......
25⅜	26	110	Minn. & St. Louis	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	— ¼
58	58½	130	Minnesota Iron	58	58	58	58	— ½
35⅝	36	105	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ½
33½	33¾	1,500	Missouri Pacific	33½	33¾	33½	33½	......
104¼	105	150	National Lead Co. pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ½
95	95⅜	3,839	New Jersey Central	94½	96	94½	95½	+ ⅜
106⅞	107	850	New York Central	107	107	106⅞	106⅞	— ½
182	184	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	182	182	182	182	+ ⅜
13	14	26	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	......
65	73	5	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf.	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	......
19¼	19⅜	660	N. Y., Sus. & West.	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅜
84⅜	85	1,260	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	84½	85½	84½	85	+1¼
47½	47⅝	660	Norfolk & Western pf.	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	......
4½	4⅝	150	North American	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ½
21⅛	21¼	2,215	Northern Pacific	21¼	21⅜	21	21	— ½
58¼	58⅜	4,876	Northern Pacific pf.	58⅝	58⅞	58⅝	58⅜	+ ⅛
4⅝	5¼	270	Ontario Mining	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ½
16⅛	16¼	7,245	Ontario & Western	16	16⅜	16	16¼	+ ¼
17½	18	200	Ore. Imp., 4th in. pd.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ½
29⅞	30¼	1,400	Pacific Mail	29	30	29	30	+ ⅜
112⅞	113¼	350	Pennsylvania Railroad	113⅛	113¼	113⅛	113¼	+ ½
96¼	96½	1,850	People's Gas	96	96½	96	96½	+ ½
38	38½	1,022	P., C., C. & St. Louis	38½	38½	38	38½	— ½
5	6	100	Pitts. & Western pf.	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ½
172	173	155	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	172½	172½	172½	172½	— ½
23	23¼	8,800	Reading	22⅝	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅝
52⅛	52¼	25,715	Reading 1st pf.	50⅝	52⅜	50⅝	52¼	+1⅝
28⅛	28½	9,000	Reading 2d pf.	27⅝	29	27½	28½	+1
59½	60¼	1,410	Rio Grande West. pf.	59½	60¼	59½	59½	+ ½
121⅝	123	20	Rome, W. & Ogdens.	122½	122½	122½	122½	......
7⅝	8	100	St. J. & G. I.	8	8	8	8	+ ½
53½	53⅝	860	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	54½	54½	53½	53½	— ½
19¼	19½	1,465	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	19½	19⅝	19½	19½	+ ½
7⅝	7⅞	200	St. Louis & San Fran.	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
26½	26⅝	620	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	26⅝	26⅝	26½	26½	......
77½	78¾	50	St. Paul & Omaha	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	......
20	21	200	Southern Pacific	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
8¾	9	1,510	Southern Railway	9	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅝
32½	32⅝	870	Southern Railway pf.	32¼	32⅝	32¼	32½	......
24⅝	24⅞	110	Tenn. Coal & Iron	24⅝	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ¼
10⅝	11	100	Texas Pacific	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
152	153	665	Third Avenue	148	153	148	153	+6
11	..	50	Twin City Rap. Tran.	12½	12½	12½	12½	......
25⅜	25½	1,813	U. P., all in. pd.	25½	25⅝	25¼	25½	......
7⅞	7⅞	10	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	......
7	7⅛	200	United States Leather	7	7	7	7	......
62¼	63	100	U. S. Leather pf.	62½	62½	62½	62½	......
7	7¼	200	Wabash	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	......
17⅞	18	400	Wabash pf.	18	18	18	18	......
..	..	200	West Chicago Street	101⅞	102	101⅞	102	— ½
8	8¼	300	Western Union Beef	8	8	8	8	— ½
88¼	88⅜	150	Western Union Tel.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	+ ⅛
Sales		171,755						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s	
10,000	107½
Am Tobacco Co scrip	
800	79
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	
10,000	88
At, T & S F gen 4s	
35,000	89⅝
500	89⅞
1,000	89¾
500	89⅞
Adjustment 4s	
500c	57
Austin & N W 1st	
10,000	88½
Brooklyn R T 5s	
1,000	92⅞
Cent of N J gen 5s	
10,000	112¾
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	
6,000	80
7,000	80¼
10,000	80⅛
1,000	80⅛
Ches & Ohio con 5s	
2,000	112
5,000	112⅝
10,000	112½
4,000	112⅝
Registered	
4,000	111
Chi, B & Q conv 5s	
1,000	110¼
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	
2,000	102
Chi G L & C Co 1st	
6,000	107
Chi & N W coup gold 7s	
2,000	116
Registered gold 7s	
2,000	116
25-year deb 5s	
2,000	110
Chi, R I & P ext 5s	
21,000	107⅝
1,000	107½
Chi Term'l Trans, Trust Co certfs prop	
25,000	46
10,000	45⅞
10,000	46
20,000	45¾
40,000	46
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s	
2,000	95
Col & Greenville 1st	
10,000	119
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s	
3,000	102¾
Den & Rio Grande 4s	
5,000	91
Detroit Gas Co 5s	
12,000	97
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s	
5,000	100⅝
Erie 1st ext 5s	
1,000	112½
Erie 3d mortgage	
1,000s20F	114⅝
Erie 4s prior bonds	
9,000	92½
Erie gen lien 3-4s	
15,000	72
Galv, H & H 5s	
5,000	89½
5,000	89¾
5,000	90
1,000	89½
Han & St Jo cons	
3,000	122
Ind, Dec & West 1st	
2,000	105½
Iowa Central 1st 5s	
1,000	98½
Kan Pac 1st con, Trust Co certfs	
11,000	84
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	
15,000	79¼
11,000	79
3,000	79½
15,000	79¼
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	
2,000	106
L S & Mich So 3½s	
2,000	103⅜
4,000	104
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con, assented	
10,000	100
Louis & Nash G M 6s	
44,000s20F	117
Unified gold 4s	
1,000	87¼
Metropolitan Elev 1st	
1,000	120⅝
4,000	120½
Met St Ry gen 5s	
29,000	118¾
Mil, L S & W 1st	
1,000	136
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A	
7,000s20F	105⅞
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
2,000	86¼
5,000	86⅜
Mo, K & T 2d	
1,000	63¼
4,000	62⅞
Mo, K & T of T 5s	
1,000	82½
Missouri Pacific cons	
5,000	94¼
Nash, C & St L 4s	
3,000	102¾
N Y, C & St L 4s	
1,000	106⅜
5,000	106½
4,000	106⅜
N Y, O & W con 5s	
1,000	107
N Y, S & W G M	
2,000	86¼
1,000	86⅝
5,000	86¼
11,000	86
8,000	86¼
2,000	86½
Norf & W Ry con 4s	
30,000	79
25,000	79⅛
25,000	79
9,000	79⅛
Nor Pac 1st 6s	
1,000	118
Nor Pac 1st reg	
25,000	117
Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
5,000	60½
6,000	60⅝
500	61
500	61
500	61
1,000	60⅝
500	60½
5,000s3	60⅝
5,000s3	60½
22,000	60⅝
13,000	60⅝
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
22,000	94½
5,000	94⅝
Nor Pac Term 1st	
2,000	105
8,000	104½
Omaha & St L 1st	
2,000	85
Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs	
4,000	102½
1,000	102¼
10,000	102
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, 4th installment paid	
3,000	45⅛
2,000	45
Oregon R & N 4s	
12,000	93⅝
5,000	93¼
5,000	93⅜
Oregon S L 1st con 5s	
5,000	98½
1,000	98
5,000	98¼
Pac of Mo 1st 4s	
2,000	104½
P, C, C & St L 4½s, Series A	
1,000	111½
Reading Co gen 4s	
3,000	86¼
5,000	86⅛
18,000	86
86,000	86¼
1,000	86⅜
45,000	86¼
1,000	86⅛
40,000	86¼
Rio Grande West 1st	
1,000	82⅝
1,000	82⅝
10,000	83
Rome, Wat & Og cons	
3,000	122
4,000	122¼
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s	
22,000	70⅝
500	70½
3,000	70⅝
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	
1,000	88¾
St L & S F trust 5s	
5,000	95
San An & Ar Pass 4s	
1,000	60⅝
Scioto Val & N E 4s	
10,000	83½
St P, M & M, Montana ext 4s	
1,000	98⅞
Seattle, L S & E 1st, Tr Co cts, ass't paid	
2,000	40
So Pac of N M 1st	
6,000	108¼
5,000	108½
So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
5,000	94⅞
Southern Ry 1st 5s	
3,000	94⅞
5,000	94¾
2,000	94⅞
2,000	95
5,000	94⅞
25,000	95
Tex & N O con 5s	
10,000	98⅝
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
2,000	98
Tex & Pac 2d inc	
5,000	28½
5,000	28⅜
Union Pac 1st, 1896, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups	
1,000	113
Union Pac 1st, 1899	
2,000	103
Union Pacific purchase money certfs	
13,000	111¾
232,000	112
Union Pac col tr 6s notes 62½ p c prin paid	
2,000	43½
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs	
10,000	49
Wabash 1st 5s	
2,000	107⅞
West Shore gtd 4s	
2,000	111½
Wheeling & L E 1st, Tr Co certfs	
3,000	100
Wilkes & East 1st	
5,000	93⅝
Total sales	$1,410,300

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. will be paid by the Bank of America on Jan. 3, free of tax. Books close until Jan. 5.

Astor Place Bank will pay a dividend of 3 per cent. on Jan. 3 next to its stockholders. Books close Dec. 28, to reopen Jan. 4.

A quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. has been declared by the Dan Talmage's Sons Company on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 3, 1898.

On Jan. 3 next the Bank of New York will pay its declared dividend of 5 per cent., free of tax. Transfer books will be closed until that date.

A semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., free of tax, will be paid by the Phenix National Bank on Jan. 3. Books close Dec. 24, to be reopened Jan. 3.

On Jan. 3 a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., free of tax, will be paid by the Fourth National Bank of the City of New York. Books close until that date.

The usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. will be paid on Jan. 10 to stockholders of the Continental Trust Company. Books close Jan. 3, to reopen Jan. 11.

On Jan. 3 a dividend of 3 per cent., free of tax, will be paid on the capital stock of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank. Books close until that date.

A 2 per cent. dividend on the first preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company will be paid on Jan. 6 by check. Books close until Jan. 7.

A 5 per cent. semi-annual dividend on the stock of the National Park Bank, free of tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 1, 1898, on which date the books will be reopened.

The Importers and Traders' National Bank of New York will pay a dividend of 10 per cent. on Jan. 3 out of the last six months' earnings. Books will be closed until that date.

At the Mercantile National Bank, New York, and First National Bank, Mobile, the January coupons of the 1880 issue of Mobile City bonds will be paid on and after Jan. 1 next.

A dividend of 1¼ per cent. has been declared, payable Jan. 15 next, by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to holders of its capital stock. Books close Dec. 28, reopening Jan. 17.

A dividend of 1 per cent. on the capital stock of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company will be paid on Jan. 15 next. Books close Dec. 31, to reopen Jan. 17.

A quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the capital stock of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York will be paid on Feb. 1, 1898. Transfer books close Jan. 15, to be reopened Feb. 9.

On Jan. 15, 1898, holders of first preferred stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company will receive the 2½ per cent. dividend which has been declared. Books close from Jan. 3 to Jan. 17.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. will be paid to depositors of $3,000 and under, and of 2½ per cent. to depositors of amounts in excess of that, in the Seamen's Bank for Savings for the half-year closing Dec. 31 next.

A semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., and an extra one of 4 per cent., free of tax, has been declared by the Bowery Bank of New York, payable Jan. 3 out of the earnings of the current six months. Books close until then.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$237,188,289
Gold reserve	159,805,062
Net silver	14,231,903
United States notes in Treasury	46,559,038
Treasury notes of 1890	2,824,229
Total receipts this day	912,832
Total receipts this month	43,727,086
Total receipts this year	191,840,962
Total expenditures this day	728,000
Total expenditures this month	22,182,000
Total expenditures this year	202,752,119
Deposits in National banks	46,252,413
National bank notes received for redemption to-day	176,682
Government receipts from internal revenue	339,176
Customs	543,485
Miscellaneous	10,170

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98	..
4s, r., 1907	112⅝	113¼
4s, c., 1907	113⅝	114⅜
4s, r., 1925	128⅝	129⅜
4s, c., 1925	128⅝	129⅜
5s, r., 1904	114¼	114¾
5s, c., 1904	114¼	114¾
Currency 6s, 1898	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	105¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102½	..
Alb. & Sus.	180	..
Alton & T. H.	60	..
Am. Coal	120	140
Am. Cotton Oil	22½	23
Am. Dist. Tel.	20	26
Am. Sp. Mfg.	7½	8
Am. Sug. R. pf.	112½	113
Am. T. & C.	..	91½
Am. Tobacco pf.	111½	114
Ann Arbor	12	13
Ann Arbor pf.	32	34
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	7
Boston A. L. pf.	104	107
B'klyn Union Gas	116½	118
Buff., R. & P.	22½	24½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	58½	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	67	..
Canadian Pacific	81¼	82¼
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	52½	55
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	100	102
Chi., Ind. & L.	9	9½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	30	31
Chi. & N. W. pf.	164	165
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	..	38
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	25	28
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80	85
Clev., L. & W. pf.	46	49
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2½	3
Col. Fuel & Iron	22½	22½
Col. F. & I. pf.	72	78
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	5½	6
C. H. V. & Tol.	4½	5
C. H. V. & T. pf.	15	17
Com. Cable	175	..
Consol. Coal	29¾	..
D. M. & Ft. D.	11½	12½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..
Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4
D. S. S. & A. pf.	5½	7
E. E. I. of B'klyn	105	107
Eighth Avenue	320	..
Erie	14½	14¾
Erie 2d pf.	20	20½
Ev. & T. H.	23	28
Ev. & T. H. pf.	43	48
Ft. W. & R. G.	12	15
Gt. Nor. pf.	130	135
H. B. Claflin	..	99¾
Homestake	42	45
Ill. Steel Co.	45	47½
Iowa Central	8¾	9¼
Iowa Central pf.	31½	33
Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	40	..
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Mich.	7	9
Keokuk & D. M.	2¾	4
K. & D. M. pf.	14	18
Keokuk & West.	30	35
Kingston & Pem.	1	10
L. E. & W. pf.	71	72
L. E. & St. L. pf.	1	..
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	7	..
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	11	..
Manhattan Beach	4	7
Md. Coal pf.	44	52
Mexican Central	6	6½
Michigan Central	101½	102½
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	88	89
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	57	58
Minn. Iron	58	58½
Mo., K. & T.	12¾	13¼
Mobile & Ohio	27½	29
Morris & Essex	169	171½
National Lead	34	34½
Nat. Lin. Oil	16⅞	17¾
National Starch	3½	6
Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	68
Nat. St. 2d pf.	17	25
New Cent. C.	6½	8
N. Y. Air Brake	24	26
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	33	35
Norfolk So.	60	67
Nor. & Western	14¾	15⅛
Northwest. Tel.	110	..
Ore. R. & N.	38	38
Ore. R. & N. pf.	68	70
Oregon S. L.	18	20
Penn. Coal	340	370
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	⅞	1¼
Peo. & Eastern	4	8
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	68	70
P., Ft. W. & C.	168½	..
Quicksilver	1	3
Quicksilver pf.	3	8
Rens. & Saratoga	176	..
Rio Grande W.	22	28
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf., ex div.	57¾	58
St. L. S. W.	4	4½
St. L. S. W. pf.	10	10½
St. P. & Duluth	20	22
St. P. & Dul. pf.	..	82
St. P., M. & M.	122½	125
St. P. & O. pf.	150	152
Sil. bullion certfs.	56⅝	57⅜
Sixth Avenue	190	200
U. S. Express	38	42
U. S. Leather	7	7½
U. S. Rubber	16¼	16¾
U. S. Rubber pf.	67	68
Wells-F. Express	114	118
W. & L. E.	..	3
W. & L. E., t. r., 1 as. paid	2	2½
W. & L. E. pf., t. r., 1 as. paid	10	12
Wis. Central	2	2½
Wis. Central pf.	3	8

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—Sales of over 5,000 shares of Centennial Mining in the forenoon constituted the principal activity in to-day's market. Long stock came out, ably assisted by traders' sales, one or two houses being interested in depressing the price, which ran off from 12⅝ at the close yesterday to 11, with ⅜ rally. The assessment rumor will not down, and selling by small holders unwilling to pay an assessment is given as one cause of the decline. The talk of an assessment comes from the need of enlarged stamping facilities in order to make the mine a producer to the extent apparently warranted by its present development, as well as to develop the Kearsarge lode, which is promising. The Centennial will be a big mine, and requires large development; but officers still insist that nothing in the way of an assessment has been considered yet, and the matter depends on the future. Other mining stocks were neglected, save for a ⅛ loss to 5⅝ in Santa Ysabel gold, with ⅛ rally.

Boston United Gas 5s rose 1½, to 90; seconds ½, to 72. For the first time in eleven years, or since 1887, Fitchburg preferred sold at par, rising 1½. It sold at 114½ in the year named. From that it got to 68½ in 1889; rose to 98¼ in August, 1895; sold at 89½ last July, and at 100 to-day for thirty shares. West End Street Railway was up ⅝, at 87.

Closing bid and asked prices:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	216	217
Boston & Lowell	214	..
Boston & Maine	168	..
Boston & Maine pf.	157	..
Boston & Providence	267	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	..	107
Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards pf.	109	109½
Fitchburg pf.	99	100
Maine Central	127	130
Old Colony	184	..
Oregon Short Line	18	18½
West End	86½	87½
West End pf.	103⅜	104

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	.50	1
Arnold	1¾	2
Atlantic	25	26
Boston & Montana	144½	144¾
Butte & Boston	22¾	22⅞
Calumet & Hecla	465	470
Centennial	11⅜	12⅛
Franklin	16	17
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	8¼
Osceola	37½	38
Pioneer, (gold)	5½	5¾
Quincy	115	..
Santa Ysabel	5⅝	5¾
Tamarack	128	130
Tecumseh	3	4
Wolverine	16½	16¾

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	263	264
Dominion Coal	23¾	24
Dominion Coal pf.	105	107
Edison Electric Illuminating	164	..
Erie Telephone	70	..
General Electric	33¼	..
General Electric pf.	82	85
Illinois Steel	46	47½
Lamson Cons. Store Service	20	21
Mexican Telephone	.50	.60
New England Telephone	125	126
Philadelphia Company	24	25
Pullman Palace Car	172	172½
United States Rubber	15⅞	16¾
Westinghouse Electric	20½	..
Westinghouse Electric pf.	51	52

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	4½	5
Old Dominion Copper Mining	23½	23½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—The coal stocks were the features of activity here to-day. Reading was especially active and higher on reports emanating from New York that a combination of coal interests would be effected which would result in the saving of millions of dollars annually to the coal companies. There was no official confirmation of these reports, but the Street generally believes that anthracite conditions are daily becoming more favorable. Marsden was moderately active, and exhibited evidence of support around 8½. There were no new developments regarding the company. There was some selling in Union Traction, notwithstanding reports of increased earnings, the price declining a fraction below 12.

United Gas was a shade firmer on buying by inside interests. The demand from this source, and coming at this time, is looked upon as foreshadowing an extra dividend next week. The market as a whole was dull, with no special feature to the trading.

The close was firm at these bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Valley	26½	27
Northern Pacific com., t. c.	21	21¼
Northern Pacific pf.	58⅛	58⅜
Pennsylvania	56⅜	56½
Reading, t. c.	11 9-16	11⅝
Reading 1st pf.	26 1-16	26⅛
Reading 2d pf.	14¼	14 5-16
St. Paul	94⅞	95⅛
Metropolitan Railway	127	128
Baltimore Cons.	23¾	24
Philadelphia Traction	77¼	77½
Union Traction	11⅝	11⅞
Penn. H., L. & P.	18	18½
Penn. H., L. & P. pf.	43	43¼
United Gas Improvement	97⅛	98⅜
Electric Storage	26⅞	27½
Electric Storage pf.	29	30
Welsbach Light	41	41½
American R. E. L.	4¼	4¾
Marsden	8½	8⅝
Choctaw	9¼	9⅜
Choctaw pf.	27¼	27⅜
Reading G. 4s	86¼	86½
Electric & P. 4s	77⅛	77⅝
Cons. T. Pitts.	9⅝	9⅞
Cons. T. Pitts. pf.	42⅞	42⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—West Chicago opened low at 101, but improved and closed at 101¾. North Chicago opened at 229 and advanced to 230, closing there. Lake Street Elevated opened at 17⅝, touched 17½, but sagged off and closed at 16¾. Chicago Edison sold at 139. Glucose Sugar Refinery common, at 30; Metropolitan Elevated at 4½; Metropolitan bonds at 5⅝.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard Company	27¼
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	58
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company	7
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company pf.	27½
Chicago Packing & Provision Company	24
Chicago Packing & Provision Company pf.	47
Chicago City Railway	236
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	138½
Lake Street Elevated	17
International Packing Company	19
International Packing Company pf.	31
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	7¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf.	28¾
New York Biscuit Company	62
North Chicago Street Railroad	228
Street's W. S. C. Line	22½
West Chicago Street Railroad	101
Lake Street Elevated, t. ctfs.	14¼
South Side Elevated Railroad	62⅝

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday, by Henry Draper, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$12,500 New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company 4 per cent. debenture (convt.) bonds, due April 1, 1903, 143⅝.

$10,000 Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad Company 5 per cent. consolidated first mortgage and collateral trust bonds, due April 1, 1934, 107.

$1,300 Keokuk and Des Moines Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. registered coupon bonds, due 1923, 106⅛.

$2,000 Duluth and Iron Range Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due Dec. 1, 1937, 104⅛.

$20,000 Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad Company (C. and I. Div.) first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due Aug. 1, 1911, 117¼.

$15,000 Great Northern Railway Company 4 per cent. collateral trust bonds, due Sept. 1, 1902, 98¾.

$18,000 Erie Railroad Company general lien gold bonds, 3 per cent. to July 1, 1898, and 4 per cent. thereafter, due Jan. 1, 1996, 72½.

$5,000 Illinois Steel Company non-convertible debenture 5 per cent. bonds, due April 1, 1913, 80⅛.

92 shares Phenix National Bank, $20 each, 92½.

16 shares Eagle Fire Company, $40 each, 242.

$7,000 Mobile and Ohio Railroad general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1938, 75⅝.

$5,000 Central Railroad of New Jersey 7 per cent. convertible bonds, due 1902, 114⅛.

$5,000 Cleveland and Canton Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds (Mercantile Trust Company receipts,) 70¼.

100 shares Bank of the State of New York, $100 each, 111.

100 shares Weaver-Jacquard Electric Shuttle Company, $25 each, $100 for the lot.

5 shares Trenton Pottery Company, common, $100 each, 11.

10 shares Trenton Pottery Company, preferred, $100 each, 51.

$2,000 Chicago and Northwestern Railroad 7 per cent. general consolidated gold registered bonds, due 1902, 116.

$1,000 Northwest Union Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, due 1917, 144¼.

2,000 shares Phenix Lead Company, $1 each, $100 for the lot.

$2,000 Delaware and Hudson Canal Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1917, 146¼.

$10,000 Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railroad Company 6 per cent. consolidated mortgage gold bonds, due May 1, 1921, coupons May and November, 136⅝.

$5,000 Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg Railroad 5 per cent. consolidated mortgage gold bonds, due Oct. 1, 1932, coupons April and October, 120¼.

$10,000 Canada Southern Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due Jan. 1, 1908, coupons January and July, 112⅝.

$10,000 New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due Oct. 1, 1937, coupons April and October, 106½.

$5,000 Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad 5 per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds, due July 1, 1922, coupons April and October 121⅜.

$10,000 Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant general first mortgage sinking fund 6 per cent. gold registered bonds, due Jan. 1, 1921; interest, January and July, (ex January, 1898, interest,) $5,000 each, 116¼.

$4,000 New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad 5 per cent. gold mortgage bonds, due Jan. 1, 1937, coupons January and July, 105⅛.

$5,000 Erie Railroad Company general lien 3-4 per cent gold bonds, due Jan. 1, 1996, coupons January and July, 71⅛.

$6,000 Ohio Southern Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, (trust receipts,) 80.

$10,000 Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad general mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due Sept. 1, 1937, coupons March and September, 101⅜.

$6,000 Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due Jan. 1, 1937, coupons January and July, 109.

$5,000 Central Railroad of New Jersey general mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due July 1, 1987, coupons January and July, 113.

$4,000 Flint and Père Marquette Railroad consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due May 1, 1939, coupons May and November, 86⅛.

$1,000 Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due Oct. 1, 1940, coupons April and October, 105⅝.

$1,000 Ann Arbor Railroad Company first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bond, due 1995, coupons January, April, July, and October, 82⅝.

$2,000 Central Cross-Town Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1922, coupons May and November, 129.

$1,000 City of Louisville (Ky.) 7 per cent. bond, (issued to Elizabeth and Paducah Railroad,) due 1903, coupons January and July, 119.

$2,000 Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad (Jasper Branch) first mortgage 6 per cent. bond, due 1923, coupons January and July, 113¾.

50 shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each, 290.

26 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank, $25 each, 111.

251 shares Washington Water Power Company, Spokane, Washington. (hypothecated,) $100 each, 25.

100 shares the Lappin Brake Shoe Company, $100 each, 5.

4 shares Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, $100 each, 190.

10 shares Colonial Trust Company, $100 each, 160¼.

1 share Fifth Avenue Bank, $100, 3,000.

25 shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each, 292.

$2,000 Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad (Southwest Extension) first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1910, coupons June and December, 124¼.

25 shares A. G. Spalding & Brothers first preferred, $100 each, 100.

25 shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each, 292.

5 shares Baltic Realty Company, $100 each, 5.

47 shares Woodstock Iron Works of Anniston, Ala., 6 per cent. cumulative preferred, $25 each, with a certificate representing $10 of above stock, which is convertible into shares in amounts of $25 each, $105 for the lot.

21 shares Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, $100 each, 109.

$500 Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company 5 per cent. scrip, 101.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	340	Mechanics & Trad's'	110
American Exchange	170	Mercantile	168
Broadway	220	Merchants'	148
Central National	165	Merchants' Exch'ge	115
Chatham	290	Metropolis	440
Chemical	4000	Nassau	150
City	700	National Union	220
Citizens'	125	New Amsterdam	230
Columbia	170	New York	235
Continental	130	New York County	700
East River	135	N. Y. Nat'l Exch'ge	80
Fifth Avenue	2800	Nat. Bank of N. Am.	135
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Pacific	180
Fourth National	185	Park	280
Gallatin National	310	People's	200
Garfield National	600	Phenix	90
German-American	112	Republic	155
Germania	300	Seaboard National	172
Greenwich	165	Second National	450
Hanover	360	Seventh National	100
Hudson River	155	Shoe & Leather	94
Irving	140	State of New York	110
Leather Manf'rs'	165	Tradesmen's	102
Lincoln National	750	United States Nat'l	210
Manhattan	230	West Side	275
Market & Fulton	220	Western National	125
Mechanics'	185		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	210	210	210
2d week Dec.	$13,551	$11,130	$13,667
From Jan. 1	700,884	640,663	......
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,838
2d week Dec.	$287,463	$287,905	$287,549
From July 1	6,666,806	6,029,294	6,480,720
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	975	975	954
2d week Dec.	$85,587	$80,382	$81,872
From Jan. 1	4,475,550	4,077,743	4,249,119
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
2d week Dec.	$32,872	$33,600	$25,763
From Jan. 1	1,115,977	1,132,023	1,051,617
LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	372	372	372
2d week Dec.	$27,318	$24,170	$29,050
From Jan. 1	1,389,356	1,488,409	1,403,228
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,570	1,570	1,570
2d week Dec.	$256,207	$250,071	$231,141
From July 1	5,278,437	4,850,482	......
NORTHWEST—			
Mileage	5,081	5,081	5,081
Month Nov.	$3,204,711	$2,478,833	$3,067,368
From June 1	19,376,680	17,169,782	18,318,086
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week Dec.	$9,728	$7,911	$12,430
From July 1	185,944	210,662	233,325
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	651	651	651
2d week Dec.	$65,800	$51,900	$61,100
From July 1	1,693,680	1,550,674	1,693,675
LAKE SHORE, (estimated,) for the year ending Dec. 31, 1897—			
Gross	20,293,013	20,205,932	21,016,035
Net, inc. other inc.	6,806,428	6,382,338	6,960,794
Charges	3,060,000	3,360,000	3,932,479
Balance	3,746,428	3,022,338	3,028,315
Dividends	2,967,990	2,967,990	2,967,990
Surplus	778,438	54,348	60,325
MICHIGAN CENTRAL, for year ending Dec. 31, 1897, (estimated.)			
Net	750,000	771,000	761,273
Other income	44,000	40,000	49,077
Total	794,000	811,000	810,350
Dividends	749,520	749,520	749,520
Surplus	44,480	61,480	60,830
CANADA SOUTHERN, for year ending Dec. 31, 1897—			
Net	282,000	296,000	304,715
Other income	1,600	2,900	18,660
Total	283,600	298,000	323,375
Dividends	300,000	337,500	375,000
Deficit	16,400	39,500	51,625
Previous surplus	19,500	59,000	110,822
Total surplus	3,100	19,500	59,198
MICHIGAN CENTRAL & CANADA SOUTHERN for year ending Dec. 31, 1897—			
Gross	13,630,000	13,818,000	13,651,420
Op. expenses	10,183,000	10,355,000	10,183,231
Net	3,447,000	3,463,000	3,468,189
Charges	2,415,000	2,396,000	2,402,201
Surplus	1,032,000	1,067,000	1,065,988
To Mich. Central	750,000	771,000	761,273
To Can. Southern	282,000	296,000	304,715

SOUTH CAROLINA & GEORGIA for the first four months of its fiscal year from July 1 to Oct. 31—

	1897.	1896.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$447,373	$385,520	$61,853
Op. expenses	259,538	231,692	27,846
Net earnings	187,835	153,828	34,007

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.08	.08
Andes	.16	.15
Belcher	.39	.35
Best & Belcher	.50	.58
Bullion	.07	.06
Caledonia	..	.28
Challenge Con.	.27	.28
Chollar	.37	.37
Confidence	.95	.84
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.25	1.30
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.29	.29
Gould & Curry	.41	.41
Hale & Norcross	1.30	1.25
Julia	.02	..
Justice	.46	.48
Kentuck Con.	.05	.05
Mexican	.28	.29
Occidental Con.	1.20	1.20
Ophir	.64	.68
Overman	.11	.11
Potosi	.42	.41
Savage	.24	.25
Sierra Nevada	.72	.79
Silver Hill	.03	.02
Standard	1.60	*1.60
Union Con.	.26	.29
Utah Con.	.07	.09
Yellow Jacket	.39	.41

Silver bars, 57; Mexican dollars, 47½@48; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 22.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alamo	.03½	.03¼
Anaconda	.38	.40
Anchoria Leland	1.00	1.03
Argentum	.19	.19
Blue Bell	.02¼	.02¼
Consolidated	.09½	.10
Elkton	.81¼	.82¼
El Paso	.17½	.18½
Gibson	.18¼	.18½
Gold Coin	.73	.74
Gold King	.41	.44
Golden Fleece	.60	.68
Grouse	.04¼	*.04½
Isabella	.34½	.35½
Jefferson	.04	.04¼
Lillie	.69½	.69½
Moon Anchor	.02	.92½
Pharmacist	.69	.69
Portland	.69	.69¼
Rawlings	.15¼	.15⅜
Rosa	.15½	.15½
Union	.14	.14½
Work	.04¼	.04½

*Asked.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,420	Am. Sugar Refs.	138⅛	138⅞	138⅛	138⅝
60	Am. Sp. Mfg.	7½	7½	7½	7½
280	At., T. & S. F. pf.	30	30	29⅞	30
260	Bay State Gas	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½
2,720	Chi., Burl. & Qy.	99⅜	99½	99⅛	99⅜
4,880	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	94⅝	95⅛	94⅝	95
650	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	90¼	90½	90⅛	90¼
2,020	Central of N. J.	95	96¼	94½	95½
130	General Electric	34	34	33½	33⅝
550	Louis. & Nash.	56¼	56⅝	56¼	56⅝
11,690	Manhattan	103⅝	106⅝	103⅝	106⅛
600	Mo. Pacific	33½	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝
170	N. Y., Ont. & W.	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16½
500	Nor. Pacific pf.	58⅝	58⅞	58⅝	58⅝
590	People's Gas	96	96⅝	96	96⅝
4,600	Reading	22⅝	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛
2,480	Reading 1st pf.	51	52⅜	50⅝	52¼
100	Reading 2d pf.	27⅝	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
10	Tenn. Coal & I.	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
20	Union Pacific	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
42,680					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Nassau El. 1st	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
10,000	Nor. Pacific 4s	94¼	94⅜	94¼	94⅜
15,000	Nor. Pacific 3s	60⅝	60½	60⅝	60⅝
3,000	St. L. & I. M. 5s	88¾	89	88¾	89
4,000	Texas Pac. 1st	98	98	98	98
$37,000					

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.00⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.34¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27⅞
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.25
Cotton, middling	.05⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¾
Sugar, granulated	.05¼
Molasses, O. K. prime	.28
Beef, family	9.75
Beef hams	22.25
Tallow, prime	.03½
Pork, mess	8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.04⅞
Butter, State, finest creamery	.22
Lard, prime	4.85
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Copper, lake ingot	10.90

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Flour firm; No. 2 Spring wheat, 88@89c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 82@93c; No. 2 red, 98⅝c; No. 2 corn, 26¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 26¾c; No. 2 oats, 22½c; No. 3 white, free on board, 23¼@24c; No. 2 rye, 46¼c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 26@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.17@$1.20½; prime timothy seed, $2.65; mess pork, per bbl, $7.65@$7.70; lard, per 100 lb, $4.57½@$4.60; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.47½@$4.75; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅝@4⅞c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.77½@$5; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.19; sugars unchanged.

COTTON.

The cotton market opened steady, with prices showing 1 point decline to 1 point advance, and subsequently showed holiday characteristics throughout, fluctuations being narrow, the volume of business small, and chiefly in the hands of the local element. The subsequent variations worked within a scope of 6 points, with the market finally steady at a net gain of 2@4 points; sales, 122,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	5.72	5.76	5.72	5.75@5.76
January	5.72	5.76	5.71	5.76@5.77
February	5.77	5.80	5.76	5.79@5.81
March	5.80	5.85	5.79	5.84@5.85
April	5.87	5.88	5.87	5.89@5.90
May	5.90	5.94	5.89	5.94@5.95
June	5.94	5.99	5.93	5.98@5.99
July	5.98	6.04	5.98	6.03@ ..
August	6.03	6.07	6.02	6.06@6.07
September	6.03	6.06	6.03	6.05@6.07
October	6.06	6.08	6.06	6.08@6.09
November	6.10	6.10	6.09	..@ ..

Southern Spot Markets.—Middling—New Orleans, 5 5-16c; Mobile, 5 3-16c; Savannah, 5¼c; Charleston, 5 3-16c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 5½c; Baltimore, 5⅝c; Augusta, 5½c; St. Louis, 5 5-16c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22.—Middling uplands, 3 7-32d; January-February, 309b; February-March, 309½b; March-April, 310½s; April-May, 311½s; May-June, 312½b; June-July, 314s; July-August, 315s; August-September, 316s; September-October, 317s; October-November, 318s; December, 309½s; December-January, 309½s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	101⅛	101¼	99⅝	99⅝
January	98⅝	98⅝	98⅛	98¼
May	94⅞	94⅞	93⅞	93⅞
Corn—				
December	32¼	32⅜	32¼	32⅜
May	34¾	34⅞	34¾	34⅝
Oats—				
December	..	..	..	27½
May	..	..	..	27¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	99¼	99⅝	98⅜	98⅝
January	93⅝	94	93⅛	93⅛
May	93¼	93⅜	92⅝	92⅝
Corn—				
December	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26¼
January	..	..	..	26½
May	29⅝	29½	29¼	29⅜
Oats—				
December	21½	22	21½	21¼
May	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	22⅞

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The feature in wheat was a decided break near the close, after a moderate steadiness and small speculative trade throughout the earlier session. The bear attack seemed to be more particularly directed toward December, which lost ¾c under the pressure, and closed at the lowest point, with other deliveries showing ⅛@¼c net decline. At Chicago similar proceedings were reported, the clique's evident intention being to discourage further shipments to that market. On the decline, liquidation and new short selling contributed materially to the general feeling of heaviness. Aside from this the trade was of a holiday character.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 22.—No. 1 Northern, 92c; No. 2 Spring, 87@88c; May, 92½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 22.—December, 91½c; May, 89⅝@89¾c; July, 88¼c; No. 1 hard, 93⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 92½c.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 22.—No. 1 Northern cash, 93¼c bid; May, 92½c bid; December, 93½c bid.

Corn.

No. 2, 34⅝c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 27¾@27½c; No. 3, 27c; No. 2 white, 29@29½c; No. 3 white, 28½c; track mixed, 27½@28½c; track white, 28½@33c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 50½c; No. 1 Western, 50½c; cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. BARLEY—28⅝c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Barley—No. 3, 26@40c. Rye—46½c; December, 46c; May, 48¼@48⅜c. Flax—$1.16½; N. W., $1.20½; December, $1.16½@$1.17; May, $1.20¼@$1.20½. Timothy—$2.65; March, $2.80.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Spring patents, $5.10@$5.40; Winter straights, $4.50@$4.60; Winter patents, $4.80@$5.10; Spring clears, $4.20@$4.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.80@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.40@$3.60; no grade, $1.55@$1.60; buckwheat flour, $1.40@$1.45. RYE FLOUR—$2.60@$3.25. CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, $1.75@$1.90 as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 70@75c; coarse, 65@66c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 65@67½c; Spring, bulk, 60@65c; 100 lb, middling, bulk, 75@77½c; rye feed, 60@65c; city feed, 70c; hominy chop, 65c; buckwheat grain, 35@36½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 22.—FLOUR—First patents, $5.15@$5.25; second patents, $5@$5.10; first clears, $4@$4.10; second clears, $2.90@$3.10.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $10@$10.50; short clear, $10@$12. BEEF—Mess, $7.50@$8; family, $9.50@$10; packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $14@$16. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 4⅝c; 180 lbs, 4¾c; 160 lbs, 4⅞c; 140 lbs, 5c; 120 lbs, 5c; pigs, 5⅛@5⅜c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6c; 10 lbs, 5½c; 12 lbs, 5¼c; 14 lbs, 5c; pickled shoulders, 5@5½c; pickled hams, 7@7¼c; Western green, 16 lbs, 6½c. TALLOW, 3½@3 9-16c; country, 3½@3⅝c. LARD, 4.85c; city lard, 4.45c; refined, South American, 5.40c; Continent, 5.05c; Brazil, keg, 6.50c; compound, city, 4@4½c; Western, 4⅛c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4⅝c; city lard, stearine, 5⅛c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Close: PORK, December, $7.65; January, $8.67½@$8.70; May, $8.92½. LARD—December, 4.45c; January, 4.57½c; May, 4.72½c. RIBS—December, 4.40c; January, 4.42½c; May, 4.57½c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22.—Close: BEEF, extra India mess, 66s 3d; prime mess, 56s 3d. PORK—Prime mess, fine Western, 48s 9d; prime mess, medium Western, 46s 3d. HAMS—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 33s. BACON—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 29s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lbs, 34s 6d; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lbs, 29s 6d; 40 to 45 lbs, 28s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs, 30s; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lbs, 33s 6d. SHOULDERS—Square, 12 to 14 lbs, 29s. LARD—Prime Western, 23s 6d. CHEESE—American finest white and colored, 42s 6d. TALLOW—Prime city, 18s 6d.

COFFEE.

The coffee market had a barely steady opening, at a loss of 5@10 points, as compared with the closing figures of yesterday, and ruled quiet and featureless throughout the session. The early weakness resulted from disappointing European and Brazilian cables, with no speculative support. From start to finish it was a small, uneventful market, as indicated by the fact that sales on the opening call were confined to 1,000 bags; up to noon, 3,000 bags, and for the entire session, 7,000 bags, with the market finally quiet at a net decline of 5@10 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	5.90	5.95	5.90	5.90@5.95
January	5.95	5.95	5.90	5.85@5.90
February	..	..	..	5.90@6.00
March	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.00@6.05
April	..	..	..	6.05@6.10
May	6.10	6.15	6.10	6.10@6.15
June	..	..	..	6.15@6.20
July	..	..	..	6.20@6.25
August	..	..	..	6.20@6.30
September	..	..	..	6.30@6.35
October	..	..	..	6.35@6.40
November	..	..	..	6.40@6.45

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos, good average, 8$700. Hamburg opened ½ pfennig lower; closed ¼@½ pfenning net lower. Havre opened ¼f higher; at 12 M., ½f lower; closed ¼f net lower; total sales, 11,000 bags. January, 38.50; February, 38.75; March, 39; April, 39.25; May, 39.50; June, 39.75; July, 39.75; August, 40; September, 40.25; October, 40.25; November, 40.50; December, 38.50. Rio, No. 7, 8$175.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 96 degrees test, 4⅛c; muscovado, 89 degrees test, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 89 degrees test, 3⅜c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 18@18½c; prime crude, free on board mills, 13½@14c; prime Summer yellow, 21½c; off Summer yellow, 21c; butter grades, 24@26c; prime white, 23½@24½c; prime yellow, 27c; linseed, American, raw, 42@43c; American boiled, 44@45c; Calcutta, raw, 54c.

WOOL.

The Wool Exchange quotes domestic wool, scoured basis, as follows:

Texas—Spring fine, 12 months, 52@54c; Spring fine, 6 to 8 months, 50@52c; Spring medium, 12 months, 45@47c; Spring medium, 6 to 8 months, 42@43c; Fall fine, 44@45c.

California—Spring Northern, free, 8 and 12 months, 52@53c; Spring Northern, free, 6 to 8 months, 49@50c; Southern, 12 months, 49@50c; Southern, 6 to 8 months, 47@48c; Fall, free, 40@44c; Fall, defective, 36@38c.

Oregon—Eastern, No. 1, 51@53c; Eastern, No. 2, 46@48c; valley, No. 1, 46@47c; valley, No. 2, 43c; valley, No. 3, 40c.

Territory Staple—Fine, 54@55c; fine medium, 53@54c; medium, 48@50c.

Territory Ordinary—Fine, 52@53c; fine medium, 48@50c; medium, 44@46c.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow of the wool market:

The past week Territory wools have displaced Australian as the feature of the market. The sales of the Territory were almost ten times as large as those of the previous week, amounting in the aggregate to over 3,300,000 lb. A number of the heaviest buyers in the country have been in the market. The large transactions in Territory wool were reported to have been at full rates at about 18c or 20c. Whatever concessions are made are for the most part on old wool. Coming events cast their shadows before, and the large purchases of Montana this week are considered to be an earnest of a widespread demand for wool after the New Year has made its appearance. Foreign wools have been largely neglected. The sales of the week amount to 4,482,000 lb domestic and 981,000 lb foreign, making a total of 5,863,000, against a total of 2,514,500 for the previous week.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.65; oil, bbls, $3.37½; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, regulars and machines, 33@33½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.40@$1.45; E, $1.50@$1.52½; F, $1.57½@$1.60; G, $1.65; H, $1.70; I, $1.80; K, $1.90; M, $2.10; N, $2.40; WG, $2.75; WW, $3.20.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 22.—Turpentine, 30½@31c; resin, $1.15@$1.20.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 22.—Turpentine, 31c. Resin, A, B, C, D, $1.20; E, F, $1.25; G, $1.35; H, $1.45; I, $1.60; K, $1.75; M, $1.75; N, $2.30; W G, $2.65; W W, $3.15.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 22.—Turpentine, 30c bid; 30½c asked. Resin unchanged.

METALS.

TIN — $13.60@$13.70. LEAD — $3.67½@$3.72½. SPELTER—$3.85@$4. IRON—January, $6.65@$6.75.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Native steers, $4.25@$5.05; stags and oxen, $3@$4.50; bulls, $2.75@$3.25; dry cows, $1.90@$3.40. Dressed beef, 7@8½c per lb.

CALVES—Veals, $5@$8.50; grassers, $3@$3.50; Western calves, $3.25@$3.50. City-dressed veals, 10½@12½c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.75; lambs, $6@$6.75; dressed mutton, 6½@8½c; dressed lamb, 8½@10½c.

HOGS—$3.70@$4.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BOSTON UNITED GAS BONDS, UNDERWRITERS OF NEW ENGLAND GAS & COKE COMPANY BONDS AND STOCK, BOSTON CONSUMERS OF GAS, THE BOARD OF GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT COMMISSIONERS AND THE INCOMING GENERAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS

As the possessor of full knowledge of the past and present history of the various gas companies now existing for the purpose of supplying gas light to the citizens of Boston, I propose to lay before you all the facts about one of the most startling impositions ever attempted. In proclaiming the New England Gas & Coke scheme an imposition, I am aware that I am taking a very grave responsibility. I am aware that there are men connected with this enterprise who are entitled to public respect. Notwithstanding this, I take the responsibility of stating that the New England Gas & Coke scheme is a monstrous imposition on the different interested parties to whom this statement is addressed, and I am ready to justify my statement in the courts or elsewhere.

Before analyzing this scheme I call attention to the fact: The statements made by me are from my personal knowledge, acquired as Vice-President and Director in the several gas companies, and as the negotiator of the various settlements, deals and reorganizations that have been consummated or attempted in the Boston gas field during the past three years, and as I am in possession of the original documents pertaining to or connected with the inside history of the Boston gas companies, my statements cannot be refuted.

The following are the Company's

Official Documents Setting Forth the New England Gas & Coke Scheme.

"AGREEMENT made this twenty-sixth day of November, in the year 1897, by and between the NEW YORK GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, a corporation created and existing under the laws of the State of New York (hereinafter called the Improvement Company) party of the first part, and the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, a corporation created and existing under the Laws of the State of New York (hereinafter called the Trust Company), party of the second part;

WHEREAS, the said Improvement Company has heretofore entered into an agreement in writing with the New England Gas & Coke Company, an unincorporated voluntary association, wherein and whereby it has agreed to endeavor to procure a loan in the aggregate amount of $12,000,000, to enable the said New England Company to purchase and acquire 18,500 shares, of the par value of $100 each, of the capital stock of the Brookline Gas Light Company, a corporation of the State of Massachusetts; 5176 shares, of the par value of $100 each, of the capital stock of the Dorchester Gas Light Company, a corporation of the State of Massachusetts; certificates of indebtedness of the said Brookline Gas Light Company amounting to $1,615,000, par value; Boston United Gas bonds, first series, bearing five per cent. interest, payable January 1, 1939, to the amount of $1,000,000; 1382 shares, of the par value of $100 each, of the capital stock of the Jamaica Plain Gas Light Company, a corporation of the State of Massachusetts; and the entire capital stock of the Massachusetts Pipe Line Company, a corporation of the State of Massachusetts; and certain real estate in the town of Everett, near the city of Boston, in said State of Massachusetts; and also certain other shares of said and other companies carrying on business in said State of Massachusetts; and to enable the said New England Company to erect plants for the manufacture of coke, gas, and other similar products upon said real estate and other real estate in said State of Massachusetts which it now owns or may hereafter acquire, or have the right to build upon, by purchase, lease or otherwise; and

WHEREAS, the said New England Company has duly covenanted, in and by the terms of said agreement, to deliver to the Improvement Company or to the person or persons, firm, copartnership, or corporation from whom or which said Improvement Company shall obtain said loan, at or before the making of the same, the securities and property hereinafter mentioned,

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and of the mutual covenants and agreements herein contained, the said parties have agreed, and do hereby agree each with the other, as follows:

I. The Trust Company agrees to loan to the Improvement Company the sum of twelve million dollars ($12,000,000) upon the promissory note of said Improvement Company, to which reference is hereby made, dated Dec. 1, 1897, payable on the 1st day of August, 1898, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the date thereof; and as compensation and commissions said Improvement Company agrees to deliver to said Trust Company shares owned by it of the capital stock of said New England Company to the aggregate amount of two million four hundred thousand dollars, par value.

II. The Improvement Company shall deliver to the Trust Company, at the time of the making of the loan aforesaid, certificates of stock of said New England Company, duly endorsed in blank, or as may be required by the Trust Company, representing four million eight hundred thousand dollars, par value, of such capital stock of a total issue of seventeen million five hundred thousand dollars, par value, and also its bonds to the amount, par value, of twelve million dollars of a total issue of seventeen million five hundred thousand dollars, par value; such bonds to bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum from December 1, 1897, payable semi-annually, and to be secured by the transfer and pledge to said Trust Company, as Trustee, of all the securities and personal property so to be purchased and acquired by the New England Company, and the transfer and mortgage of all the real estate now owned or to be purchased and acquired by said New England Company; under an instrument in the nature of pledge or mortgage to be approved by said Trust Company. All of the said shares of stock and bonds shall be held by the Trust Company as security for the payment of said loan.

III. The New England Company shall not be entitled to draw any portion of said $12,000,000 loan, except for the purposes hereinbefore recited, and all property which shall be acquired by the New England Company by means of such loan shall forthwith be transferred or conveyed to the said Trust Company, as Trustee, for the security of the New England Company's bonds aforesaid.

IV. The said loan is made upon the faith and credit of an underwriting agreement in the form, or substantially the form, hereunto annexed, marked "A," and the Improvement Company agrees that on or before the first day of December, 1897, it will procure, or cause to be procured, an execution of such underwriting agreement by persons, firms or corporations satisfactory to the Trust Company, whereby such persons, firms, or corporations shall agree to take the entire amount of said shares of stock and bonds of the New England Company so to be delivered to the Trust Company, upon the terms set forth in said underwriting agreement.

This agreement shall not become effective until such underwriting agreement shall have been duly executed and delivered to the Trust Company, and when the same shall have been executed and delivered, the Trust Company shall be, and is hereby authorized and empowered to deliver the shares of stock and bonds mentioned therein to the several persons entitled thereto under said agreement, as they shall become entitled to the same, and to apply the moneys received thereunder to the payment and satisfaction of the said loan of $12,000,000 and interest.

V. The Improvement Company shall have the right, upon payment of the interest upon said loan, to extend said loan for a period of six months from and after August 1, 1898, upon delivery to the Trust Company of shares of the capital stock of said New England Company to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars, par value.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF—

"Memorandum in Relation to the Purchase of the Boston Gas Companies."

The New England Gas & Coke Company has purchased, as appears in the underwriting agreement, practically all the stock of the Brookline, Dorchester and Jamaica Plain Gas Light companies; WHICH PURCHASE CARRIES WITH IT THE CONTROL OF THE BAY STATE GAS COMPANY OF MASSACHUSETTS, THE BOSTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY, THE SOUTH BOSTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY, AND THE ROXBURY GAS LIGHT COMPANY; BRIEFLY—ALL THE GAS COMPANIES IN THE CITY OF BOSTON.

The PURCHASE OF THE COMPANIES above named, together with the charter of the Massachusetts Pipe Line Company and the license of the by-product coke ovens (including the building of the ovens,) COST $14,000,000; and in said purchase $2,000,000 of the securities of the company were used in payment. The remaining $12,000,000 required cash has been loaned upon the company's securities by the Central Trust Company of New York, for a period of eight months from Dec. 1, with the privilege on the part of the New England Gas & Coke Company of an extension of the loan for six months. The underwriters receive par of bonds, with a bonus of 40 per cent. stock.

The Gas Companies in the proposed purchase earned NET for the year ending June 30, 1897, in excess of	$460,000
Estimated profit on Coke and on Gas Residuals	248,500
Sale of 2,500,000,000 feet of gas at 20 cents, per contracts	500,000
Saving by use of coal gas by Brookline and Dorchester Companies at 10 cents on 900,000,000 feet	90,000
Total net profits	$1,298,500
Interest on the $12,000,000 bonds to be underwritten and the $2,000,000 used in purchasing gas properties, patents and franchises	700,000
Good to the stock	$598,560

As will be seen from the above statement of earnings, based upon the engineer's figures, there will be applicable for dividends a sum equal to approximately 4 per cent. upon the stock ($14,000,000) outstanding, as soon as the ovens can be finished, which will take about nine months.

The question as to the issue of bonds has not been definitely determined, BUT THE PLAN CONTEMPLATES HAVING THEM BROUGHT OUT BY TRUST COMPANIES IN THE CITIES OF NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON.

Claims of the New England Gas and Coke Company.

By these documents it appears that an aggregation of men, calling themselves the New England Gas & Coke Company, have put afloat $14,000,000 bonds and $17,500,000 stock, upon which they have borrowed from a New York Trust institution $12,000,000 cash.

It appears that they are asking the investing public, through banking houses and otherwise, to invest in these bonds at one hundred cents on a dollar. It appears that they promise that the New England Gas & Coke Company shall earn and pay, from sales of gas to the present consumers, in the city of Boston, and upon their present consumption (2,500,000,000 feet, $1,050,000, plus $248,500 from the sale of coke and other products,) 5 per cent. on the $14,000,000 bonds and 4 per cent. on the $17,500,000 stock.

It appears that the entire security and assets behind these $14,000,000 bonds and the $17,500,000 stock are certain stocks, bonds, and evidences of indebtedness of the old Boston gas companies; and whatever new property may be created with $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 cash.

It appears that the total of the stock and bonds purchased by these people and put behind the $14,000,000 bonds and $17,500,000 stock represent only 28 per cent. of the existing stock, bonds, and indebtedness of the old Boston gas companies, and that the new property to be created will comprise a lot of marsh lands in the town of Everett, and some coke ovens to be erected thereon.

It appears that they have obtained the control of the Boston, South Boston, Roxbury, and Bay State of Massachusetts Gas Companies, (the companies now owning over three-quarters of the gas property of Boston, and doing over two-thirds of Boston's gas business,) not by purchase, or the expenditure of a dollar of the proceeds of the sale of these $14,000,000 of bonds and $17,500,000 stock, but in some miraculous way not set forth.

It appears, from other official and semi-official statements, that the earnings above mentioned are to be secured without an additional tax on the consumers of gas.

Impossibility of Fulfilling Claims.

The things and conditions that appear in the above recited documents, and upon the faith of which this New York Trust institution has loaned this large amount of its deposits, and the public are asked to invest, do not in fact exist, and the promises made are impossible of fulfilment. It is certain that under no conditions can the bonds of the New England Gas & Coke Company ever be worth one-half of the price at which they are offered, or its stock ever be worth anything from any operations dependent on the ownership or control of the principal gas companies of Boston: namely, the Boston, South Boston, Roxbury or Bay State of Massachusetts.

The property received for the $12,000,000 cash which has already been paid is not now, nor can it ever be made, worth, by any operations of the New England Gas & Coke Company, one-half of the amount paid for it by them.

The laws of Massachusetts, and the regulations of the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners do not permit the existing gas companies to earn or pay annually an amount sufficient to pay more than 2½ per cent. interest on these $14,000,000 New England Gas & Coke Company bonds. Aside from what the laws allow, the companies are only earning enough to pay 2½ per cent. annually on the $14,000,000 bonds, and cannot earn more without further taxing the consumers of gas. And if more than the present amount allowed by law was admitted to be earned, the companies would be compelled to return such additional earnings to the consumers, by means of an enforced reduction in selling price.

The New England Gas & Coke Company has NOT acquired control of the Boston, South Boston, Roxbury and Bay State of Massachusetts Gas Companies, and it will never be able to.

It becomes necessary because of my foregoing unqualified assertions to give a statement of the facts which have led up to the present gas situation, many of which have never before been disclosed.

Boston Gas Situation.

Originally there were in the Boston gas field the Boston, Roxbury, South Boston and Dorchester Gas Light Companies. In 1887 J. Edward Addicks and associates created the Bay State Gas Company of Massachusetts, with full rights to parallel all the pipes of the four companies above named. After this company had expended several millions of dollars in the erection of works and laying of pipes, the owners of the Boston, Roxbury, South Boston and Dorchester Companies sold the entire capital stocks of their respective companies to Mr. Addicks and his associates. Substantially all the stocks of the Boston, Roxbury and South Boston Companies, together with the capital stock of the Bay State Company of Massachusetts, were subsequently transferred to the Bay State Gas Company of New Jersey, and by it (the Bay State Gas Company of New Jersey) transferred to the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, to be held in trust by it (the Mercantile Trust Company) as security for the payment of $12,000,000 Boston United Gas bonds, issued by the Bay State Gas Company of New Jersey. The entire capital stock of the Bay State Gas Company of New Jersey was thereafter transferred to the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, in consideration of an agreement whereby the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware forever guaranteed to make good any deficits in the earnings received from the stocks of the companies held by the Mercantile Trust Company, up to an amount necessary to pay interest and sinking fund on the $12,000,000 of the Boston United Gas bonds.

Under this trust agreement the Bay State Gas Company of New Jersey is the absolute owner of the stocks of the four companies deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company. And as the entire stock of the Bay State Gas Company of New Jersey is owned by the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, it is the absolute and irrevocable owner of the four companies whose stocks are held by the Mercantile Trust Company, and through such ownership it, the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, is entitled to the control, management, and all benefits coming from the four companies whose stocks are deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company. And, in addition, it is entitled to actual possession of all of said stocks, when, by the operation of the annual sinking fund, the bonds have been redeemed, or when by the sale of property, or otherwise, they have been paid off; or when the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, by purchase or otherwise, acquires them. Under this condition of affairs the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware controlled and managed all the companies in the Boston gas field above mentioned, and from their earnings paid interest upon the Boston United Gas bonds, and from the surplus earnings paid interest upon its own bonds, and dividends upon its stock, until the advent into the Boston gas field of what is popularly known as the Standard Oil party. This party created an opposition company, the Brookline Gas Light Company, and instituted a competitive warfare which, amongst other things, reduced the net earnings of the local companies to a point which created a deficit of a very large amount in the earnings necessary to pay interest and sinking fund on Boston United Gas bonds, which deficit was supplied by the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware. This warfare terminated in May, 1896, under the following conditions, I personally conducting the negotiations on behalf of the Boston and Bay State Company:

Standard Oil Sale.

The Standard Oil party agreed to sell to the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware its entire holdings in the Boston gas field. (The agreement to sell, in the opinion of attorneys, would be invalid if made directly to the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, and, to overcome this obstacle I made the agreement run to Henry M. Whitney, who first made a contract to assign said agreement to the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, which assignment was at once executed by him.) This agreement gave the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware until Nov. 1, 1896, to pay for same, and, pending payment, gave the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware practically the control of the Brookline Gas Company. The Bay State Gas Company of Delaware upon its part, as a guarantee that it would not destroy the Brookline Gas Company during the time it controlled it, caused the Boston Gas Company, which it controlled, to enter into a contract with the Brookline Gas Company. This contract, which I drew, and which has been the cause of so much comment, and which has been kept secret, although sought by the Board of Gas Commissioners and the courts, is in substance as follows:

The Boston Gas Light Company agreed to buy of the Brookline Gas Light Company each year enough gas at $1 per thousand feet (the maximum price allowed by law to be charged any retail consumers) to enable the Brookline Gas Light Company to pay all expenses and charges, and 10 per cent. upon its capital stock. As the laws of Massachusetts did not allow the leasing of one company by another or the guarantee of one company's securities by another, the agreement was at the time it was made voidable. I knew then, as now, that it was voidable; and was advised by counsel at the time it was made, that it was voidable, and would not stand if contested, but as the purposes for which it was intended were for the best interests of all concerned, including the public, it was, without doubt, judicious to make it, and keep it in force until it should be voided or the purposes for which it was created ceased to exist. By this contract the Brookline Gas Light Company was enabled to pay its expenses, charges, and 10 per cent. dividends on its stock at the expense of the Boston Gas Light Company, and its (the Brookline Gas Light Company's) $4,615,000 of securities were made worth the $9,000,000 which the New England Gas & Coke Company have paid for them, and when this contract is voided the Brookline Gas Company will cease to pay its expenses, charges, and dividends, and its $4,615,000 capital and securities will be worth in the neighborhood of the $3,000,000 which they were worth before this contract was entered into.

In passing upon the propriety of this contract, or the policy of creating and keeping it in existence, it should be borne in mind that at the time it was made all the companies passed into a common ownership, and no interest could be wronged by a bookkeeping division of the common earnings; but now, under present conditions, with the Boston Gas Company owned by the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, and the Brookline Gas Company owned by the New England Gas & Coke Company, a great wrong would be done the public and the Boston Gas Company and the holders of Boston United Gas bonds, whose principal asset is the Boston Gas Company, if the contract was allowed to remain in force.

Under the conditions brought into existence by this agreement of May 1, 1896, the competitive warfare ceased, and the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware began the task of raising the necessary money to pay over to the Standard Oil party. Its arrangements were nearly completed when it met with an unforeseen and unexpected misfortune, which entirely destroyed all chance of securing the necessary cash within the time in which the payment was due, namely, Nov. 1, 1896. Early in October certain parties, whose motives it is unnecessary to characterize, secured a receivership of the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, thereby tying up its entire assets. This necessitated radical measures on the part of the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, the owners of all the local companies, other than the Brookline Gas Company.

To judge properly of the events which led up to the transfer of the management of the local companies by the Bay State Company of Delaware to the Standard Oil party on Nov. 1, 1896, the then existing situation must be kept in mind:

Standard Oil Purchase.

On the 30th day of October the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware was in control of all the local gas companies, the Boston, South Boston, Roxbury, Bay State of Massachusetts, and Dorchester, by actual ownership, and of the Brookline under the agreement of May 1st. It was obliged by the agreement of May 1st to pay millions of dollars to the Standard Oil party on Nov. 1st, or to return to the Standard Oil party the Brookline Gas Company. As, owing to the receivership, it did not have control of sufficient assets to make the payments on Nov. 1st, it had a choice of two alternatives. First, to return the control of the Brookline Gas Company to the Standard Oil party, thereby reinstating the competitive warfare and jeopardizing its entire interests, or, second, turning over to the Standard Oil party the temporary management of its five local companies under proper agreements as to restrictions and guarantees, and thereby preserving its interests, by insuring itself against a return of the competitive conditions existing prior to the making of the agreement of May 1st.

If it chose the first alternative, intricate and dangerous litigation was inevitable, from the fact that it had, while in control of the Brookline Gas Company necessarily so managed the latter's affairs that it would be impossible to return the Brookline Gas Company in the same condition it was received. While, therefore, it apparently had, as above stated, the choice of two things, it practically had no choice other than what was done on Nov. 1st. Much has been stated in the public prints and otherwise of what really took place on Nov. 1st. What the public knew occurred was that the so-called Bay State Gas Company of Delaware management of the local companies was turned over to the Standard Oil party. (I conducted the negotiations on behalf of the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware and the local companies; was a party to all the agreements which were entered into, and therefore speak with authority.) By the trade which was made on Nov. 1st the Standard Oil party came to the management temporarily of the Boston, South Boston, Roxbury, and Bay State of Massachusetts Gas Companies, and became the absolute owners of the Dorchester and Brookline Gas Companies. The Bay State Gas Company of Delaware came into possession of a guaranty that its ownership of the Boston, South Boston, Roxbury and Bay State of Massachusetts Gas Companies should be preserved until the management was returned to it in any of a number of ways optional with it, the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware. This was the trade made on Nov. 1, 1896, nothing more, nothing less, and regardless of all statements by the promoters of the New England Gas & Coke scheme or others who are ignorant of the facts. There was nothing done at the time this trade was made, or at any other time, or intended to be done which in any way impaired the ownership by the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware of the four companies named, or its rights to at any time under certain conditions resume its former management of the four companies owned by it. The Bay State Gas Company of Delaware can retake the possession of the Boston, South Boston, Roxbury and Bay State of Massachusetts Gas Companies when it, either by purchase, redemption, operation of the sinking fund or in other ways, obtains or cancels the $9,000,000 Boston United Gas bonds, first series. No one other than the promoters of the New England Gas & Coke scheme (who are in utter ignorance of the agreements and declarations of trust of May 1 and of Nov. 1,) has had the temerity to suggest that the management of these local companies, together with all of their property and assets, will not be returned to the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, even if the Bay State of Delaware takes no steps whatever, and simply waits for the sinking fund to relieve it of the obligation and return the profits and management of the local companies.

I have described the condition of the gas situation down to the advent of the Whitney-McMillan syndicate or New England Gas & Coke scheme, and before treating of this matter, I will briefly summarize the situation as it then existed.

Bay State Control.

The Standard Oil party were in control of the entire Boston gas situation by the absolute ownership of the Brookline and Dorchester companies and the temporary management of the Boston, South Boston, Roxbury, and Bay State of Massachusetts companies. The Bay State Gas Company of Delaware absolutely owned the Boston, South Boston, Roxbury and Bay State of Massachusetts companies, and had the unquestioned right to take back the management of them at any time by settling in any way with the $9,000,000 of Boston United Gas bonds, first series. The four companies owned by the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware were earning sufficient to pay all fixed charges, and the Brookline and Dorchester Gas companies, through and by the contract with the Boston Gas Company, were enabled to earn all fixed charges and 10 per cent. dividends upon their respective capital stocks. The Bay State Gas Company of Delaware was rapidly placing itself in position by the sale of its increased capital stock, and in other ways, to take back the management of the four companies owned by it, and purchase from the Standard Oil party its Brookline and Dorchester Companies. The four companes belonging to the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware owned property, real estate, etc., at this time to an amount of more than $12,000,000. The equities in the four companies belonging to the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, over and above the $12,000,000 Boston United Gas bonds, were conservatively worth at this time at least $5,000,000. There was at this time and is now in operation a sinking fund which would in a limited time pay off the $12,000,000 of United Gas bonds, leaving the $12,000,000 and over of property and the valuable franchises, free and clear for the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware. There were at this time laws in force in the State of Massachusetts which made it impossible for any of the Boston gas companies to increase their capital stocks, or consolidate, or lease each other, or guarantee each other's securities, or to enter into any working arrangement, the equivalent of such lease or guarantee, or to earn from the sale of gas, or otherwise, a sum more than sufficient to pay fixed charges and 10 per cent dividends upon the outstanding $8,000,000 of capital stocks.

Under the then existing conditions the Boston gas situation might be altered in two ways: One, to allow things to continue as they were, until by the operation of the sinking fund, or otherwise, all the property of the different companies would be returned to the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware; the other, for the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware to again assume the management of all the companies by the purchase, or otherwise, of the Brookline and Dorchester companies, and the resumption of the management of the four companies owned by it. The latter was what the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware was on the eve of accomplishing when there appeared in the field the Dominion Coal—Massachusetts Pipe Line—Whitney-McMillan syndicate—New England Gas and Coke scheme. Before analyzing this combination or scheme I wish to express my regret that circumstances compel me to place this combination in the light which the facts warrant.

Dominion Coal Company.

The Dominion Coal Company is an overcapitalized scheme, having for a basis a few of the coal mines in the Province of Nova Scotia, and for an object the floating of a vast amount of watered securities on the public. The Dominion Coal Company's only right to be mentioned in connection with Boston gas affairs is its claim to be able to place in the markets of New England a coal at so low a price as to enable those who handle it to manufacture illuminating and fuel gas at no cost. (See their official statement printed above: "Sale of 2,500,000,000 feet of gas at 20 cents per thousand feet, per contract, $500,000 gross and net.") I will pass the Dominion Coal part of this scheme as being unworthy of serious consideration.

Massachusetts Pipe Line.

The Massachusetts Pipe Line Company represents nothing but a charter procured from the Massachusetts Legislature of 1896 at a large expenditure of money and an unlimited number of unredeemed promises. It was originally intended as a complete consolidation scheme, whereby all the Boston gas companies were to be consolidated, and for the term of 99 years to be absolutely free and unhampered by any of the laws now existing or to come into existence, for the regulation and restriction of the manufacture and sale of gas. At the time this charter was under consideration by the Legislature, seeing its value to the old companies, of which I was Vice President and executive officer, as a consolidation measure, which they had vainly sought from every Massachusetts Legislature since 1887, I, on behalf of the old companies, entered into an agreement with its promoters for a joint ownership upon its passage in its original form, so I speak by authority when I say that the Massachusetts Pipe Line charter was intended for the purpose of consolidating and combining the old companies, and that up to the very last day of the Legislature the charter, as drawn and passed to this, its last stage, was worth, for consolidation purposes, a very large amount of money. And I also speak by authority when I say that upon the last day of the session, the House of Representatives was stampeded to the extent that it allowed the passage of an amendment restricting the price to be charged for gas to 60 cents per thousand instead of $1, as originally intended, and by the adoption of this amendment the charter was made absolutely valueless, and that the cause of this stampede was the discovery that the limitless number of promises which had been made were not intended to be fulfilled. I dismiss the Massachusetts Pipe Line portion of the subject with the assertion that it is capable of demonstration that it is not worth now, or ever will be worth, the price of the paper upon which it is printed.

At the time when the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware was about to resume the management of the Boston gas companies, certain people entered the field for the purpose of booming the securities of the Dominion Coal Company, which owned the Massachusetts Pipe Line charter, and in this process statements were made that the Massachusetts Pipe Line Company was to supply the Boston gas companies with their imaginary gas at an enormous profit to the Massachusetts Pipe Line Company. Upon the publication of such statements I deemed it proper, in the interest of Boston United Gas bonds, to brand such statements as false, and to assert, what I now maintain, that it is impossible for the Massachusetts Pipe Line Company or any other company to supply the Boston gas companies with gas, thereby throwing into disuse all their valuable plants and real estate, without first canceling the Boston United Gas bonds, thereby turning the property back to its rightful owners, the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, nor without first obtaining the consent of the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware. The Bay State Gas Company of Delaware emphasized my statements by making arrangements to at once take back from the Standard Oil party the Boston, South Boston, Roxbury, and Bay State of Massachusetts Companies. At this time, and before arrangements were completed, came the New England Gas & Coke Company.

New England Gas & Coke Scheme.

The promoters of the boom of Dominion Coal and Massachusetts Pipe Line, learning that the Bay State Gas Company was about to resume the management of the companies owned by it, and thereby bring about a disastrous and ignominious collapse of their scheme, hurriedly got together the aggregation now known as the New England Gas & Coke Company. This aggregation hastily proceeded to negotiate with the Standard Oil party for the purchase of its Brookline and Dorchester Gas Companies at any cost, provided the Standard Oil party would, in consideration of the amount paid in excess of the actual value of the Brookline and Dorchester Gas Companies, cause these promoters to be elected to the management of the four companies which the Standard Oil party held in trust for the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, the price finally agreed upon and paid, being so inflated and out of all proportion to value, past, present or prospective, as to make the entire transaction one of the curiosities of financiering, and the result was the astounding documents which are printed at the head of this statement. There were at the time of the advent of the New England Gas & Coke Company into the Boston gas field, the following securities outstanding, representing the real ownership of the Boston gas companies:

BROOKLINE GAS COMPANY.	
Stock	$2,000,000
Bonds	1,000,000
Floating debt	1,615,000
DORCHESTER GAS COMPANY.	
Stock	520,000
JAMAICA PLAIN GAS COMPANY	200,000
BOSTON GAS COMPANIES.	
Bonds, first and second series	12,000,000
Debt	1,000,000
A total of	$18,335,000

The selling market price of all these securities was $15,000,000. The maximum amount all the above companies were allowed by law to earn and pay out in the form of fixed charges and dividends was $1,003,000. The amount of the above securities which have been purchased by the New England Gas & Coke Company is, according to their official statement, herein printed:

BROOKLINE GAS COMPANY.	
Stock	$1,850,000
Debt	1,615,000
DORCHESTER GAS COMPANY.	
Stock	520,000
JAMAICA PLAIN GAS COMPANY.	
Stock	138,200
BOSTON GAS COMPANIES.	
Bonds	1,000,000
Total	$5,123,200

The amount outstanding which has not been purchased by the New England Gas & Coke Company is $13,211,800. The maximum amount of earnings which can go to the New England Gas & Coke Company from the Boston gas companies, presuming that the contract between the Boston and Brookline companies remained in force, is $381,500. And the balance, $761,180, must always be paid, as now, on the outstanding securities not owned by the New England Gas & Coke Company.

Reckless Financiering.

In the above statement the enormity of what is being attempted by this New England Gas & Coke scheme stands forth in all its nakedness. The New England Gas & Coke Company, and we use their official documents, set out above, which do not put the transaction in a worse light than the inside truths warrant, has issued $17,500,000 stock and $14,000,000 bonds. Its promoters propose to sell its $14,000,000 bonds to the public for $14,000,000, and to give away, for no money consideration, the $17,500,000 stock; and with the proceeds of the sale of bonds $14,000,000, they have already purchased, as set forth above, $5,123,200 of the securities of the old Boston gas companies, for which, plus marsh land in an outlying town to Boston and some coke ovens to be erected thereon it has paid directly and indirectly $14,000,000. If it had also purchased the balance of the outstanding Boston gas securities upon the same basis, it would have paid over $30,000,000 additional, or upon a basis of over $40,000,000 for what was selling at the time of their purchase at about $15,000,000, and a short time previous at $12,000,000.

By the publication of the official statement of the New England Gas & Coke Company, wherein they say, "The New England Gas & Coke Company has purchased, as appears in the underwriting agreement, practically all the stock of the Brookline, Dorchester, and Jamaica Plain Gas Light Companies, which purchase carries with it the control of the Bay State Company of Massachusetts, the Boston Gas Light Company, the South Boston Gas Light Company, and the Roxbury Gas Light Company—briefly, all the gas companies in the city of Boston, together with the Massachusetts Pipe Line Company and the license of the coke ovens, including the building of the ovens, at a cost of $14,000,000," the present Boston gas situation is revealed to be: Certain people have agreed to supply $14,000,000, which they intend to secure from the public through the sale by them to the public of $14,000,000 of bonds for $14,000,000. If they do not sell these bonds and secure this $14,000,000 they will be compelled to return to the Central Trust Company $12,000,000 within eight months, or the most intricate and appalling litigation will take place. If they do sell these bonds to the public, they will be compelled to fulfill representations, first, that they hold control of the Boston, South Boston, Roxbury, and Bay State of Massachusetts Gas companies; second, that the earnings from $5,120,800 out of a total of $18,335,000 securities of the old gas companies, plus $248,000 profits from the sale of coke and tar, will give them sufficient returns annually to pay $700,000 fixed charges upon bonds and over $500,000 dividends on stock; and, third, that these earnings can be secured without an additional tax on the Boston gas consumers.

Misleading Representations.

Can these promises be fulfilled? To answer this question for the benefit of those to whom this statement is addressed is the purpose for which it is issued. And I ask the attention of the holders of Boston United Gas bonds, the Boston consumers of gas, the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners, and the incoming General Court, to that which the promoters of the New England Gas & Coke scheme must do to fulfil their promises; and I pledge myself that in coming proceedings in court and elsewhere I will show by what means the New England Gas & Coke scheme promoters intended to fulfil their promises. It is necessary for the holders of Boston United Gas bonds to know that to make possible the fulfilment of these promises, it will be necessary, upon the completion of the coke ovens at Everett, to dismantle and dispose of the valuable real estate and plants now owned by the various Boston gas companies, and which constitute the tangible security back of their bonds, and to use the proceeds, not, as is demanded by the trust, in the redemption of bonds, but dissipating the proceeds in a way to reimburse the holders of $17,500,000 of New England Gas & Coke Company stock, which is all water. Even New England gas and coal scheme promoters would not pretend to say that the proceeds of this valuable property would be used for the redemption of bonds, for immediately these bonds are redeemed, the property, franchises and business would revert to the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware.

It is necessary for Boston gas consumers to know that to make possible the fulfilment of their promises, it will be necessary for the New England Gas & Coke Company scheme promoters to secure from the present consumers of gas, and upon the present consumption, (and I quote their official document,) total net earnings in addition to what is to-day taken from the same consumers, of over $700,000 per annum. For of the total earnings secured from the present Boston gas consumers, only three hundred and odd thousand dollars can go to the New England Gas & Coke Company, when, by their own showing, they must receive, to fulfil their promises, $1,050,000, plus the $248,000 received from tar and other things.

It is necessary for the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners to know that to make possible the fulfilment of their promises, the New England Gas & Coke scheme promoters must keep intact an agreement now existing between the Boston Gas Light Company and the Brookline Gas Light Company, which, in effect, is the strongest kind of a lease, the strongest kind of a security guarantee, the strongest kind of a suppressor of competition, the strongest kind of an arbitrary price maker, and the strongest kind of a violator of all the present laws and past traditions which surround the manufacture and sale of gas in the state of Massachusetts, and to make possible the fulfilment of these promises, the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners must close their eyes to the fact that of a saving of $500,000 per annum in the manufacturing cost of gas, on the present basis of consumption, and that of a saving of $90,000 in the cost of gas manufactured by the Brookline and Dorchester Companies, not one cent is to be returned to gas consumers through a reduction in the selling price.

And, lastly, it will be necessary for the incoming General Court and His Excellency the Governor of Massachusetts to know that to make possible the fulfillment of their promises the New England Gas and Coke scheme promoters must again drag the Massachusetts Pipe Line Company to legislative halls, to the end that they may secure a dividend on the hundreds of thousands of dollars which, by their own admissions, they have paid for this corporation curio.

It may be impossible for any one in this the end of the nineteenth century, when financial miracles are daily being paraded for the edification of investors and speculators, to say with absolute certainty that the promises made by the New England Gas & Coke Company promoters will not be fulfilled. I can only say that they will not be fulfilled until after the incoming General Court has had an opportunity to pass upon the advisability of allowing them to be fulfilled, until the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners have had a chance to exercise the supervisory power for which they were created, and until the courts, both State and National, have adjudicated all matters upon which these promises are based, and until the holders of Boston United Gas bonds, the holders of stock and bonds of the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, and the investing public have had ample opportunity and time to weigh carefully and have adjudicated the merits and demerits of this prudish child of modern finance.

THOMAS W. LAWSON.

Dec. 23, 1897.

OFFICE OF
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Bankers and Brokers.
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Members of the New York Stock Exchange.

WILLIAM H. KENT ARRESTED

Well-Known Member of Plymouth Church Charged with Misappropriating Funds.

WOMAN CLIENT HIS ACCUSER

Mrs. Mary H. McCord Says as Her Attorney He Pocketed the Proceeds of a Mortgage and Has Stolen Other Funds—In Raymond Street Jail.

William H. Kent, a lawyer, with offices in the Continental Insurance Company's building, was arrested yesterday by Policeman Maloney of Justice Brenner's court, Brooklyn, on a warrant issued by the Justice. He is a well-known member of Plymouth Church, where he taught Sunday school for years, and performed valuable service some months ago in reorganizing the penny-savings system in the Bethel Mission of the church. He is charged by a client, Mrs. Mary H. McCord, also a member of Plymouth Church, with having falsely attested the genuineness of a satisfaction piece in the case of a mortgage made by Sarah G. O'Donoghue and John O'Donoghue to Mrs. McCord.

Mrs. McCord lives at 574 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn. Kent was the agent in charge of her money and investments, and it is alleged that he stole not only the amount of the mortgage, $1,100, but other moneys, including taxes and cash invested for Mrs. McCord's niece, Mrs. Annie H. [illegible]burn, and by her servant girl. Assistant District Attorney Caldwell said yesterday that from all appearances Kent had taken about $40,000 belonging to his clients. Mrs. McCord had great confidence in Kent, who was regarded as a man of irreproachable probity, neither drank nor smoked, had no bad habits, and was devoted to his wife and child.

Mrs. McCord makes affidavit that a few days ago she was surprised to find that some of her property was noted in the book of taxes in arrears and for sale. She investigated, and found that the taxes on the property had not been paid for several years. She had always given Kent the money to pay taxes, and her confidence in him was such that she had never even asked to see the receipted bills. She had also allowed him to secure mortgages, search titles, collect the interest, and make such returns as he chose.

She investigated further, she says, and found that her claim of $1,100 against the O'Donoghue property had apparently been paid. There was a satisfaction piece on record bearing what purported to be her signature, but which she declares is false. This satisfaction piece purported to have been acknowledged before Kent, as notary. The O'Donoghues told her that the mortgage had been paid off through Kent.

An interesting fact which came out after Kent's arrest is that he is the executor of the estate of a former Plymouth Church member, named Anderson. This estate amounts to over $50,000, and Mr. Anderson esteemed Kent so highly that besides making him executor he left him a legacy of $5,000. This estate appears to have become badly tangled, and the heirs have taken proceedings to force Kent to account. Ex-Justice Nathaniel H. Clement is referee in the case.

Kent was married two years ago, and has a child. He has a mother and two sisters. A few years ago he was a struggling lawyer, with but few clients, and some of the leading men in Plymouth Church did their best to throw cases in his way. Among them was the Rev. Howard S. Bliss, then assistant pastor, who regarded Kent as a deserving man and did what he could to help him along. It is due to this that Kent succeeded in getting a considerable practice. It is said that the proceedings taken by Mrs. McCord were begun only after pressure had been brought to bear on Kent by the officials of Plymouth Church, without success.

Kent was locked up last night in Raymond Street Jail.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

Following is a list of reappraisements of merchandise made after hearings by General Appraisers individually:

17,008.—Jewelry, from H. Hirschinger, Nuremberg, Nov. 8, 1897. Diadems, 7,805, gold, entered at 23.60 marks per dozen. Oberarmbander, 7,765, gold, entered at 25.60 marks per dozen. Unterarmbander, 7,766, gold, entered at 19.20 marks per dozen. Unterarmbander, 294, entered at 7.50 marks per dozen. Oberarmbander, 294, gold, entered at 9.60 marks per dozen. Discounts, 50 per cent. and 5 per cent. No advance.

17,032.—Precious stones, cut, from A. Fischer, Antwerp, Dec. 3, 1897. Brilliants, entered at 115 francs per karat. No advance.

17,066.—Prepared vegetables, from ———, Palermo, Oct. 28, 1897. Artichokes, in tins, entered at £1 10s per 100 tins. No advance.

16,872.—Hides of cattle, raw, from Gustave Schwab & Co., Paris, Sept. 29, 1897. Salted calfskins, entered at 140 francs per 100 kilos. No advance.

6,615, 6,570, &c.—Hides of cattle, from O. Goldschmidt, Paris, Sept. 15, &c., 1897. Green-salted cowhides, entered at 7¼ and 7¾ cents per pound. No advance. Ditto, No. 2, entered at 6¾ and 6⅞ cents per pound. No advance. Green-salted bull hides, entered at 6½ cents per pound. No advance. Same, No. 2, entered at 6⅜ cents per lb. No advance. Green-salted calfskins, entered at 9¼ to 12¼ cents per pound. No advance.

843.—O. P., Philadelphia. Toys, ornaments, &c., from William Dressel, Sonneberg, Sept. 9, 1897, entered at various prices. No advance. Deduction of 5 per cent. commission added on invoice and deducted on entry, allowed.

849 and 268.—O. P., Philadelphia. Cigars, from Neuhaus, Neumann & Co., Havana, Oct. 22, 1897. Rosa Stgo. Celestiales, 1-40, entered at 110, Spanish gold, per 1,000. No advance. Exquisitos, 1-40, entered at 100, Spanish gold, per 1,000. No advance. Discount, 2½ per cent. Dilettantis Reg. Reine, chiser, 1-10, entered at 29, Spanish gold, per 1,000. No advance. Add cases and shipping and stamps.

[illegible] Philadelphia.—Quality 150, serviatteo, 262-26, [illegible], entered at 8.65. Advanced to 8.90 francs per dozen. Quality 100-223, Nappas, 72, 185, entered at 3.55. Advanced to 4.05 francs per meter. Add for folding and packing one-half of 1 per cent. Discount, 6 per cent.

The following reappraisements were made by boards collectively:

4,664, 16,626, 4,665, 16,670.—Marble mosaic cubes, from Kiefe Brothers, Caudry, Oct. 6, 1897. Rouge cuit, 19x19x19, entered at 30 francs per 100 kilos. Jaune de Lyon, 19x19x19, entered at 24 francs per 100 kilos. Vert de Trojus, 19x19x12, entered at 40 francs per 100 kilos. Blanc, 19x19x12, entered at 30 francs per 100 kilos. Entered discount 30 per cent., advanced to a discount of 25 per cent., packed.

4,599, 16,339.—Hides of cattle, raw, from Gebruder Henmann & Menke, Anvers, Sept. 3, 1897. Calfskins, trimmed, entered at 114 francs per 100 kilos. No advance. Ditto, heads on, entered at 106 francs per kilo. No advance. Calfskins, trimmed, entered at 125 francs per kilo. No advance.

4,590, 16,418.—Hides of cattle, from Gustave Schwab & Co., Paris, Aug. 26, 1897. Salted calf skins, entered at 120 francs per 100 kilos. No advance.

4,689, 16,766.—Skins dressed and finished, from [illegible] Blumenthal & Co., Milano, Oct. 30, 1897. Lambskins, colored, entered at 25 lire, advanced to 27.50 lire each.

1,019, 4,226, Boston.—Polished granite, from [illegible] Bowers Granite Company, Aberdeen, Sept. 7, 1897. One Hill O'Fare monument, entered at £24. No advance. One Swede monument, entered at £9 10s. No advance. One Swede monument, entered at £21 5s. No advance. One Hill O'Fare monument, entered at £1 13s. No advance. Similar goods, similar prices.

TWO YEARS FOR NORTON.

Claflin, Thayer & Co.'s Employe Pleaded Guilty to Robbing Them.

Harry G. Norton, formerly the confidential bookkeeper for Claflin, Thayer & Co., shoe dealers at 196 Church Street, who was arrested about a week ago on a charge of embezzling from the firm, was sentenced to two years in State prison by Judge Newburger in Part I. of the General Sessions Court yesterday after he had pleaded guilty. Frederick Frambush, Jr., lawyer for the defendant, tried to have sentence suspended in the case, but Claflin, Thayer & Co. would not agree to the proposition, as they say that Norton, although indicted for the larceny of only a small sum, had robbed them of several thousand dollars. Several defalcations have occurred in the establishment, for which no one has heretofore been punished.

Norton was in the employ of the firm for seventeen years. It is said that by falsifying the books he stole $5,350. He fled to Canada, and a few days before his arrest returned to his wife and children in West Hoboken. After his arrest he told a pathetic story of his experiences in Canada. He said that he had nearly starved, and that for three days he had had nothing to eat but rolls of bread.

Broker Hathaway Pardoned.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—The action of the Executive Council last week in recommending pardon and release for Welcome H. Hathaway of Fall River, the cotton broker, convicted in 1896 of making false entries, has met with the Governor's approval. Hathaway will be released to-morrow.

TO TEACH GEOLOGY IN CHINA.

Dr. Noah F. Drake Appointed Professor in Tien-Tsin University.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—Dr. Noah Fields Drake, a graduate student in geology at Stanford University since 1896, has accepted a position in the Tien-Tsin University, China, and will leave here for the Orient on the 1st of February. He will be Major Professor of Mining Engineering and Geology.

Dr. Drake came from Cincinnati, Ark. He took the degree of civil engineer in the Arkansas Industrial University in 1888. Following that he was connected for four years with the State Geological Surveys of Texas and Arkansas, and also worked on the United States Geological Survey as geologist and surveyor. After a year's work here he took his A. B. degree in geology, the following year received the degree of A. M., and last May the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

EXCURSIONS.

Mexico and California

Special trains, consisting of sleeping, dining, library and observation cars, (the latter having open glass ends and attached to rear of trains) forming veritable hotels on wheels, will leave New York and the eastern cities frequently during January and February for Mexico, or Mexico and California combined. Other tours to California, Florida, Jamaica, Europe, Hawaii, Japan, China, Around the World, etc.

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SPEND CHRISTMAS AT NIAGARA FALLS.
Grand Holiday Excursion via
WEST SHORE RAILROAD,
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Trains foot of Franklin Street 10:00 A. M., 5:45, 7:30, and 8:00 P. M. From West 42d Street 10:15 A. M., 6:00, 7:45, and 8:15 P. M. Tickets at 113, 363, 671, 942 Broadway, New York, and 338, 339, and 726 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

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TWO GREAT CLEARANCE DAYS.

Come early and don't run the chance of missing some of our unprecedented offerings. Everything must go, and will go in these two days, regardless of cost or value. All our Sterling Silver Novelties will positively be sacrificed at less than one-half our former low prices. Sterling silver dressing combs, large size, 34c., reduced from 75c. Sterling silver hair brushes, full size, beautiful pattern, $1.89, worth $4.50. Sterling silver blotters, large handles, 47c., worth $1.50. Sterling silver cold cream jars, 12½c., worth 48c. All our Paris jewelry, unique in the city, is also doomed! You can carry it away almost for nothing. Unprecedented cut prices in bracelets, brooches, scarfpins, hatpins, lorgnette chain, watches, belts, buckles, most exclusive designs, from 12½ to 20c., formerly 50 to 75c.

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CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; will assist with other work; no washing; city reference. Call for two days at 138 West 33d St., first floor.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—As first-class kitchenmaid; best city references. 219 East 22d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; knows his business thoroughly and is first class; personal references; single; age, 40; city or country. Coachman, 158 East 38th St.

COACHMAN.—Just disengaged; can give personal reference from last employer; city or country. J. Smith, 178 East 77th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT Home.—I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method; any one who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address,
H. A. GRIPP, German artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 161 Times.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HENRY BISCHOFF and WILLIAM J. BECKER, plaintiffs, against PAUL GROND, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., Nov. 15th, 1897.

STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 280 Broadway, New York City.

To Paul Grond, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of December, 1897, and on that day filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York.—Dated N. Y., Dec. 7th, 1897.

STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 280 Broadway, New York City.
d10-1aw6wTh

HAFKER, HERMAN, and CHRISTOPHER HOLLWEDEL.—The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of HERMAN HAFKER and CHRISTOPHER HOLLWEDEL, individually and as partners, composing the firm of Hafker & Hollwedel, assigned to Charles H. Kranichfeld for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a special term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at Part One thereof, held in and for the City and County of New York, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of February, 1898, at ten and a half o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Charles H. Kranichfeld, assignee of the above-named Herman Hafker and Christopher Hollwedel, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts, and to show cause why the claim of Hedwig Hafker, which has been disputed by the assignee, should not be referred to the referee passing upon the accounts of the assignee.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the [Seal.] State of New York, held at the City and County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of our said Court, this 15th day of December, 1897. HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.

ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Assignee, 132 Nassau Street, New York City.
d16-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—ALLAN J. GRAY, Plaintiff, against RICHMOND BICYCLE COMPANY, Defendant.—Summons—Action No. 2.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 22, 1897.

MERRILL & ROGERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 111 Broadway, New York City.

To defendant Richmond Bicycle Company:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of December, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in said city, on the 18th day of December, 1897.

Yours, &c., MERRILL & ROGERS,
d23-1aw6wTh Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the application of G. W. & C. B. COLTON & COMPANY for leave to change its name.—Notice is hereby given that G. W. & C. B. COLTON & COMPANY, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, and having its principal business office in the City and County of New York, will apply at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1897, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order changing its name from G. W. & C. B. COLTON & COMPANY to COLTON, OHMAN & COMPANY, and that said application will be made upon the petition of the said Company, dated and verified the 15th day of November, 1897, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 17th day of November, 1897.—Dated New York, November 17th, 1897.

[Seal.] G. W. & C. B. COLTON & COMPANY, by AUGUST R. OHMAN, President.

WALTER CARROLL LOW, Attorney for Corporation, 100 Broadway, New York City.
n18-1aw6wTh

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, to all persons interested in the estate of FINN, COLE & CO., assigned to Henry W. Eaton, for the benefit of creditors, send Greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, New York County, to be holden in the County Court House in the City of New York on the 21st day of January, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Henry W. Eaton, assignee of the above named Finn, Cole & Co., insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County [L. S.] ty of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Charles H. Truax, Justice of this Court, the 8th day of December, 1897. HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.

PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for assignee, 154 Nassau Street, Tribune Building, New York City.
d9-1aw7wTh

REISENBERG, FRANCIS S.—The people of the State of New York to all persons interested in the estate of FRANCIS S. REISENBERG, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court of New York at a Special Term, Part II., at the Chambers thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of February, 1898, at 10:30 A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Louis J. Vorhaus, assignee of above-named FRANCIS S. REISENBERG, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of New York to be hereto affixed. Witness, [Seal.] Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, Justice of the said Supreme Court of New York, this eleventh day of November, 1897. HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.

EUGENE COHN, Att'y for Assignee, 99 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
n25-1aw6wTh

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.
Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ANTON, MAUDE BURRAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MAUDE BURRAS ANTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Dill, Seymour & Kellogg, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of June, 1897. JAMES F. ANTON, Executor. DILL, SEYMOUR & KELLOGG, Attorneys for Executor, 27 Pine Street, N. Y. City.
[illegible]-1aw6mTh&ad

BRIARLY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE BRIARLY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ennever & Trautmann, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. EDWARD WILLIS, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 132 Nassau St., New York City.
s23-1aw6mTh

FORTWENGLER, ADELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELE FORTWENGLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 3 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of May, next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of November, 1897.

ACHILLE FORTWENGLER, Administrator.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York.
n4-1aw6mTh

HEROY, JAMES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES H. HEROY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Lafayette Place, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of January next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of June, 1897. WILLIAM W. HEROY, CHAS. P. PEIRCE, Executors. NILES & JOHNSON, Attorneys for Executors, 11 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
jy1-1aw6mTh

MURRAY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN MURRAY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William R. Baird, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of August, 1897.

EMMA M. MURRAY, Executrix.
WILLIAM R. BAIRD, Attorney for Executrix, 271 Broadway, New York City.
au5-1aw6mTh

OFFERMAN, ANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA OFFERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next, 1898.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. CARSTEN F. OFFERMAN, Administrator. HOLM & SMITH, Attorneys for the Administrator, 61-65 Park Row, New York City.
s23-1aw6mTh

PARKER, ANNA R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. J. H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA R. PARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 85 Grand Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of November, 1897. JEREMIAH RICHARDS, Administrator of the estate of Anna R. Parker, dec'd. HENRY C. WHITE, Attorney for Administrator, 31 Nassau St., New York City.
n25-1aw6mTh

PARKER, FORREST H., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FORREST H. PARKER, Jr., late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, The Produce Exchange Bank, No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1897. FORREST H. PARKER, Administrator.
s30-1aw6mTh

PLUNKETT, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PLUNKETT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of her attorney, Francis T. Garrettson, No. 26 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1897. MARY ANN LARKIN, Executrix. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney for Executrix, 26 Broad Street, New York City.
s30-1aw6mTh

REISS, NANCY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Babette Eichenbronner, Max Lehman, Otto Lehman, Karl Lehman, Betty Lehman, Clara Frank, Sigmund Lehman, Moritz Lehman, Adolph Lehman, and Samuel Lehman of full age, and Josef Lehman and Pauline Lehman, infants over fourteen years of age, The Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids of New York City, The Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New York, The Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, The Home for Aged of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith at Yonkers, N. Y., The United Hebrew Charities of the City of New York, and Aaron Rossman as President of the Jewish Congregation at Wiesenbronn, Germany, and to all persons interested in the estate of NANCY REISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 8th day of February, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Marx Reiss, Albert Höchster, and Moses Höchster, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 16th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
MAURICE RAPP, Attorney for Executors, 187 Broadway, N. Y.
d23-1aw6wTh&23

RIVARA, GIUSEPPE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GIUSEPPE RIVARA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward S. Rapallo, No. 66 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of February next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of August, 1897. MARY VALENTE, JOHN RIVARA, Executors. EDWARD S. RAPALLO, Attorney for Executors, 66 Broadway, New York City.
au19-1aw6mTh

SCHMITT, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SCHMITT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Simpson & Werner, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1897. JOHN WEBER, JACOB E. McMICHAEL, Executors. SIMPSON & WERNER, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall Street, N. Y.
o21-1aw6mTh

TALLMAN, DANIEL S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL S. TALLMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Hatch & Foote, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1897. CHARLES T. AUSTIN, EDWIN S. NEWTON, Executors. WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Attorney for Executors, 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
n11-1aw6mTh

WILMERDING, MARIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William E. Wilmerding, Mary A. Wilmerding, Alice, Tracy Wilmerding Coudert, send greeting:

Whereas, Alice Moore of the City of New York and Mary W. Cramer of Troy, New York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the fifth day of June, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MARIA WILMERDING, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 11th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
CHAS. DE KAY TOWNSEND, Attorney for Petitioners, 39 Liberty Street, New York City, New York.
d16-1aw6wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WOOD, AMBROSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMBROSE WOOD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. [illegible] Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of June, 1897. WM. H. LANDON, JOHN J. DUFFEY, Executors.
[illegible]

REFEREES' NOTICES.

FIFTH AVENUE.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—ELIZA J. PARSONS, plaintiff, against GEORGE B. PARSONS and ELIZABETH W. PARSONS, his wife, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of November, 1897, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the first day of December, 1897, I, the undersigned referee, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the twenty-third day of December, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All George B. Parsons' and Elizabeth W. Parsons, his wife, right, title, interest, claim, and demand whatsoever at law or in equity, whether on 25 April, 1895, vested in possession or in the remainder or which may have or might hereafter become vested in the said George B. Parsons, by virtue of any contingency whatsoever, of, in, and to all those premises as follows: All that certain lot of land situated in the City of New York, and bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Fifth Avenue, distant twenty-seven feet five inches north of the northerly side of Forty-second Street, running thence northerly along the easterly side of the Fifth Avenue thirty-seven feet; thence easterly and parallel with Forty-second Street one hundred and eight feet, thence southerly and parallel with the Fifth Avenue thirty-seven feet, and thence westerly and parallel with Forty-second Street one hundred and eight feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 1, 1897.

THEODORE CONNOLY, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.
d2-2aw3wM&Th&d23

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ALASKA.
The JOSEPH LADUE
Gold Mining and Development Company
OF YUKON,
Having purchased the steamship
"MORGAN CITY,"
announces that she will sail from New York for Alaska as soon as she can be refurnished and provisioned, probably not later than January 15th. She will land passengers for the Yukon Gold Fields at Dyea or Skaguay early in March, at the right time for most easily crossing either the Chilkoot or the White Pass route.
Passengers by this vessel can reach Klondike early in May.
The "Morgan City" will run between Seattle and Dyea until the end of May; thereafter between Seattle and St. Michaels, where she will connect with our river steamboats, the fastest and most comfortable on the Yukon.
Capt. R. A. Talbot,
for many years a leading steamboat owner and operator on the Upper Missouri, takes personal charge of our Yukon River steamboats.
Low rates for passage and freight will be quoted at our offices,
20 NASSAU STREET, New York,
but immediate application must be made by any one desiring to avail themselves of this opportunity, as the "Morgan City" will sail immediately she is refitted.
MR. JOSEPH LADUE
will give advice as to best outfit and equipment.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Trave, Tu., Jan. 11, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 22, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Jan. 25, 9 AM | Trave, Tu., Mch. 1, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb. 8, 9 AM | Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 AM
Kaiser Wm. der Grosse, Tues., Jan. 4, 2 P. M.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
†Kais. W. II., Dc. 30, 10 AM | †F. Bism'k, Jan. 22, 10 AM
*Normannia, Jan. 4, 10 AM | †Kais. W. II., Feb. 5, 10 AM
†Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM | *Norman'a, Feb. 12, 10 AM
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Feb. 26, 9 AM | Normannia, Mh. 24, 9 AM
Twin Screw Mail Service N. Y.-Hamburg direct.
Palatia, Jan. 1, Noon. | Prussia, Jan. 8, 7 A. M.
First cab., $60 up; second class, $40; steerage, $32.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. PAUL......Dec. 29 | PARIS......Jan. 19
ST. LOUIS......Jan. 5 | ST. LOUIS......Jan. 26
NEW YORK......Jan. 12 | NEW YORK......Feb. 2

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Sailing every Wednesday.
Kensington, Dc. 29, 10 AM | Southwark, Jan. 12, noon
West'land, Jan. 5, noon | Berlin, Jan. 19, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

Winter Cruise TO THE Orient.
BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA
OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Leaving New York January 27, 1898, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga, (Granada, Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Bizerta, (Tunis,) Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem and Dead Sea,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Canea, (Crete,) Palermo, Naples, Genoa. Duration, 60 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.
For further particulars apply to
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

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Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Morton St.
La Normandie....Dec. 25 | La Gascogne....Jan. 15
La Champagne....Jan. 1 | La Normandie....Jan. 22
La Bretagne......Jan. 8 | La Champagne....Jan. 29
1st-class passage N. Y.-Paris $80, and upwards.
Gen'l Ag'cy for U. S. and Can. 3 Bowling Green, N. Y.
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TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Lucania, Dec. 25, 6:30 AM | Umbria, Jan. 15, 10:30 AM
Etruria, Jan. 1, noon | Servia, Jan. 22, 1 P. M.
Aurania, Jan. 8, 1 P. M. | Campania, Jan. 29, 11 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Majestic, Dec. 29, Noon | Majestic, Jan. 26, Noon
Germanic, Jan. 5, Noon | Germanic, Feb. 2, Noon
Teutonic, Jan. 12, Noon | Teutonic, Feb. 9, Noon
Britannic, Jan. 19, Noon | Britannic, Feb. 16, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45, North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
DORIC, via Honolulu..........Dec. 28, 1 P. M.
CHINA..........Jan. 6, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu..........Jan. 15, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu..........Jan. 25, 1 P. M.
COPTIC..........Feb. 3, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change.
Superb Passenger Accommodations.
Reduced Winter Excursion Rates Now in Effect.
Seminole, Sat., Dec. 25 | Algonquin, Wed., Dec. 29
Iroquois, Mon., Dec. 27 | Comanche, Fri., Dec. 31
From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.) 3 PM.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cen. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
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T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

For $490
You can leave NEW YORK by the [illegible] Feb. [illegible], [illegible]
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 Broadway, New York,
or any of their Offices, Branches, or Agencies in the United States and Canada.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 and 11 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher Street, every week day at 6 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.
8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—1:20 P. M. week-days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.
CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week-days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.
Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and Whitehall Terminal.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after Nov. 14th, 1897.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c. 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:30, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.
FOR LAKEWOOD.
4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:30, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.
For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 5:38 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
[From foot of Liberty St.]
Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:30, 3:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:30, 3:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:30 A. M., 1:00, 4:30, 5:00, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL.
[illegible]
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 158 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

WHERE WILL YOU GO THIS WINTER? | **WHY NOT TRY** | **California or Mexico?**
THE LUXURIOUS
"Sunset Limited"
Now runs semi-weekly between CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, and SAN FRANCISCO.
Via Chicago & Alton R. R.—St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern R. R.—Texas & Pacific R. R. and Southern Pacific R. R.
For full information, free illustrated pamphlets, maps and time-tables, also lowest rates, sleeping-car tickets, and baggage checked, apply to 349 Broadway, 261 Broadway, or 391 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.
[illegible]
NEW ORLEANS, [illegible]
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light. Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way; 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.
"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All-through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:
8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:35 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. No extra fare. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.
8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily, 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Chicago 9:00 A. M.
10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS.—Daily, except Sunday, for Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.
1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. [illegible]
1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily.—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, [illegible]
3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, [illegible]
5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily.—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route [illegible]
6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily.—For Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.
6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily.—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and except Saturday night Ottawa.
7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily.—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.
9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily. Sleeping car passengers only [illegible]
9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily.—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, [illegible]
12.10 Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Through points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday [illegible]
9:10 A. M. and 3:22 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:20 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
[illegible]
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 25 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., 126 Lexington Av. and 158th Street, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "700 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
Time table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM
Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:10, 6:40 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.
*11:50 A. M., 12:00 M. daily,
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:20, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
*12:50, 1:10 P. M. Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and intermediate points.
*1:20, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions, chair-car for Wilkesbarre.
*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
*3:50, 4:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair car to Bethlehem.
*4:50, 5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*6:00, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.
*8:00, 8:25 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried.
*8:20, 8:45 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, and NIAGARA FALLS, and all points west. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points as follows: *8:20, 8:50 A. M., *6:00, *10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:30, 2:40, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 187 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OSWEGO, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OWEGO, ITHACA, GENEVA, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (cafe car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OSWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS. Vestibuled Express. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points west.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points west.
8:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo at 8:00 A. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OSWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, AND OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St.; 235 Columbus Av., New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables and information at all offices. Westcott Express Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrive Buffalo 9:00 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 6:55 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago.
7:45 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Chicago and the West. Café Library Car.
8:45 P. M.—Chicago and Cincinnati Vestibuled Limited daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway; 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St.; Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., and 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express Company will check baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

WOMAN KILLED AT A FIRE

Mrs. Freda Schlintz Suffocated While Making Her Way to the Roof of a Burning Building.

SEVERAL TENANTS RESCUED

Daughters of the Dead Woman, Deserted by the Men of the House, Could Not Save Their Mother—Firemen Did Heroic Work.

Mrs. Freda Schlintz, a crippled woman, fifty-three years old, was suffocated early yesterday morning while attempting to escape from the fifth floor of the apartment house at 235 East Ninety-fifth Street, where a fire was in progress. A number of other tenants narrowly escaped with their lives, being rescued by police and firemen.

The fire was discovered by Patrolman Mahoney shortly after 3 o'clock on the ground floor, of a candy store owned by Morris Worfhill. A lot of Christmas greens had caught fire from a gas jet. In a moment the entire window was a mass of flames. The policeman rapped for assistance and turned in an alarm. Meantime Policemen Curley and Dreyfus ran up and attempted to gain an entrance to the building, but the smoke had become so dense that this was impossible. They made sufficient noise, however, to arouse all the tenants. Running into the adjoining building, at 237, they made their way to the roof. By this time the entire building was filled with smoke and the tenants were in a panic.

The fire patrol was first to arrive, but was unable to get into the building on account of the smoke. Escape for the tenants by means of the stairway had been cut off, and many of them rushed to the roof and the rear fire-escape. Fire Patrolmen Kelley, Leonard, and Cleveland took the same route as the policemen, and reached the roof, Cleveland taking a small stepladder with him, which he had found on a landing. They soon heard cries of "Help!" coming from the rear fire-escape. Cleveland, with the stepladder threw himself full length face downward, and his feet were held by one of the other firemen.

Woman and Child Saved.

The three policemen caught the feet of the second fireman while Cleveland let himself down over the edge of the building suspended at full length, and holding the ladder in front of him. Mrs. Minnie Strauss and her daughter, the latter clutching a little doll, were on the fire-escape. The fireman lowered the ladder so that Mrs. Strauss could grasp it, and then told her to climb up on it. She did this, and her child followed.

Meanwhile the wildest excitement prevailed among the tenants in the burning building. Andrew Weidman, the owner of the building, an invalid, who lives immediately above the candy store, was in bed, unable to move. His son rushed to the bedside of his father, pulled him out, and dragged him up through the scuttle to the roof. The other tenants also made for the scuttle, and the little room at the foot of the stairs leading to the roof soon became so jammed that they could not move.

Among them were Mrs. Schlintz and her two daughters, Mrs. Engel and Josephine Schlintz. Mrs. Schlintz's legs were broken some time ago, and being an unusually heavy woman, she could not move about rapidly. Her daughter Josephine stood on top of the stairs at the roof entrance and Mrs. Engel remained at the bottom, and while one pulled on the arms of her mother, the other one pushed her. All the men in the house had deserted the struggling women.

Daughters Attempt Rescue.

Mrs. Engel, realizing that she and her sister could not alone be of assistance to their mother, ran back into the hallway and lighted the gas to see what could be done. While she was gone the smoke had become so dense that her sister had to let go of her mother's hands, and Mrs. Schlintz fell back to the floor. Mrs. Engel, to save herself, had to desert her mother, and made her way back to the rear fire-escape, where she remained until the fire was out.

The firemen made short work of the fire down stairs, and Fireman Cleveland, after doing all he could on the roof, started down into the building by way of the scuttle. At the bottom of the steps his foot touched the body of the woman. He summoned aid, but Mrs. Schlintz was already dead, her face as black as coal. All of the frightened tenants were cared for temporarily by neighbors.

Charles Neidinger, who lives on the fourth floor, had his head cut by glass which fell from an upper window. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

The damage to the building is estimated at $1,000, while the candy stock suffered a loss of $500.

VERDICT FOR TALLY-HO VICTIM.

Counsel for the Long Island Road Will Move to Set it Aside.

The jury in the damage suit brought by John J. Lewis against the Long Island Railroad for injuries sustained in the tally-ho disaster on the Merrick Road, last Decoration Day, yesterday rendered a verdict of $1,000 damages for the plaintiff. Discoveries made by William J. Kelly, counsel for the railroad, lead to the belief that the verdict may be set aside. Mr. Kellly says that he is investigating a rumor that two of the jurors, Peters and Thurber, went down to the scene of the disaster on Sunday last and looked over the ground. According to the story told to Mr. Kelly, they questioned the residents, and elicited all the facts they could get concerning the accident.

Mr. Kelly said yesterday he was not sure of all his facts, but that if the jurors had done all that was reported to him, it was ground for setting aside the verdict. However innocently done, he added, it was contempt of court, to say the least.

DRUG-STORE ROBBERS CAUGHT.

Mills and Powers Confess that They Committed the Crime.

Capt. McClusky has two prisoners at headquarters who, he says, held up and robbed Harry Davidson, the clerk in the drug store at Pike and Madison Streets, on Sunday night. The prisoners are "Sammy" Mills, twenty-four years old, an ex-convict, and Frank Powers, twenty-six years old. The prisoners were caught in Catharine Street early yesterday morning, and taken to Headquarters. Mills's picture was found to be in the Rogues' Gallery. Powers had a bullet wound in his right leg.

Mills and Powers both made a confession to Capt. McClusky. They admitted that they robbed the drug store, and said that Stack, who was arrested by the Madison Street police, had nothing to do with it. Powers said that he had suggested the robbery and had pointed the revolver in the clerk's face, while Mills took the money. Mills ran out and Powers followed him, firing three shots in the air to scare the crowd that was following them. They divided the $20 and separated. Powers accounted for the bullet wound in his leg by saying that he had accidentally shot himself in the leg while at a friend's house in Brooklyn. Mills corroborated Powers's statement in every particular.

Charles Butler's Will.

The will of Charles Butler, the wealthy philanthropist who died last week, was presented for probate in the Surrogate's office by Mr. Willard Parker Butler yesterday. Mr. Butler's will, after directing the payment of his debts, funeral expenses, and any and all outstanding obligations to the University of the City of New York and the Union Theological Seminary, leaves all of his property to his daughter, Miss Emily Ogden Butler, and appoints her his sole executrix. The absence of public benefactions in this will is not unexpected, in view of the fact that Mr. Butler gave large sums to the educational institutions named during his lifetime. All incompleted payments of amounts which Mr. Butler had pledged for specific purposes in the University and the Theological Seminary will be taken care of by Miss Butler exactly as her father had planned.

Mrs. E. W. Milligan Not Dead.

Edward W. Milligan, the electrical engineer who died of heart failure at his home in Brooklyn, and was buried in Greenwood Cemetery last Tuesday, left a wife, a son, and two daughters. The statement that Mrs. Milligan died some time ago was erroneous.

DEATH DUE TO HEART DISEASE.

Suspicions of Murder in the Case of Arthur Maurice, a Wealthy Broker, Dispelled.

Suspicion of murder was aroused yesterday in regard to the death of Arthur Maurice, who died suddenly at the Hotel Winthrop, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, some time in the early morning. Mr. Maurice, with his wife, son, and daughter, has lived in the Winthrop for more than ten years. He was sixty-eight years old, very deaf, and suffered periodically from vertigo.

Tuesday night, after an evening at whist with some other guests of the hotel, Mr. Maurice bade his wife good-night at midnight and retired. It was his habit to sleep with his door unlocked, because his deafness prevented him hearing a call. At 8 A. M. yesterday Mrs. Maurice went to awaken him, and found him dead on the floor. The gas was yet lighted, and he was only partially undressed. He was lying on his face, with his head half in and half out of the clothes closet. When the body was lifted to the bed by the men who answered Mrs. Maurice's cry for help it was seen that the face was covered with blood.

Dr. W. H. Olyer of 216 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street was called. He said that death was undoubtedly due to apoplexy, and the wounds on the face were caused by falling against the sharp edges of the sliding door case of the closet. He could not give a certificate of death, and told the hotel people that the Coroners' office must be informed. An employe of the hotel ran to the sidewalk and told a policeman on post that Mr. Maurice had been found with his face smashed in, and that a bloody hammer lay beside his body when it was found.

The story was not long in spreading. Police Captain Devery of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station sent a couple of policemen in uniform to see that no one removed anything from the room, detailed two detectives to find out the facts in the matter, and, as a precautionary measure, took the hotel night elevator man to the police station on suspicion.

When Coroner Hoeber arrived, at 4:55 P. M., it took him less than ten minutes to confirm Dr. Olyer's diagnosis. Mrs. Maurice said that the hammer, which was really found on the top shelf of the clothing closet, had been there for years, and examination showed that it was not blood stained. The detectives had previously reported that they found nothing suspicious. The room was in perfect order, and in Mr. Maurice's pockets were $700 in cash, a check for $3,300, and the jewelry he usually wore. Coroner Hoeber instructed his assistant, Dr. Schultz, to make an autopsy and to give the necessary certificate of death, and told Capt. Devery to release the elevator man.

Dr. Schultz performed an autopsy last night. He found that Maurice had suffered from a chronic disease of the arteries of the heart, which weakened the muscular tissue about the heart. The immediate cause of death was a rupture of this tissue, large enough to put a finger in. Death, in the physician's opinion, had been instantaneous.

Mr. Maurice was a stock broker, and a member of the Stock Exchange since Nov. 8, 1864. He was born in England, and came to New York in 1850. For many years he had an office with Howell & Co. at 18 New Street, and about a year ago, when the firm went out of business, he took an office with John Wallace in the Manhattan Life Building. He had practically retired from business, and was reported to be well-to-do.

LEGAL NOTES.

ESTATE OF TESTAMENTARY TRUSTEES.—Abraham Wing, who died in 1873, by his will gave a portion of the income of his estate to his widow, Frances A., for life, and the income of a specific share of the residue to each of his two daughters for life, with remainders over to their children, in such terms that the remainders vested, at the testator's death, in the grandchildren in being at that time, as tenants common, subject to the outstanding life estates, with a postponement of distribution dependent upon the death of the widow. The Court of Appeals, upholding judgment of the third Appellate Division, which affirmed a decree of the Surrogate of Warren County, stating and settling the accounts of Stephen Brown and Dwight Merriman, as trustees, holds that the estate vested in the grandchildren drew to it their parents' share in the income in case of the death of the testator's children, the widow still living; and if a grandchild whose remainder was vested died, his share in such income passed to his personal representative. The presence in the will of an imperative power of sale to the executors to be exercised at a future time, it was held, did not necessarily prevent a vesting, especially when it was apparent from the other provisions of the will that it was intended that the estate should vest presently. The Court held also that when a devise or bequest was made to a class, as to children of children, the class would, in the absence of a definite intention disclosed by the will, be ascertained and determined as of the death of the testator; and if the estate then vested, it vested in the individual beneficiaries as tenants in common.

⁂

THE TITLE WAS GOOD.—W. Brokaw, after having contracted to purchase real estate in this city from J. Duffy, refused to accept the title, on the ground that he had been informed that Bernard McKenna, from whom Duffy brought the property, was insane. He found a lis pendens filed in a proceeding to have McKenna adjudged a lunatic. That proceeding resulted in a finding by a Sheriff's jury that McKenna was a lunatic and of unsound mind. The finding, however, was set aside by the Court, with leave to apply for a new commission, on the ground that the evidence of certain physicians had not been allowed to have its full and proper effect with the jury. After a new commission had been refused, on the ground that the alleged lunatic was not within the jurisdiction of the Court, the lis pendens was canceled. In an action by Brokaw to recover back moneys paid at the time of the execution of the contract, Justice Bookstaver has given judgment for the defendant, holding that when the lis pendens was canceled it ceased to be statutory notice to purchasers, and the contingency that a new commission might be applied for at a future time was of no importance, there being no evidence that McKenna was insane at the time he deeded this property to Duffy, nor sufficient to create a reasonable doubt as to his sanity at that time.

⁂

CONSTRUCTION OF WILL.—Mathilda E. Coddington, who died in 1882, by her will, made in 1869, gave a one-fifth share of certain property in Wall Street to each of her five children for life, with remainder over to their issue, if any. Jefferson Coddington, one of the children of the testatrix, died before her, leaving issue. By a codicil, executed after Jefferson's death, the testatrix gave his share in equal parts to her four surviving children for life. In an action by Mathilda E. Goodwin, as surviving executrix, to procure a judicial construction of the will, the Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge Gray, has reversed the judgment below which decided that the remainders given by the original will to the children of Jefferson were divested by the codicil, and holding that the testatrix did not intend to revoke that part of her will in which she devised to the children of Jefferson, remainders limited upon his life estate, and that the effect of the codicil was to substitute, after his death, the four surviving children, his brothers and sister, to the life estate devised to him by the will, but that the remainders to the children of Jefferson were not divested.

⁂

REAL ESTATE PURCHASED WITH PENSION MONEYS.—George W. Van Hise, a veteran of the late war, purchased in 1882, for $600, a house and lot in the Village of Greenbush, with pension moneys received by him. Though the property thus purchased was used as a home by the pensioner and his family, and was therefore exempt from taxation, until the amendment of the law by the last Legislature, Van Hise continued for many years to pay the taxes assessed upon the property. When his attention was called to the fact of the exemption, he instituted proceedings to have refunded by the Board of Supervisors of Van Rensselaer County the moneys illegally assessed and collected by the county. County Judge Nason, though holding that the payment must be deemed to have been made under a mistake of law, and therefore not recoverable back from the county, decides that the statutory exemption should be liberally construed, and the application has been granted so far as to direct a refunding of taxes paid during the past six years, without interest.

Judge Tenney's Will Filed.

The will of the late Judge Asa W. Tenney was filed for probate yesterday in the Kings County Surrogate's office. The estate is estimated at $80,000, real and personal. The will leaves $240 a year to the testator's sister, Mrs. Julia D. Durant of Montpelier, Vt., and to her son, Paul Durant, he leaves his watch and chain. A portrait of Daniel Webster is bequeathed to the Long Island Historical Society. The remainder of the estate is left to the widow, Mrs. Mary Tenney, who is named as executrix.

Saks & Co.

NEW YORK STORE, Broadway & 34th St., Cor. 31st St. | BROOKLYN STORES, Fulton St. & [illegible] Ave.

Useful Holiday Gifts.

Smoking Jackets, $5 to $40.
Dressing Gowns, $5 to $35.
Lounging Robes, $5 to $30.
Bath Robes, $3 to $20.
Silk Mufflers, $1 to $7.
Umbrellas, $1.50 to $15.
Walking Sticks, $1 to $3.50.
Gloves, $1 to $5.
Neckwear, 50c. to $3.50.
Dress Shields, $1.50 to $2.50.
Fancy Night Shirts, $1 to $3.50.
Pajamas, $1.50 to $12.
Dress Suit Cases, $5.50 and up.
Jewelry, Plated and Solid.
Mackintoshes, $4.50 to $40.
Suspenders, 50c. to $5.
Handkerchiefs, Linen, 25c. & up.
Handkerchiefs, Silk, 50c. & up.

Twenty-five per cent. discount, this week only, on House Coats, Dressing Gowns, and Lounging and Bath Robes.

Don't loose sight of the sale of $25, $28 and $30 Kersey Overcoats for $20, and $18, $20, $22 and $25 Business Suits for $15.

If you need clothes, or are thinking of remembering some one who does, here is a chance that does not occur every day.

Fancy border silk Handkerchiefs, special, 35c.; regular 50c. value.
100 dozen of $1.00 and $1.50 Neckwear to close at 50c.

Open Evenings until Christmas.

BROADWAY, Cor. 31st St.

RICHARDSON'S MONEY GONE

Most of It Lost by the Infatuated Old Man by Speculation in Wall Street.

ONLY REMNANTS WERE LEFT

Millions Sunk in the Last Few Years—Efforts to Provide for Wife and Children Against Gambling Uncertainty.

As the sifting and probing into the affairs of the late Joseph Richardson, builder of the "spite house," goes on, and men who knew the dead man most intimately talk of what they know, the conviction that an enormous fortune gathered by the shrewdness, capacity, and energy of youth and maturity melted under the gaming passion of old age, becomes stronger.

Nobody knows what Mr. Richardson's fortune was at its best. Probably he did not know himself. Even while he was comparatively a young man he took many chances and divided his money among many investments, some good, some bad. When he was past middle life he went into Wall Street and he remained there more than twenty years, one of the most daring and desperate of gamblers.

Homer W. Nichols of R. H. Bissell & Co., who was for twenty-two years Mr. Richardson's confidential business friend, was again before Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday, and was further examined by Mr. Hotchkiss, representing counsel for J. Jaffred Butler, the temporary administrator of the estate. Mr. Nichols is of unimpeachable character, but in his apparently conscientious effort to tell the exact truth and his confusion among the many and complicated transactions of his dead client, his demeanor and actions were much like those of a criminal under cross-examination. His evidence will probably make a plain and coherent story when all in, but, coming as it does in detached bits, it gives from day to day only a vague idea of the facts.

Wall Street Men Talk.

Two or three men from Wall Street who were interested auditors at the examination yesterday talked much more freely than the witness. They said that if Mr. Nichols was asked the proper questions he would say that Mr. Richardson had been for years a daring speculator, and that for several years immediately before his death he had been a constant and heavy loser. Four or five millions of dollars would, they said, be a conservative estimate of his losses in the last ten years.

Mr. Nichols was asked about this after he left the stand. "Mr. Richardson was not an investor," he said. "He was a speculator on margins. He lost enormously in the shrinkage of the last few years."

"Is it not the truth that he tried to protect his children by turning over to them certain securities which he thought were safe, and keeping the other property to himself to play with?" he was asked.

"And his wife, too," Mr. Nichols said, "He tried to take care of his wife, too. That is about correct."

"And isn't it the fact that the something less than a million dollars found since his death constitutes really all that is left of the odds and ends of a once enormous fortune, aside from what was given to the son and daughter?"

Nothing More to be Found.

"I believe that is right, too," Mr. Nichols said. "If there is anything more, nobody has been able to find it and nobody knows where it is. I don't believe the son and daughter know anything more about it than I do."

"What was the foundation of the Richardson fortune?"

"Nobody knows exactly. He told me once that he got his start by a patent on these grates that are used for burning coal. But after that he made a great deal by contracts. He would take a contract for anything, from $10 to $100,000, and he never made an estimate or put a pencil to paper to calculate. He would figure out things in his head in a moment. He made a great deal of money, but no living being knows how much he had when he began to speculate in Wall Street."

From a rough calculation it appears that Mr. Richardson had left with his children a few hundred thousand dollars each, that the remnants of what he had at his death are in the hands of the administrator, amounting to a face value of $750,000, and that the remainder of what he had owned, amounting to something between ten and twenty-five millions, had been squandered in Wall Street.

Securities Given to Della.

Mr. Nichols testified yesterday that in April, 1897, he had delivered 1999 shares of stock of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company and 165 bonds of the Houston and Eastern and Western Texas Railway to Miss Della Richardson. Ten other bonds of the company were given him in trust by Mr. Richardson for Marcus C. Hawley, Edwin Hawley, and Mrs. Richardson. Mr. Richardson then was very ill, and the witness was anxious to get rid of the responsibility of keeping the bonds.

The trend of the testimony indicated that Mr. Nichols had tried to protect Miss and Mrs. Richardson against the speculations of Mr. Richardson, although he did not say so directly.

Marcus C. Hawley, who was present, corrected the evidence of this witness several times, and at last, in answer to suggestions from the Surrogate, said he would take the stand and tell what he knew "to see right done." He refused to talk for publication, but said he knew Mr. Richardson had been a heavy loser in the Street.

Mr. Nichols acknowledged that he told Mrs. Richardson in April, 1897, that her husband was not worth a dollar, and that Mr. Richardson had at that time $200,000 with Bissell & Co. He said he had made the remark in his eagerness to induce her to accept $50,000 for her share of the estate, knowing that she had been left out of the will made in 1894, and being ignorant of the will of 1897, which made provision for her.

The hearing was adjourned until next Monday.

Customs' Board of Classification.

At the request of counsel, representing respectively the Government and the importers the Board of Classification of the General Appraisers has granted fifteen days' time for the parties interested in the "cherries in brandy" case to file briefs. The board will take up to-morrow protests relating to the customs classification of books, papers, wood pulp, and manufactures of leather, including leather gloves.

Stern Brothers

call attention to
Complete and Unbroken Lines of Goods
suitable for
Holiday Presents
in all their Departments
at
Very Attractive Prices
West Twenty-Third Street

GERMAN BOOKS AT BRENTANOS
31 UNION SQUARE

POLICE BOARD MEETING

Hereafter Patrolmen Will Wear Their Night Sticks in Their Belts.

ANNUAL MEDAL FOR BRAVERY

It Is Established by Philip and T. J. Oakley Rhinelander—Janvrin Confesses that He Made a Mistake.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday a letter was read from Philip and T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, to the effect that, expressive of their appreciation of the police force, they desired to present a gold medal each year to the department, to be known as the Rhinelander Medal for valor. The medal is to be awarded to a member of the uniformed force most distinguished for bravery, who shall have performed an act of exceptional valor, at the peril of his own life, and showing a high order of courage. It is to be presented by the Mayor or the President of the Police Board. The board accepted the offer.

The Commissioners passed a resolution congratulating Chief McCullagh and the members of the force on their excellent appearance at the recent review at the Seventh Regiment Armory.

A long discussion arose over President Moss's resolution to abolish the night stick. In introducing the resolution, Mr. Moss said that his position in the matter was misunderstood. "There seems to be an idea brewing," he declared, "that I am against the police, and a feeling of distrust seems to be among the men. I want to correct that impression. Since I have been a Commissioner it has been a pleasure for me to hold sympathetic relations with the men and officers. I appreciate the work of a large number of men in the department. I do not want to discourage them. I want to encourage and sustain them. I have been trying to raise the tone and morales of the force. I have commanded recognition of heroic work done by the department. The unpleasant thing, however, is the appearance of policemen who have a habit of twirling their clubs. These clubs look like cart rungs, and the sight of policemen swinging them on the street corners makes a bad impression. There is a great deal of resentment in the minds of citizens against the disposition to exhibit the night stick this way. I understand the reason that the men carry the stick in their hand is because it is not comfortable to wear it in the belt. It has been said that the night stick is less dangerous than the day stick, yet the argument is advanced that the night stick is the best weapon of execution in bringing highwaymen and robbers to terms."

Patrolman Moran of Commissioner Andrews's office was present. He expressed himself decidedly in favor of the night stick, contending that it was useful in rapping for assistance, and, while more effective than the day stick, was less dangerous as a weapon. Chief McCullagh also declared himself in favor of the night stick. He promised, however, that he would instruct the Police Captains to issue orders that policemen must wear their night sticks in their belts, and on that condition President Moss agreed to table his resolution.

Philip Janvrin, a retired policeman, wrote to the board asking to be reinstated. He was formerly attached to the Tremont Station. About two years ago one of the department horses, named Old Frank, which Janvrin had ridden for ten years, was injured by falling, and had to be shot. Janvrin was attached to the animal and took the matter so much to heart that he asked to be retired. The Commissioners at the time tried to dissuade him from his purpose, but he argued that with Old Frank dead he could be a policeman no longer, and the board retired him. Now he wants to come back. He wrote to the board that he made a mistake, and that he has been unable to get anything to do since. His application was laid over.

THE JOHNSON WILL CASE.

Mr. Condon Denies Munro's Testimony About Father Powers.

Surrogate Arnold continued taking testimony in the contest over the will of Mary Johnson yesterday. G. A. Sacias, a lawyer, was the first witness. He identified a will that had been executed by Mrs. Johnson in 1895, and in which she also leaves all her money to charity. Mr. Sacias was one of the subscribing witnesses. He admitted that he was Condon's friend and wanted to see him win in this case.

Abby O'Connell of 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, testified that she had known Mrs. Johnson forty-nine years.

"Did you ever hear Mrs. Johnson speak about her relations?" asked Mr. Coudert.

"Oh, yes!" exclaimed Miss O'Connell; "she was always talking about them because they were always trying to get money from her. She said she wouldn't leave them a 5-cent piece."

Peter Condon made an emphatic denial of Munro's testimony relating to his (Condon's) part in the alleged loan of $10,000 made by Mrs. Johnson to Father Powers. He admitted, however, having negotiated a loan of $3,000 for Father Power in June, 1895.

An adjournment was then taken until to-day.

Another effort to upset the will of Mrs. Johnson came to light yesterday when the summons and complaint in a suit brought by Charles Shirley and Timothy Donovan was filed in the County Clerk's Office. The defendants in the suit are about forty cousins and relatives of Mrs. Johnson, as well as Father Powers and other legatees under the will of Mrs. Johnson. The plaintiffs, who are cousins of Mrs. Johnson, allege that she was of unsound mind and was unduly influenced by Father Powers, Peter Condon, and others. The complainants ask for the appointment of a receiver, pending the settlement of the suit.

Courthouse Contract Awarded.

The contract for building the new Court House of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court was awarded by the Sinking Fund Commission, at the request of the seven Justices of the division to whom the bids had been referred, to Charles T. Wills for $638,968. This figure covers the entire cost of building and furnishing. There were four lower bids offered, but the Justices advised that they be thrown out on account of their specifying certain quarries for the marble or certain kinds of marble which were not called for in the specifications.

J. P. Morgan Going Abroad.

J. Pierpont Morgan and his son are to sail for Europe next Wednesday. It is not likely that the senior Mr. Morgan will return until the end of Winter.

BRENTANO'S.
OPEN EVENINGS.
BROADWAY AND 16TH ST.

933 BROADWAY.

SHELL!

A superior assortment of only Genuine TORTOISE and AMBER SHELL HAIR ORNAMENTS

Same in fine cut Rhinestone and English Jet; the styles are unique, the shadings in Tortoise shell are of a beautiful coloring. Choice selection of PEARL AND JET NECKLACES.

Goods selected now will be delivered punctually at the desired time.

A. SIMONSON,
933 BROADWAY, 21ST AND 22D STREETS.

EXPLOSION IN A CHANTRY

Stained Glass Windows Shattered in the Little Chapel Attached to Grace Church.

FLASHLIGHT MIXTURE DID IT

A Photographer Was Preparing to Take a Picture of the Place—His Assistant Used a Wrong Ingredient.

About half a dozen of the stained-glass windows in Grace Chantry, the little chapel adjoining Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, on the south side, at Broadway and Tenth Street, were broken by an explosion yesterday morning, arising from the mistake of a photographer's assistant. He used an explosive powder as an ingredient of the magnesia powder which furnishes the illumination for flash-light pictures, and the result was a general surprise.

The photographer, Gustavus W. Pach of Pach Brothers, 935 Broadway, had been engaged by the vicar of Grace Chapel, in East Fourteenth Street, the Rev. George H. Bottome, to take a picture of the chantry for use in the work of the parish, and had placed his camera in the rear, near the windows on the Broadway side, and facing the altar, shortly after 10 o'clock. The only other persons there were Mr. Pach's assistant, and Miss Bertha Thomas, who plays the church chimes, and who was looking over some music books in the front part of the chantry, in preparation for the litany service at noon. The flash-light had been decided on, as the stained windows make the ordinary light in the room poor.

The mixture was placed on the instrument used for the purpose, and lighted. A heavy explosion followed; there was a sound of breaking glass, and a rush of blinding smoke, which filled the chantry, and Miss Thomas escaped in terror through the door leading to the church, in which she found William Robinson, the janitor.

"What's the matter?" he inquired. "It's back in there," said she, pointing to the chantry, from which the smoke poured. Robinson ran in and was greeted by a call for a doctor. Mr. Pach's hand was bleeding from a cut several inches long, where a flying piece of the instrument had struck him. His assistant was standing by in helpless confusion, but unhurt. Pieces had been knocked here and there from the walls, and a number of the stained-glass windows had been ruined by ugly holes.

The janitor summoned an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital, and Mr. Pach was taken thither in order to have his hand dressed. It was found afterward that he was not badly hurt, and he went back to the task of taking pictures some hours afterward, as if nothing unusual had happened.

It will cost about $150 to replace the windows. A member of the firm of Pach Brothers said yesterday that he thought they would have to reimburse the church. The windows were the gift of Miss Catharine Lorillard Wolfe, who built the chantry in 1879.

GUARDIAN FOR YOUNG KEARNY.

Either His Father or the Marquise de Kermel Will Be Appointed.

William H. Corbin yesterday applied to Judge Hudspeth in the Orphans' Court, at Jersey City, for the appointment of Gen. J. Watts Kearny as the legal guardian of his son, J. Watts Kearny, Jr., now confined in the Hudson County Jail as a habitual drunkard, on his father's complaint. William H. Speer, Jr., counsel for young Kearny, opposed the motion. He then asked that the Marquise de Kermel, the young man's aunt, be made his guardian.

"She has great love for him," he added, "which I fear his father has not."

In conclusion he offered to submit evidence to prove that the father was not the proper person to be the son's guardian.

Judge Hudspeth said he was not prepared to go into the matter at length, but counsel might submit affidavits supporting his assertion at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when he would consider them on their merits. He would not hear evidence, however.

Italian Children Made Happy.

About 500 Italian children made the walls of the assembly room in the Italian School at 156 Leonard Street echo with vociferous expressions of joy yesterday afternoon, when George Roan, the janitor, appeared before their enraptured eyes in the guise of Santa Claus. They knew who it was, in spite of the long beard he wore and the sack stuffed with toys that he carried on his back, but this did not lessen their delight at his magnificent, if unusual, appearance, nor their expectation of other pleasures to come, which the advent of the patron saint of Christmas brought to mind. There was a large pine tree in the room, prettily decorated, and bearing attractive fruit of holiday presents. The festival was given under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society, which supports the school. The children sang and recited, and every one of them went away enriched by a toy. The entertainment was in charge of Mrs. E. E. Staats, the principal.

Advance in Rubber Cotton Hose.

The Mechanical Rubber Manufacturers' Association held a meeting at the Astor House yesterday and decided to advance the price of rubber cotton hose 10 per cent.

The cotton hose manufacturers formed a new organization, severing themselves from the older organization. The change is not made for the purpose of a fight, but more closely to unite the cotton hose interests. The officers of the new organization are: President—E. L. Stowe, New York; Vice President—John J. Voorhees, New Jersey; Secretary—Mr. Cole, New York, and Treasurer—C. Jones, New York.

Good nature is often the result of creature comfort; creature comfort adds to the peace of domestic life.

A wise woman buys a man a house coat; $4.75 to $20.

Bath robes, like bathing, come under the head of necessities; $8 to $13.50.

Now-a-days you see nine dress-suit cases to one ordinary bag—whether carried by man or woman; $5 to $25.

Our Opera hats, though made of silk, out-wear "silk hats."

Our price, though only $7, means the usual $10 kind—in fact it's the same hat.

"In a hurry" men may be interested to know that a suit and overcoat were bought here yesterday in 8 minutes.

We don't make to order, but we make to fit.

Evening dress suits—coats silk-faced to the edge; to button holes only; no silk except inside; none at all—serge lined.

Tuxedos — dinner coats; double and single vests.

Boys' dress suits—Eton or Tuxedo; and all the little as well as the big things—everything.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

BISCUIT PRICES ADVANCED.

The Combination Among the Big Cracker Companies Results in an Increase.

That the plan for a consolidation of the chief cracker manufacturing companies of the country is practically an accomplished fact is shown by their announcement of a general and marked advance in the prices of their product. The three largest corporations engaged in the cracker business, the American Biscuit and Manufacturing Company, the New York Biscuit Company, and the United States Biscuit Company, have been negotiating for a combination for some time. Several meetings of the heads of the various concerns interested have been held, and the fact that a combine was likely has been generally known.

The new price list of the American Company, the New York Company, and of Harris & Holmes, of this city, also large manufacturers, show an advance over the lowest prices reached during the rate war, which prevailed some time ago, of as much as 30 per cent. for certain brands. The heaviest increase is in the staple goods. The advance, however, is much less pronounced in the finer grades of goods which are of most common table use, the immediate increases in them being slight.

It was stated at Park & Tilford's yesterday that the rise in the wholesale price of the high-grade biscuits was not enough to affect materially the retail price. In most cases, it was said, the retail prices would not be marked up at all, and the management did not think that the average consumer would ever realize that there had been an advance.

At the offices of the American Biscuit Company and of the New York Biscuit Company the advance in prices was admitted. T. S. Olive, manager of the New York Biscuit Company, said: "It is true that we have put up our prices, but the increase has simply been from figures that were away below the cost of production to something approximating that cost."

It is understood that the plans of the biscuit combine contemplate a consolidation of all the leading manufacturers in a corporation with $55,000,000 capital, of which $25,000,000 is to be preferred and $30,000,000 common stock. The headquarters, it is assumed, will be in this city. The concern would be one of the largest commercial combinations in the country, using over 1,500,000 barrels of flour yearly and employing many thousands of men.

Against an Extra Holiday.

A proposition of the younger element of the Produce Exchange that Dec. 27 as well as Saturday be made a holiday has been defeated by a vote of 408 to 342 members of the Exchange.

There isn't an article that's more acceptable to any gentleman than an Umbrella; you couldn't please him better.

Beginning with our famous "silk knit" with pure taffeta silk cases, at $1.15 each, we grade them by easy steps at $2, $2.50, $3, $4, $5, $6.50 to $10, according to the silk, and whether you want natural wood or fancy trimmed handles. We mark his initials free. Canes, too, 50c. to $5 each.

Might please him as well with a sole leather Suit Case, 22 in. $5, 24 in. $5.50, 26 in. $6.

13th St. store open evenings until Christmas.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO. | Broadway, Corner 13th, Corner Canal, Near Chambers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Holiday EDEN MUSEE Attractions

TIME TABLE.
11 A.M. World in Wax—New Groups
1,2,4,5. Cinematograph—New Views
2:30. Hungarian Band Concerts.
3. Marionettes Christmas Pantomime BLUEBEARD.
8 and 10, Cinematograph—2d Series
8:30. Hungarian Band Concerts.
9. Till's Royal Marionettes in HUMPTY DUMPTY.
To-day every child gets PalmerCox's Brownie book

American. 42d St. & 8th Av. Xmas Day Opening Tel. 3147 38th St. Souvenir Matinée. CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO. in QUEEN'S LACE HANDKERCHIEF. Ev'gs, 8:15. Entire lower floor, 75c. 1st Bal., 50c. 2d Bal., (opera chairs and elevators,) 25c. Wed. mat., 25c. to all parts of theatre. Sat. Mat. lower floor, 50c.; 1st and 2d Bal., 25c. Mats., 2 P. M. Reg. Mat. Prices Sat., Xmas Day. JAN. 3D—IL TROVATORE in English.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK
66TH STREET, NEAR COLUMBUS AVENUE. Championship Hockey Match to-night at 8 o'clock. New York A. C. vs. St. Nicholas.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24TH ST., Near B'way. LAST 2 WEEKS. EVGS. 8:30. MAT. SAT. 2:15. HOYT'S A STRANGER IN NEW YORK.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. | Miss JULIA ARTHUR A LADY OF QUALITY. Eves., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. Next Week—The comedy hit, "Never Again."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night: Only Kopacsy performance at pop. prices. "The Cooing Dove" operetta in 3 acts. A good Orch. seat 50c. A good Balc. seat.

THREE SHOWS CHRISTMAS, 10, 2, 8:15. DORIS 42d St., near B'way 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00. | Circus Tele., 2988-38. Matinées Daily. Winter free Toys for children Christmas Week.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th av. Mats. Wed & Sat. Andrew Mack. AN IRISH GENTLEMAN.

Wallack's. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2. A WARD OF FRANCE.

CARNEGIE HALL. By Special Request. DR. NANSEN will deliver a final lecture before his departure for Norway, THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:15. Under the Patronage of
Mrs. Richard M. Hunt, Mrs. Richard Derby,
Mrs. Wm. D. Sloane, Mrs. Wm. C. Whitney,
Mrs. John W. Minturn, Mrs. Henry C. Potter,
President Low, Hon. J. Hampden Robb,
Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Charles Lanier,
Mrs. Chester Griswold, Miss Furniss,
Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Mrs. David B. Ogden,
Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. R. B. Minturn,
Mrs. G. G. Haven, Mrs. Henry Clews,
Mrs. Sidney Webster, Mrs. J. Hopkins Smith,
Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. George Clark,
AND OTHERS.
Single seats and boxes on sale at Carnegie Hall and Caswell & Massey's, 5th Av. and 26th St. USUAL PRICES.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Christmas Concert Sunday, Dec. 26th. SEIDL, YSAYE. Mme. Jacoby and Mlle. Hoffmann. MANAGEMENT R. E. JOHNSTON & CO. PRICES 50c. TO $1.50. STEINWAY PIANOS USED.

Daly's Theatre, Broadway & 30th. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. TO-NIGHT and Christmas Matinée and Night, Miss ADA REHAN as Katherine in Shakespeare's TAMING THE SHREW. Special Shrew Mat. Wed. next. ⁂ To-morrow Evening, Burnand's Comedy, NUMBER NINE. ⁂ Next Week: The Geisha. Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earl, &c. Jan. 3, "As You Like It."

PLEASURE PALACE. CONTINUOUS Performance 1:30 to 11; 25c., 50c. 58th st. 3d Av. ALICE ATHERTON, FAGAN & BYRON, KITHEN, O'BRIEN & HAVEL, ED LATELL, Conroy & McDonald, Willett & Thorne Comedy Co., The Bartolellis, Forbes & Doyle; others. No smoking. No waits. Afts., 15c., 25c. Open noon Xmas.

PROCTOR'S High-Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11. 25c., 50c. HELENE MORA. McINTYRE & HEATH, Blackface Comedians; WILLIAMS & WALKER, "Two Real Coons"; LIVING PICTURES; CHAS. R. SWEET, Tramp Pianist; 5 CASTILIANS, Comedy; 40 other stars. Sat. (Xmas Day) open from 9:30 A. M. to 11 P. M.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. The Subscription Sale for the Season of GRAND OPERA, in French, German, and Italian, under the direction of WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS. NOW open at the Metropolitan Opera House. A reduction of fifteen per cent. will be made to subscribers for the season. Seats may also now be secured for the five Mon. ev'gs, five Wed. ev'gs, five Fri. ev'gs, or five Sat. matinées.

BROADWAY THEATRE. "A genuine comic opera."—Mail & Express. Eve. 8:15. Mt. St. 2 | BROADWAY THEATRE OPERA COMPANY in De Koven & Smith's emphatic success, THE HIGHWAYMAN.

5TH AVE. THEATRE, B'way and 28th St. EDWIN KNOWLES......Manager. "The public is indebted to Mr. Coghlan for a dramatic sensation."—N. Y. Tribune. MR. CHARLES COGHLAN in the new romantic comedy drama THE ROYAL BOX. Evenings at 8:20. Christmas Matinée at 2:30.

LYCEUM 4th Ave. & 23d St...Begins 8:15. Daniel Frohman......Manager. Matinées Thursday & Saturday. The Princess AND The Butterfly.

CASINO! THIS XMAS WEEK ONLY! Farewell Xmas Mat. & Night! JUST 3 NTS. MORE! The Belle of New York! Next Monday! | "THE TELEPHONE GIRL," with First Time! | Louis Mann & Clara Lipman in cast.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, Cor. 38th St. EVE. 8:20. MAT. SAT. LAST 2 WEEKS. N. C. GOODWIN—AN AMERICAN CITIZEN. Monday, Jan. 3—JULIA MARLOWE. FIRST WEEK—"AS YOU LIKE IT."

KOSTER & BIAL'S. ADM. 50c. MAT. SAT. LAST 4 TIMES. ANNA HELD. 2d Week—CHARMION—The Sensation, and Big Vaudeville Bill.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. LAST 2 WEEKS. JOHN DREW | A MARRIAGE OF CONVENIENCE. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Matinées Wed. & Sat. MAUDE ADAMS | THE LITTLE MINISTER. Evenings, 8:20. Mats., 2:30.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. 2d Month. The greatest production of the season "THE WHITE HEATHER." Mats. Xmas & Wed. at 2. Eve., 8:15.

BIJOU Broadway & 31st St. Eves., 8:15. | Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. A FEAST OF FUN. MAY IRWIN IN THE | SWELL MISS FITZWELL.

WEBER & FIELDS' Music Hall. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Sunday Concerts. POUSSE CAFE. BESSIE CLAYTON in her famous dances. In olio: PAULINE HALL and others.

Manhattan Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Seats ready for Xmas matinée. E. E. RICE'S Production of the latest English novelty. | The BALLET GIRL.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. RICE'S "THE FRENCH MAID."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Matinée Sat. To-night, "The Secret Enemy." Next Week—"A Hot Old Time."